The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1880—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Our stock of Musical Goods embraces Pianos, Organs, Stools, Covers, Canterburies, Music Stands, Violins, Guitars, Accordions, Flutes, Clarionets, Musical Boxes, Harmonicas, Music Books, in plain and rich bindings, Musical Novelties, Musical Instruments for children, and all other articles in the music line.

During the Holidays our Wholesale Departments will be devoted to retail trade.

Take Passenger Elevator to Wholesale Departments.

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Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Pianos of the World.

Special attention is directed to a new Cabinet Grand Upright, larger than any heretofore manufactured, with the richest and most artistically designed cabinet work which ever encased a Piano.

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FINE ART.

Splendid Pictures, painted by H. A. Elkins, Jas. F. Gookins, Chas. Harry Eaton, and other eminent artists, for sale to-day at auction, at 2 and 8 o'clock sharp. Sale without reserve; will continue Thursday and Friday, afternoon and evening. M. KEITZ, 191 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

Municipal Refunding Bonds for Sale.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1880.

Refunding Bonds running twenty years in the sum of $85,500, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable either in the City of Chicago or City of New York, will be issued by the authorities of the City of Chicago, to take the place of a like amount maturing on the 1st day of April, 1881. The Comptroller is now prepared to receive application from such of the citizens of Chicago who desire to subscribe to this loan in small amounts. These bonds will be issued in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 each. Applications will be received at this office up to and including the 31st day of January, 1881, and must be accompanied by five (5) per cent of the amount embraced in said application, as security for the faithful compliance with such proposal to purchase. THEODORE T. GURNEY, Comptroller.

MONEY TO LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, 52 William-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

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In sums of $5,000 to $50,000,

On Improved City Property, at 6 per cent interest. WM. Y. JACOBS, 100 Dearborn-st.

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On Improved City Property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

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AT LOW INTEREST

On Real Estate in large and small sums. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 97 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership between the undersigned, doing business at Nos. 1936 to 1938 Blackwell-st., Chicago, Ill., under the name of Goodwillie & Heisler, and at the corner of Allport and Twenty-second-sts., Chicago, Ill., under the name of Peter Wagner & Co., in the business of planing-mill and box-factory, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent of all parties; said Goodwillie & Heisler assuming all the debts and liabilities of the firm, and being alone authorized to collect and receive all the credits and debts due said firm.

DOUGLAS M. GOODWILLIE,
HERMAN C. HEISLER,
PETER WAGNER.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14, 1880.

CLOTHING.

MABLEY'S GRAND Discount SALE!

To CLOSE OUT our Large Stock of

OVERCOATS, HEAVY SUITS,

And all WINTER GOODS, we will for the next Thirty Days make

15 Per Ct. Discount

On all purchases of $1.00 and over.

Every article in the store 15 per cent discount from the marked price.

We offer this extraordinary inducement to clear out every article of Heavy Goods in stock within the next 30 days.

COME EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

MABLEY, THE CLOTHIER, 154 & 156 South Clark-st.

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N. MATSON & Co. 166, 168 & 170 State-st,

HAVE AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS OF RARE BEAUTY AND ORIGINALITY.

THE PUBLIC ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO AN EARLY EXAMINATION OF THEIR STOCK, AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND DIAMONDS, FINE JEWELRY, USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY, SUITED TO THE DEMANDS OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

THE REAL ESTATE CALL BOARD AUCTION SALE

To-day at 2 p. m. precisely. 116 Dearborn-st.

SEALSKIN CAPS.

SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Roll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1880.

AN important bill was introdnced by Senator Williams yesterday, providing for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to be used in preventing the dissemination or introduction of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The necessity for such a bill has long been manifest, and its subject has more than once been prominent in the discussions of the National and the American Public Health Associations, as well as by State Boards. Of late years attention has been strongly directed to the subject of diseased meat, and the increase in mortality due to its consumption, and the adoption of some such measures as those contemplated in this bill has been considered second only in importance to quarantine. The bill makes it unlawful to import any contagiously diseased animal into the United States from foreign countries, or from one State or Territory to another, except in accordance with rules made by the National Board of Health or by State Boards. Any place infected will be publicly reported, and, following this, any exportation of cattle thence will be unlawful. It also authorizes the National Board of Health to take complete control of the matter, prosecute offenders, appoint inspectors, and prepare estimates for the proper disbursement of the appropriation. This is the most notable step taken in sanitary matters for some time, and, if ably carried forward, will lead to immeasurable good, protecting stock dealers no less than the public at large.

THE Irish Land-Leaguers are sadly in need of a fool-killer. Another Irish Judge, Baron Dowse, has received a letter telling him to buy his coffin and make his will if he dares convict a Land-Leaguer. The case of the persons accused of the murder of Boyd, in Kilkenny, some months ago, had to be postponed for the want of a jury. Notwithstanding jurors were fined from $50 to $250, they refused to attend. In order to avoid serving in criminal cases. The landlord organs continue their demands for coercion, while the Land-Leaguers are becoming more circumspect and determined. At a meeting of the central organization of the League yesterday, on motion of Mr. Davitt, an address was issued calling on the branch Land-Leaguers to counsel their members to avoid personal violence of all kinds, but at the same time to make no compromise with landlordism.

GAMBETTA has been foolish enough to enter into a wordy war with Rochefort. He has thus shown his sensitiveness to the latter's persistent and virulent attacks. The controversy between the two is likely to lead to some spicy developments, which will be read with interest by their enemies. Thus Gambetta has shown by the publication of certain letters of Rochefort that the now fiery Communist was eager to disavow his connection with Communism when arrested in 1871, and that he then besought the protection of the very men whom he now slanders and vilifies. Rochefort has challenged one Reinach, who has given publicity to his letters bearing out these statements, but Reinach declines the combat, and says that Rochefort should not get so angry at seeing his own letters in print.

E. THOMALEN, the Deputy Collector in charge of the beer, tobacco, and snuff stamps in Internal-Revenue-Collector Harvey's office, in this city, is the latest person alleged to have made free with Uncle Sam's money. Revenue-Agent Hale discovered the defalcation yesterday. He informed Thomalen, whereupon that gentleman became thirsty, and went to get a glass of lager. He has not turned up since. The amount of the defalcation is $3,736.80. Thomalen is of German birth, about 40 years old, and married. It is believed he has taken up his residence in Canada.

FOLLOWING right on his confirmation by the City Council, Superintendent McGarigle has set about making important changes in the Chicago police force. Of those announced yesterday the most important are the promotions of Lieuts. Bonfield and Buckley to Captaincies, of Detectives Shea and Kipley to Lieutenancies, the transfer of Chief of Detectives Keating to the charge of the West Lake-Street Station and the appointment of ex-Jailer Currier in his place, the resignation of Capt. Simmons, and the reduction to the ranks of Lieut. Barrett.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON in a letter to the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Howe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, written presumably in reply to one by the Bishop, says that it never occurred to him for a moment that any person would construe the language of his (Hampton's) letter to Secretary Sherman "as giving or inviting a challenge." Giving his address to Secretary Sherman, he thinks, was natural, and had no covert meaning. He ends by facetiously telling Bishop Howe that his address will be Washington for some time.

IN some recent elections the Radical Democratic party in Germany obtained important and astonishing victories. Herr Kempffer (Progressist) was elected from the hitherto Conservative stronghold of Altenberg by 3,500 majority. The Government party is unpopular on account of the tax on imported grain, which has all but destroyed the brewing interest in Eastern and Northeastern Prussia, and which has also injuriously affected the carrying trade of these districts.

IN a bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Morton, of New York, for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, among the incorporators appear the names of Gen. U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Solon Humphreys, William Dennison, Howard Potter, and others. The bill proposes that the capital stock shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100 each.

SOME more cases of trichinosis were reported in this city yesterday. Mr. Hansen, a contractor, living on North Ashland avenue, bought some smoked ham recently, which he and his wife and three children partook of freely. Hansen and his wife are now lying in a very critical condition. Not less than 15,000 trichinæ have been discovered in one ounce of the meat of which they had eaten.

SENATORS BECK, Kernan, and Morrill were yesterday appointed a sub-committee to consider Beck's bill introduced at the last session, and which provides for the free purchase and register of foreign-built ships by American citizens. The Sub-Committee proposes to thoroughly investigate the causes which have led to the almost total disappearance of the American flag from the merchant marine of the world, and to carefully consider some scheme which will meet the circumstances of the case.

SENATOR DAVIS of Illinois yesterday voted with the Republicans throughout on the Fitz John Porter bill, being doubtless influenced by a sense of the evident impropriety of the Senate's assuming to interfere with the prerogative of appointment vested exclusively in the President, as well as by the obvious purpose of the Democratic supporters of the measure to secure Porter's pardon in a roundabout way. Being in a majority of fifteen, the Democrats were able to pass the bill.

GEN. LONGSTREET presented his credentials as Minister from this country to the Sultan yesterday. Mutual expressions of good-will and a desire for continued friendly relations between the two nations followed. Consul Heap was then admitted to an audience with the Sultan, when it is to be hoped Mr. Heap reminded his Sublime Highness that the murderers of Dr. Parsons are yet unhung.

IT is said that the Democratic Senators, or a majority of them, are in favor of reopening the Kellogg case, and of giving Senator Kellogg's seat to Manning. This is to be done that they may retain control of the Senate. It is not thought that they can count on a majority to carry out this fraud if Sharon and Jones, the Nevada Senators, are in their seats when the case comes up.

GEN. GRANT was tendered a reception under the auspices of the Boys in Blue at Washington last evening. A large number of prominent public men were present. The ex-President expressed great gratification at the hearty welcome which he received at the scene of so many years of labor for his country. He complimented the Boys in Blue on their patriotism and devotion to duty.

A SYNDICATE of New York and Boston capitalists have made arrangements to extend the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad from Kokomo, Ind., to St. Louis, the road completed to be called the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis. It is thought the new road will be completed by October of next year.

IN the batch of nominations sent to the Senate yesterday were the names of three ladies for Postmasters. Two of the ladies hail from this State,—Mrs. Mollie E. Jenkins for Murphysboro and Miss Abbie M. Lawton for Griggsville. Miss Mary Deimling was appointed at Virginia City, Mont.

THE steamship Republic, which left Liverpool on the 2d inst., and which had the shaft of its propeller broken on the 6th inst. while in mid-ocean, was towed into New York harbor yesterday by the steamer Circassia, which met the Republic about 240 miles out of New York.

AN indication of the appreciation of Western railroad securities in the East is shown by the fact that more than three times the amount of subscriptions to the stock of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad which were invited last week have been already offered.

MRS. JAMES JONES, the wife of a farmer residing near Napoleon, Mo., tried to fill a lighted lamp with coal-oil Monday night. The inevitable explosion followed, and Mrs. Jones and her two children, aged respectively 6 years and 6 months, are the victims.

THE anti-musical members of Cook's Presbyterian Church, at Toronto, succeeded a few days ago in driving the musically-inclined members from the sacred precincts of the church at the toes of their boots. The organ followed the retreating party.

THE Russian Government, in order to make up for the deficiency caused by the abolition of the tax on salt, and from other causes, propose an income tax and a tax on bonds whether held by Russian subjects or by foreigners residing in Russia.

WHILE Miss Elizabeth Taylor and her lover, John Scotcher, were "swinging on the gate" before her father's house at Oakland, Cal., Monday night, Scotcher's pistol went off accidentally, causing the instant death of Miss Taylor.

SENATOR FARLEY, Democrat, of California, ridicules the notion that he will have a Democratic colleague after the 4th of March. The California Legislature is Republican, and will elect a Republican Senator, probably Gen. J. F. Miller.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Mayor of Boston, was reëlected yesterday by a plurality of 900. His majority two years ago was over 2,000. Prince is a Democrat. Henry G. Lovering, the Workingman's candidate, was elected Mayor of Lynn.

THE Maine Senatorship which becomes vacant next March, when Senator Hamlin's term expires, is sought by the Hon. Eugene Hale and Congressman Frye. The chances favor Hale, but Mr. Fyre will make a very lively canvass.

FRED L. ALMY, the bookkeeper of a wholesale grocery house of Worcester, Mass., who received the munificent salary of $15 per week, has made away with $8,000 of his employer's cash in ten months. He has been arrested.

MAJ. NOWLAIN (Democrat), of Virginia, was elected Postmaster of the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 128 to 100 cast for Henry Sherwood, Republican. Nowlain has been the Assistant-Postmaster.

POPE LEO delivered an allocution at yesterday's consistory, in which he again bewailed the hostility of some European States towards the Church, and condemned the laws which curtailed its privileges.

AT a caucus of the County Commissioners held yesterday the county officers for the ensuing year were determined on. It was decided to retain the old officers with but a few minor exceptions.

MILWAUKEE brewers will have manufactured about 800,000 barrels of lager this year, and they have facilities for turning out over 1,000,000 barrels of the foaming beverage next year.

SITTING-BULL is reported to want ten days' longer delay before surrendering. By that time he expects to bring all his followers into Fort Buford, where they will yield unconditionally.

FOR the Upper Lake region to-day, cooler, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow are predicted

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Bad Humor Over Secretary Thompson's Resignation.

De Lesseps Advertising His "Capture of Washington" All Over Europe.

Active Movement in the Anti-Scheme Headed by Gen. U. S. Grant.

Electoral Hogwash Shut Off from Further Currency in the House.

Gillette and Warner Allowed to Punish the "Stayers"—Postmaster Nowlain.

The Senate Occupied Most of the Day in Whitewashing Porter's Black Record.

The Poor Old Supreme Judges Parting with Each Other in Tears and Affliction.

A Speech by Gen. Grant Full of Tiptop Good Sense—Soldiers' Homes.

Unsparing Use of Gold and Silver Coins in the Manufacture of Gewgaws.

DE LESSEPS.

AN IRATE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—There is a great deal of feeling among those who are near the Administration at the fact that Secretary Thompson has identified himself with the De Lesseps Canal scheme. A member of the Cabinet said that the De Lesseps project was a fraud, and he very clearly left the impression upon the mind of the person he was addressing that Secretary Thompson had been selected by De Lesseps solely in order to create the impression abroad that the Panama Canal Company has the confidence of the American people and the Government. The dispatches from Europe, he said, which state that De Lesseps is extensively advertising the fact that our Secretary of the Navy has been made Chairman of the American branch of the enterprise are proof of the purpose for which Mr. Thompson's coöperation has been sought.

THE CRAPO RESOLUTION OF YESTERDAY was intended to correct this impression, and was introduced after consultation. There is no doubt that the Administration is very much displeased with Mr. Thompson's attitude. The Crapo resolution was carefully worded, and recommends in emphatic terms the view stated Mr. Hayes in his message upon the subject. Neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet, with the possible exception of Mr. Thompson, believes in the De Lesseps scheme, and a Cabinet officer says that any representation in Europe that such is the fact, based upon Thompson's connection with it, is nothing less than fraudulent.

NICARAGUA.

HUMPING THEMSELVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The shrewdness of De Lesseps has had the effect of stimulating the supporters of the Nicaragua route to activity, and to-day Morton, of New York, introduced a bill, found elsewhere in this issue, incorporating the Nicaragua American Company. Among the incorporators are Grant, Billings, Riggs, and a number of American bankers and capitalists. The promoters of this enterprise say it is a bona fide undertaking, and that Grant's presence in this city has relation to it. Morton, who introduced the Nicaragua bill, and who is himself a chief member of the banning-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., very much doubts whether De Lesseps has obtained any subscriptions of consequence in this country. It appears that the Suez Canal Company took one-quarter of the $60,000,000 of which De Lesseps now advertises, and that the De Lesseps Syndicate have taken the remainder, upon conditions, however, which do not bind them to sell or hold the stock.

THE BILL COVERING GRANT'S COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Following is the bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Morton for the incorporation of the Nicaraguan Canal Company:

WHEREAS, The Republic of Nicaragua has granted to certain citizens of the United States, and their associates, forming a Provincial Interoceanic Canal Society, certain powers, rights, and privileges in respect to the construction of a ship-canal across its territory, with accessory canals, railways, and lines of telegraph, and has given full and exclusive rights to the Canal Company to be organized by said Society to do all things necessary to the construction, completion, maintenance, and management of such canal; and,

WHEREAS, Application has been made by said Society for a charter from the Government of the United States authorizing the organization of a Canal Company for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said canal concessions; and,

WHEREAS, The United States has entered into certain treaty stipulations with the Republic of Nicaragua for the protection of a ship canal constructed within its territory, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Howard Potter, William R. Garrison, Frederick Billings, George W. Riggs, Solon Humphreys, Frederick Butterfield, J. Thomas De Franco, E. F. Bale, William Dennison, and all those who are or may be associated with them and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate under the name and style of the "Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," by which name said Company may sue and be sued; may defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States; may have a common seal; and, generally, may have and possess the rights and privileges usually possessed by similar companies; and may purchase, hold, and convey such real estate and personal estate as may be necessary to cary into effect the purpose of this act, and may do all lawful things to secure full enjoyment of the powers, privileges, rights, benefits, and grants contained in the canal cession made by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Provisional interoceanic Canal Society, and confirmed May 18, 1880.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said Company shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100 each, which shall, in all respects, be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of the said corporation may provide; and the Board of Directors of said Company may issue bonds in such form and amount, not exceeding one-half of the capital stock, as said Board may determine. Ten per cent of all subscriptions shall be payable at the time they are made, and all future payments shall be made at such time and in such amounts as such Board of Directors may determine. Sixty days' previous notice shall be given of the payments required, and of the time and place of payment, by publication in one daily newspaper in New York City, San Francisco, London (England), and Paris (France), and, in case the stockholders shall neglect or refuse to pay in pursuance of such notice, the stock held by them shall be forfeited absolutely to the use of the Company, said also all payments made on account thereof. But the Board of Directors may allow the redemption of said stock on such terms as they may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the affairs of said Company shall be managed by a Board of Directors, eleven in numbers to hold office for such terms as the by-laws of said Board shall provide, and until their successors are duly chosen and qualified. But at least five of said Directors shall be chosen every three years. Said Board shall elect from its number a President and Vice-President of the Company, who shall hold office for such terms as the by-laws of said Board may provide, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. One of the said Directors shall be appointed by the Government of Nicaragua, as provided in such concession.

SEC. 4. That, for the management and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of said Company, the Board of Directors may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may conform to the authority granted in such canal concession, and not inconsistent with this act, or the laws of the United States, or the existing treaty stipulations with the Government of Nicaragua, for the protection of the ship-canal within the territory of Nicaragua, and may fix the time of election of Directors; and, in case of a vacancy in said Board caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, may fill the same. No person except the Directors appointed by the Government of Nicaragua shall be a Director who is not a stockholder, and any one ceasing to be a stockholder shall cease to be a Director.

SEC. 5. That the incorporators designated in the first section of this act, or a majority of them, may call a meeting of stockholders whenever not less than 100,000 shares of the capital stock of said Company shall have been subscribed for and 10 per cent paid thereon, for the purpose of organizing said Company, at such time and place as they may determine upon after advertising the time and place of meeting for at least thirty days in two of the daily newspapers of New York City, one in London, England, and one in Paris, France, and at such meeting and at all future meetings of stockholders every share of stock shall entitle the holder to one vote, to be given in person or by proxy. Annual meetings of stockholders of said corporation shall be held for the choice of officers (when they are to be chosen), and the place and notice of such meeting to be prescribed in the by-laws; but a failure to elect Directors on the day appointed in said by-laws shall not be deemed to dissolve said Company, but such election may be holden any day appointed by the Directors. The Directors, of whom seven, including the President, shall be a quorum, shall have full power touching the election of all officers of the Company and the bonds to be required of them for the faithful performance of their duty, and said officers shall hold office at the will and pleasure of said Board. Said Directors shall make annual reports to the stockholders of their proceedings and expenditures, verified by the affidavits of the President and at least six of the Directors.

SEC. 6. Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said Company, alter or amend this act.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE ELECTORAL-COUNT RESOLUTION ABANDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Democrats, who were to stand firm in their efforts to pass the Morgan Electoral count resolution until, as one of them put it, the crack of doom, as was to be expected, have ignominiously abandoned their position. The contest, which was forced without consultation, has been relinquished of necessity. The Republican minority, as it has done so many times before since the Democrats came into power, placed itself resolutely in opposition to what it considered an unconstitutional and revolutionary proposition, and the Democrats have been compelled to yield to the filibustering tactics which their own Speaker, Mr. Randall, first introduced into modern Congressional history. Bicknell, of Indiana, having charge of the measure, suffered only one roll-call to be taken to determine whether there were any signs of weakening on the Republican side, and he then gave notice that he

WOULD NOT FURTHER PRESS THE MATTER

until he could secure 147 Democratic votes, the necessary number for a quorum, in January. If the passage of the Morgan rule depends upon the presence in the House at any one time of 147 Democrats, it may be much later than January before the leaders will again venture to submit the question. It took all the force of the party, and involved a costly special train across the continent, to secure the necessary 147 Democratic members to organize this House and to elect Speaker Randall, and it is very doubtful whether 147 Democrats have been at one time in the House since.

THERE ARE ENOUGH DEMOCRATS

who have no interest in this foolish contest, and who regard it as an utterly inexcusable blunder, and who are unwilling to place any obstacle in the way of the harmonious inauguration of Gen. Garfield, to make it difficult for the leaders in this petty strife to summon a following to reopen this question a few days before the time appointed for the count of the Electoral vote. It is more probable that a simple resolution, which will be agreed to by both parties, prescribing the customary form of procedure in joint convention, will be adopted before the meeting in February, and that the count will be conducted in order, without the innovation which this new rule proposes, and without the dangers which it might involve.

THE SUDDEN TERMINATION

of what promised to be a protracted struggle was due to the strong remonstrances of some of the leading Democrats, to the pressure upon Congress for immediate action on bills, and to the criticisms of the independent part of the Democratic press.

FUNDING.

The Electoral-count episode having terminated, there was a brief struggle for the floor between the friends of the Reagan Inter-State Transportation bill and the Funding bill. It was decided by a vote of 136 to 90 in favor of considering the Funding bill. This can scarcely be regarded as a test vote on either of these propositions, as many who voted against considering the Transportation bill did so for the reason that they considered it of more immediate importance that the Funding bill should be passed. The indications are that the House will transact no other business before the holidays except to consider the Funding bill and the appropriation bills. The House then proceeded to the formal consideration of the Funding bill, the Committee having first submitted its own amendment fixing the rate of interest at 3 per cent instead of 3½.

JUDGE KELLEY

moved a substitute, which provides for the issue of $400,000,000 of notes payable July 1, 1883, and $22,000,000 of bonds payable July 1, 1885, both to bear 3 per cent interest. Gillette, the Iowa Greenbacker, moved a most extraordinary proposition as a substitute for the whole scheme, which was little less than the entire Greenback platform. Warner, the

father of the Silver Dollar bill, made the first set speech on the subject, and succeeded in emptying both the House and the galleries. His principal proposition in opposition to the bill was that Congress should make provision for the immediate payment of the debt.

THE GREENBACKERS

united against the Funding bill, and voted against taking it up. The Democrats and Republicans divided, the Eastern men generally voting to proceed with it. A majority of the Pennsylvania members also voted against Wood's motion, not, as most of them say, because they are are opposed to it, but because they preferred to consider the Inter-State Commerce bill. The oil monopoly is a powerful argument with them in favor of the Reagan or some similar bill. It is evident, however, from the vote upon Wood's motion, that some kind of refunding bill will pass this session. Perhaps the most absurd of the numerous amendments offered to the Funding bill was one by a comparatively young member from Tennessee, McMillan, who proposed that the 3 per cent bonds to be issued on the proposed act

SHOULD BE TAXED.

Mr. Buckner proposed, as an amendment, his bill, already introduced, to facilitate the refunding of the National debt. Chittenden, of New York, the very stalwart goldite and opponent of silver, or of anything but the strictest single standard, replied to Warner's speech, making quite a long argument to show that the obligation of the United States is to pay the bonds in gold, and that the notion that they can be paid in silver is utterly repugnant to the whole history of the legislation on that subject.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

SUCCESS OF HIS BILL IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Thirty-four Democratic Senators passed this afternoon the amended Fitz John Porter bill, placing him on the retired list with the rank of Colonel, and without pay for the time that has elapsed since he was dismissed from the service. Twenty Republicans and David Davis voted no. The other Republicans were either absent, paired, or declined to vote. Senator Logan made a very earnest opposition to the object of the bill to dodge the verdict of the court-martial, and said that if the friends of Fitz John Porter wanted him restored to the army they should first ask the President to pardon him. He said Porter was not worthy of appointment to the army, and ought not to be appointed, and that the effect of the Randolph bill was to put him back in the army

WITHOUT A PARDON.

Porter was no more entitled to go on the retired or the active list, Gen. Logan thought, than Jeff Davis was. Indeed, he (Logan) had more respect for a man who did his duty on the Rebel side than for a man who failed in his duty on either side. To restore Porter in this way was to cast a slur upon the whole Union army. There were 115 men dismissed from the army in the same manner as Porter was, and the passage of the bill would be a precedent for all the rest. Before the vote was taken

GEN. BURNSIDE

reviewed some of the military statements concerning the case which others had advanced. He adhered to his proposition of last year, that, if the Fitz John Porter case is to be opened, he should have a new trial by a court-martial of thirteen officers of high rank. In conclusion Gen. Burnside said:

Ask me, Mr. President, to believe that men who had been educated by the Government of the United States and were officers in the regular army at the breaking out of the Rebellion, threw up their commissions, and went with the armies of the South because they believed that their allegiance to their States was paramount to their allegiance to the Union; ask me to believe that they have come back into the Union with upright intention and loyalty, of which we can be confident; ask me to believe that all the officers and soldiers of the Confederate army felt they were fighting for a just cause; but ask me not to believe Gen. Porter, during the last days of August, 1862, did not think more of the interests and advancement of one man than he did of the welfare of the Republic.

The bill will now be hurried through the House of Representatives, and it will then rest with

PRESIDENT HAYES

to say whether it shall become a law. A strong pressure, including the Southern social element, will be brought to bear on him in favor of his signing it, but, should he consult leading Republicans, he will be advised to veto it. Messrs. Bruce, Dawes, Hoar, and Platt were present but did not vote. Mr. Blaine was paired with Mr. Lamar.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER BILL

is likely to lead to prolonged debate in the House, although the absence of Gen. Garfield will be a great loss to those who desired to oppose it. He had fully prepared himself to vindicate the court that tried Porter, of which he was a member, and had his speech even been delivered it would have placed the country in possession of many new facts. The correspondence between Gen. Schofield and Judge-Advocate Gardiner, of the Porter Court, which was called for to-day by Gen. Logan, will raise a breeze in army circles, and probably lead to charges being preferred which may involve the appearance of both these officers before a court of inquiry. It is understood that

THE CORRESPONDENCE

arose over the manner in which the record of the Porter Court was made up and sent to Washington. It appears that when the President began to examine the papers before him, certain parts of the record were missing. The Judge Advocate, Mr. Gardiner, was, by direction of the President, ordered to send the missing facts. This led to correspondence with Gen. Schofield, as President of the Court, and the latter, not knowing of the order of the President to Gardiner to obtain the entire record, took occasion to severely criticise Gardiner in a letter to the Secretary of War. This being called to the attention of Gardiner, he filed in the War Department

AN ANSWER

to what he regarded as the unjust reflections and charges of Schofield, and, in addition, sharply reviewed Schofield's course as President of the Court, and made such criticisms as are equivalent to grave charges against Schofield. It is understood that Schofield has replied to this, and that his reply is of such a character as to necessitate formal charges against Gardiner in case any official notice of the matter is taken. It has been the purpose of the Department to let the whole matter rest, but the call of the Senate for the correspondence will necessitate action on it, and will at some time lead to a new discussion of the course taken by the Porter Court, and this discussion will doubtless be of a somewhat bitter character.

INSIDE POINTS.

The reopening of Fitz John Porter's case gives interest to a bit of inside history which has been in possession of a well-known and entirely trustworthy gentleman of this city ever since the evening before the battle of Antietam. On that evening this gentleman stopped for the night at a farm-house near where the Union lines were to be established for the battle of the following day. One of the principal officers of Gen. McClellan's staff, with whom this gentleman was very intimate, shared the room with him, and as neither could sleep, in view of the preparations for the impending battle, they sat up and talked during most of the night.

AMONG OTHER THINGS,

this staff officer said, speaking of the coming battle: "Yes, there is to be a battle at last. For six days there has been a persistent attempt to prevent it on the part of certain officers (whom he named), and their efforts for six days have been devoted to securing support for a plan which involved countermarching on Washington, forcing Stanton out of the War Department, and compelling Lincoln to manage army matters to suit them." This officer, in talking further, said that the project had been defeated, but only after extraordinary efforts on his part and that of others to whom it had been broached, and, as a result, the battle of the next day would take place.

THE SUPREME JUDGES.

FALLEN IN THE SERE, THE YELLOW LEAF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—There are a great many sensational and conflicting stories relative to the membership of the Supreme Court, many of which are absolutely false. To-day another appeared, according to which Justice Hunt cannot write or sign his name, and, consequently, cannot resign, and is afflicted with rapid softening of the brain. Not a single one of these reports about Justice Hunt is true. His mind is perfectly clear. He writes a good letter in a plain hand, and has done so within a week, as one of his associates on the Supreme Bench said this afternoon, and he is no more afflicted with softening of the brain than any other member of the Court. He has not, however, recovered from

THE STROKE OF PARALYSIS

which he had something more than a year ago, and does not expect to resume his duties this winter, if he ever does. He has not resigned, and does not intend to resign until he can be placed upon a footing with the other Judges, and retire on full pay. At present he cannot do this, as he lacks a few months of the term of service necessary in order to avail himself of the provision of the Veteran act.

JUSTICE CLIFFORD,

the Maine member of the Court, is in a deplorable condition, unable even to resign the position which he has held for nearly twenty-two years, and avail himself of his right to retire on pay. He is in his 78th year. The Maine Republican politicians would very much regret to have Justice Clifford die during this Administration, as none of them are in favor with President Hayes, and Justice Clifford's successor, if Mr. Hayes had the choice, would not probably be satisfactory to them. It is by no means certain, as has been asserted, that Attorney-General Devens will be nominated as the successor of Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE BRADLEY,

who is now assigned to the Fifth Circuit, which includes Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, will probably be transferred, after the resignation of Judge Strong, to the Third District, over which he has presided, and which includes New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. It has been reported that the President will then probably appoint a resident of the Fifth Judicial District to the vacancy, and will select the present Circuit Judge, William B. Woods, a native of Newark, O., who has resided for some years at Mobile. But very great opposition is made at this proposition. Were he to appoint a citizen of a Northern State to this Southern Circuit, the Senate might refuse to confirm, as they did Judge Rockwood Hoar, against whom many Republicans voted, on account of his residence out of the circuit.

TEARFUL SENECTITUDE.

After the adjournment of the United States Supreme Court yesterday there was an affecting scene in the private room of the Associate Justices. Judge Strong then formally announced the fact that he had written his resignation, and intended to leave the Bench immediately. He would, he said, call on the President to-day and tender his resignation. All the Justices of the Court present expressed the deepest and most heartfelt regret at his departure from them. Justice Strong to-day called on the President and tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately. He will accept the resignation and fill the vacancy at an early date. It is not definitly known who will be Judge Strong's successor. The resignation of Justice Swayne of his position in the Supreme Court will be sent in shortly after the holidays.

GEN. GRANT.

A RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A reception under the auspices of the "Boys in Blue" was given Gen. Grant at the Masonic Temple to-night. A large number of prominent public men, army officers, and citizens, with their wives and families, were present, and paid their respects to the ex-President. Gen. Grant arrived at the Temple shortly after 8, and soon after was formally introduced to the audience by Judge Jacob Noah, private secretary to Secretary Ramsey, when he responded to the cordial reception with the following remarks:

SPEECH.

"LADIES, AND SOLDIERS, AND GENTLEMEN: It is a matter of great gratification to be once more here at the Capital of the Nation, where I spent more days, more years, than at any other place since I was 17 years of age. It is also a special pleasure to me to see so many of my old comrades who were my comrades in the dark days of the past, and who, with our absent comrades, assisted to preserve to ourselves and to our descendants our glorious country. Since I left this city it has been my good fortune to have traveled a good deal and to meet a great many of our countrymen. I have met our comrades in every country that I have visited. In Europe, in Asia, and in Africa I have met the boys who wore the blue, and, as a rule, I found them maintaining the honor and dignity of our native country. I met none of them anywhere who were ashamed of their own country, or who elevated any country above their own.

TO MY SORROW,

however, I am compelled to say I did meet some Americans abroad who magnified the virtues of the foreign countries in which they were and belittled their own homes and institutions. I found, too, upon speaking to them, that they were people who knew but very little of any country, and who, if they were compelled to earn the money they were traveling upon and spending with such free hands, would have been glad to have come back here to earn it. From my experience of them, they would have found it very uphill work to have secured even a bare living in any of the countries they lauded above their own. I come back to you convinced that what we fought so hard for, what so many of our comrades died for, was so worthy of sacrifice that even those who fought against us begin to appreciate that they are the gainers by their defeat as much even as we by our success. We are glad to welcome back all these to our common country, and we are willing to accord to them all the privileges that we claim for ourselves, asking only in return that they shall

REGARD US AS THEIR EQUALS ON THEIR OWN SOIL,

and that, too, without our being required to make an abject apology for the part we took. I expect, though, that we are so very obstinate in our views on this question that we still maintain we did right before, and, if the same occasion should call us out, we would do it again.

"Gentlemen, when I got up before you I did not intend to say anything more than that I was very glad to see you,—to see so many of you here to-night. I always rejoice and am proud of the kind receptions accorded me by our old comrades in the field. I thank you, one and all."

M'COOK'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following is the bill in full introduced by Gen. McCook to place Gen. Grant on the retired list. It will be considered Tuesday by the House Military Committee, and will encounter opposition:

A Bill to place Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army and ex-President of the United States, upon the retired list of the army:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army and ex-President of the United States, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to place him upon the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General.

COIN.

THE SILVER DOLLAR FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The deposits of gold of domestic production in the different States during the fiscal year ended June 30 last is shown by the following table, as reported to the Director of the Mint:

Locality.	*Total.*
Alabama	$ 782
Alaska	5,050
Arizona	158,919
California	7,118,816
Colorado	2,244,069
Dakota	2,750,022
Georgia	89,831
Idaho	510,546
Montana	1,805,768
Nevada	518,261
New Mexico	91,097
North Carolina	85,650
Oregon	583,365
South Carolina	11,861
Tennessee	1,198
Utah	27,029
Virginia	9,322
Washington Territory	34,520
Wyoming	17,320
Refined bullion	18,161,943
Parted from silver	1,449,524
Contained in silver	1,161
Other sources	144,013
Total	$35,821,705

The amount of gold and silver of domestic production deposited at the Mints and Assay Offices from their organization to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was:

Locality.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Total.*
Alabama	$ 219,872	$	$ 219,872
Alaska	29,972	....	29,972
Arizona	2,256,742	2,116,717	4,373,459
California	702,058,970	1,677,550	703,736,520
Colorado	35,417,517	20,183,889	55,601,407
Dakota	7,235,113	22,121	7,256,234
Georgia	7,698,082	458	7,698,540
Idaho	24,137,417	727,295	24,864,712
Maryland	402	....	402
Massachusetts	....	917	917
Michigan (Lake Superior)	123	3,433,674	3,433,799
Montana	48,689,006	4,371,384	53,060,390
Nevada	14,432,322	72,107,030	86,539,353
New Hampshire	11,020	....	11,020
New Mexico	1,569,472	2,221,484	3,790,956
North Carolina	10,613,351	45,581	10,658,932
Oregon	15,414,509	4,406	15,418,815
South Carolina	1,401,845	30	1,401,875
Tennessee	84,265	....	84,265
Utah	455,133	9,026,957	9,482,090
Vermont	10,981	....	10,981
Virginia	1,672,667	....	1,672,667
Washington Terri'y	208,959	....	208,959
Wyoming	716,966	11,793	728,760
Refined bullion	201,055,915	42,790,012	233,845,928
Parted from silver	13,974,774	....	13,974,774
Contained in silver	9,322,268	....	9,322,268
Parted from gold	....	6,813,478	6,813,488
Contained in gold	....	520,623	520,623
Other sources	10,242,731	31,337,203	41,579,935
Total	$1,108,920,405	$197,412,612	$1,306,342,018

SILVER COINAGE FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINT.

The total number of trade dollars coined from the organization of the Government has been $35,959,260. This coinage was distributed through the years as follows:

1874	$ 3,588,900	1878	$11,378,010
1875	5,697,500		
1876	6,132,050	Total	$35,959,360
1877	9,162,900		

The total number of silver dollars coined from the organization of the Mint is $71,780,588. These dollars were coined as follows:

1793 to 1795	$ 204,791	1853	$ 46,110
1796	72,920	1854	33,140
1797	7,776	1855	26,000
1798	327,536	1856	63,500
1799	423,515	1857	94,000
1800	220,920	1859	288,500
1801	54,454	1860	600,530
1802	41,650	1861	559,900
1803	66,064	1862	1,750
1804	19,570	1863	31,400
1805	321	1864	23,170
1836	1,000	1865	32,900
1839	300	1866	58,550
1840	61,005	1867	57,000
1841	173,000	1868	54,800
1842	184,618	1869	231,350
1843	165,100	1870	588,308
1844	20,000	1871	657,929
1845	24,500	1872	1,112,961
1846	169,600	1873	977,150
1847	140,750	1878	8,573,500
1848	15,000	1879	27,227,500
1849	62,600	1880	27,933,750
1850	47,500		
1851	1,300	Total	$71,780,588
1852	1,100		

The number of half-dollars coined from the foundation of the Government is $ 122,748,295. Of quarter-dollars, $38,481,099. Of twenty-cent pieces, $271,000. Of dimes, $16,904,297. Of half-dimes, $4,906,946. Of three-cent pieces, $1,281,850.

The total coinage of all coins, gold, silver, and minor, from the foundation of the Government to the present is $1,428,719,925.

WORKING IT UP IN THE MANUFACTURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Mr. Burchard, the Director of the Mint, has devoted some space in his annual report to the uses to which the precious metals, gold and silver, are put in the United States other than the money function. One of the marvels that financiers are endeavoring to explain is, what has become of the $200,000,000 of gold imported to and mined in the United States within the last two years. Notwithstanding the bankers say nobody wants more than $100,000,000 in gold, they have left the bank counters, disappeared from view, and have been absorbed into general circulation. A greater puzzle is what has become of the $13,000,000,000 of gold and silver estimated to have been produced in the world since the discovery of America. Only a portion of it is in use as money, for Mr. Burchard, in his last report, after a very liberal assignment to France and India, finds less than $3,000,000,000 of gold and $2,500,000,000 of silver in circulation. How much of the world's stock of the precious metals is annually appropriated for other than the money use has been heretofore discussed.

MR. JACOBS,

in 1831, wrote a most exhaustive treatise on the subject. From his investigations at that time he estimated that the stock of specie in the world had become reduced to nearly $1,600,000,000, and that it was more than $300,000,000 less than it had been twenty years before. This calculation applies to the Western world. He estimated the consumption of gold and silver in the arts, manufactures, and ornamentation to be about $28,000,000 in Europe alone. Between 1830 and 1875, according to Dr. Sochbaer, the world's production of gold was $3,656,000,000 and of silver $1,918,000,000, a total of more than five and a half billions. A comparison of the amount of gold produced in seventy-five years with the amount in circulation will show that not only

ALL OF THE ORIGINAL STOCK OF GOLD

in the Western world in 1880 disappeared from view, but that one-fourth of the subsequent productions has been applied to some use other than that of coinage. A little over a year ago Mr. Burchard took up this investigation, and sent out a number of circulars to men who were supposed to be using gold and silver in manufactures and the arts, and asked them for data. He has tabulated their replies. They show that 448 persons or firms have used in manufacturing about $1,500,000 in United States gold coin and $180,000 in silver coins, a total consumption of $5,848,000 in gold coin and bullion and $2,000,000 in silver coin and bullion. From this and other data Mr. Burchard then estimated the total consumption of gold and silver for these purposes in the United States at

TWELVE MILLIONS ANNUALLY,

$7,000,000 gold and $5,000,000 silver. He has during the present summer continued the investigation, and over 7,000 circulars were sent out, and 1,881 replies have been received from persons or firms using gold in the manufactures and arts. Eleven hundred and seventy-two manufacturers of watches and jewelry report as used by them about $2,000,000 in United States gold coin and $104,000 in silver coin, in watch-cases and solid wares. Seventy-seven persons or firms report the use of $200,000 in gold coin and $420,000 in silver coin, and, adding bullion, etc., a total of $1,200,000 in gold and $1,817,000 in silver; or a total of $3,000,000 in gold-leaf and plated ware. One hundred and three firms report the use of $850,000 in gold and $606,000 of silver, or a total of $1,500,000. The total amount of United States gold coin appropriated for all these manufactures during the fiscal year was $2,408,763, and of silver coin, $5,418,341. The total amount of gold coin and bullion reported as used by them was $8,634,194, and of silver $3,464,170, making a total of $12,098,363. From these and other data Mr. Burchard estimates the consumption of gold in the United States for use in the manufactures, arts, etc., at $10,000,000 of gold and $5,000,000 of silver

DURING THE LAST YEAR.

He thinks the result of these inquiries will be a very valuable contribution to statistical science, especially as it is the first attempt of the kind made since the time of Mr. Jacobs, in 1831, a period of more than forty-five years. Mr. Burchard made an attempt to have this statistical information as to the use of gold and silver in the arts canvassed by the census-takers, and communicated with Gen. Walker in relation to it, but he has not been advised whether it was done.

BILLS.

SHIPPING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee to-day appointed Messrs. Beck, Kernan, and Morrill as a sub-committee to consider and report upon Senator Beck's bill (introduced at the last session of Congress), which provides for the free purchase and registry of foreign-built ships for use by American citizens in foreign trade. This sub-committee intend to make a thorough investigation of the questions involved in this proposed legislation, and will be glad to receive data and written communications from any and all parties interested.

Senator Williams introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to prevent the introduction or dissemination of infectious

DISEASES AMONG DOMESTIC ANIMALS

in the United States. The bill makes it unlawful to import or introduce into the United States from foreign countries, or into any State or Territory, from any other State or Territory, any animal affected with a communicative, infectious, or contagious disease, except in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the National Board of Health, or any State or Territory, made in pursuance of said bill. It prohibits the sale of domestic animals affected with contagious diseases, such as lung-plague,

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

of cattle, splenic or Texas cattle fever, foot and mouth disease, hog-cholera, etc., in violation of the provisions of the bill. The bill directs the National Board of Health, or its Executive Committee, to report to the President whenever any place in the United States is considered to be dangerously affected with an infectious disease of domestic animals, and, upon public notice of such fact being given by the President, the removal of such animals from such infected district is made unlawful, unless carried on in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the National Board of Health. The bill also authorizes the National Board of Health to investigate and report on all diseases of animals prevailing in the United States, or in countries from which the United States may import domestic animals for breeding or other purposes, and also to draft rules and regulations deemed necessary to arrest or prevent the spread of infectious disease among domestic animals. It authorizes the National Board of Health to appoint veterinary supervisors, who shall be ex-officio members of the Board, together with other veterinary surgeons to act as inspectors.

To meet the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the bill, the sum of $1,000,000 is appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, on estimates made by the National Board of Health.

THE APPOINTIVE POWER.

NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—James Monroe, of Michigan, to be Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; Ezekiel B. Turner, of Tennessee, to be United States Judge for the Western District of Tennessee; Alexander Hughes, of Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Yankton, D. T.

Postmasters—John A. Shipman, Springfield, O.; John M. Hibbard, Stoughton, Wis.; James B. Brown, Galena, Ill.; Mrs. Mollie E. Jenkins, Murphysborough, Ill.; Miss Abbie M. Lawton, Griggsville, Ill.; Philip Rockefeller, Washington, Kas.; John S. Gilmore, Fredonia, Kas.; James C. Topliff, Arkansas City, Ark.; Albert B. Crook, Fair Play, Colo.; John Tweedy, Aurora, Neb.; Nathan Fodrea, West Point, Neb.; Mrs. Mary Deimling, Virginia City, Mont.; William B. Renshaw, Colfax, Wash. T.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

John B. Neil, Governor of the Territory of Idaho.

Stephen B. Twiss, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

Warren Bristol, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

William H. Bliss, United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

John Bigby, United States District-Attorney for the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia.

Charles C. Waters, United States District-Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Postmaster—James W. Furlong, Las Vegas, N. M.

W. H. Morrow to be Internal-Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of Tennessee; James A. Lytle for the Seventh District of Kentucky, and John S. Reeves Gauger for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania.

NOTES.

KELLOGG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Democratic Senators who now enjoy the positions of Chairmen of committees, and who naturally desire to retain them, and urged doubtless by the numerous officers and employés of the Senate, are evidently determined to retain the ascendency, if possible, by unseating Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana. It remains to be seen whether those who resisted this act last year on high constitutional grounds will now do what they can to bring it about. Republican Senators feel that Sharon and Jones, of Nevada, should be here, when there is every prospect of a close vote. The Democrats have evidently been urged on, also, by fear that the Republicans may secure a Senator from Tennessee, to make the extraordinary movement and declare Senator Kellogg's seat vacant. They have done this notwithstanding they have referred to the Elections Committee the credentials of Mr. Spofford. Indeed, the motion to take up the Kellogg case was made by Saulsbury, Chairman of the Elections Committee, to whom these very credentials have been referred, without any meeting of the Committee on the subject.

TARIFF.

The agents of the New England Tariff Association have arrived here to urge the passage of the Eaton Tariff Commission bill. This bill will receive the active coöperation of the various tariff classes.

FRANKING.

The Democrats always succeed in putting themselves in the wrong. To-day, when the resolution was introduced providing for an investigation of the fraudulent use of the frank during the campaign, they almost unanimously, at first, attempted to prevent its passage.

THE CENSUS AGENT

sent to Iowa to discover what has become of the census in the district of which Kidder was Supervisor, has reported to Superintendent Walker that the enumerators seem to have done their work properly, and that the returns are all in the custody of the Chief-Clerk, but that Kidder himself has evidently become mentally incapacitated to complete the tabulation. The work will be taken from him, and Walker anticipates no further trouble.

THE HOUSE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

made some progress in clearing its docket to-day. The case of Boynton against Loring, Sixth Massachusetts District, was settled by a unanimous vote in favor of Loring, the sitting member. The cases of contest in two Iowa districts against Sapp and Carpenter, respectively, were decided by a majority of votes in favor of the sitting members, both Republicans. The Greenbackers have thus received three blows through the Elections Committee in one day, which will not tend to strengthen their friendship for the Democracy. In the case of McCabe against Orth, however, it was decided to give McCabe's attorney still another week. The Democrats are determined to hold this case open to the last possible minute, and, by their action, at least give color to the rumors that they are planning for contingencies in connection with the Electoral count.

A NUMBER OF CHICAGO BREWERS

have telegraphed the Senate Finance Committee in favor of the passage of the Malt bill.

SENATOR FARLEY, OF CALIFORNIA,

has arrived. He says the talk about electing a Democrat as Senator from that State is nonsense. The Republicans have a good working majority in the Legislature, and it is not the kind of a majority that will elect a Democratic Senator.

BIG SCHEME.

There will be a hearing to-morrow morning before the House Commerce Committee by parties opposed to the bill of Stone, member from Michigan, declaring certain lands granted by the Government to Michigan by act of Congress, approved June, 1856, in aid of railroads. This issue has reference to lands claimed under the grant by the Ontonagon & Brule River Railroad Company. The road terminates at the Wisconsin State line, and is only projected, surveys made, the route explored, and right-of-way obtained. The parties moving for forfeiture are Davis, of New York (who was Receiver of the Ocean Bank), and others who have entered or made claim to valuable mineral lands in the vicinity of the projected road. The Chicago & Northwestern are probably interested.

INTEREST.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—United States Treasurer Gilfillan says he is having the checks for the payment of the January interest on United States bonds prepared at the rate of about 7,000 per day, and they will be ready for mailing about the 24th inst.

SITTING BULL.

The latest received at the War Department concerning the proposed surrender of Sitting Bull is to the effect that he desires ten days' longer delay, when he believes he can start with his whole camp for Fort Buford.

ARMY OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General of the United States Army, has been ordered to Fort Wingate, N. M., by the Secretary of War. In spite of the order, which was issued to-day, he has made application to the War Department to be placed on the retired list. Gen. Marcy will return from New Mexico about Dec. 24, and it is said by War Department officials he will probably be placed on the retired list Jan. 2. The order assigning Gen. Howard to West Point will be issued to-day or to-morrow.

REVENUE.

In 1879 the gain to revenue resulting from the increased classification of sugar was $303,367, and in 1880, $1,239,876.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, situated in Wisconsin, Virginia, Maine, and Ohio, met to-day. The following members were present: President Hayes, Secretary Ramsey, Chief Justice Waite, Gen. W. B. Franklin, President of the Board; Col. L. A. Harris, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. Richard Colter, Gen. J. A. Martindale, Maj. D. C. Fulton, and Gen. C. W. Roberts. The session was devoted to a consideration of applications for admission to the Homes and to routine business.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to relieve the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims.

The Vice-President submitted a report of the Chief of Engineers recommending a plan for a proposed ice-harbor at St. Louis, accompanied by differing views of vessel-owners on the Mississippi River.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War recommending appropriations aggregating $165,000 to cover increased expenses of the Quartermaster-General's Department, caused by presentation of claims under the act of July 4, 1864, the time during which such claims may be presented expiring Jan. 1.

By Mr. Williams—To prevent the introduction and dissemination of epizoötic and communicable diseases of animals in the United States.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the House bill authorizing the removal of tobacco in process of manufacture, and it was indefinitly postponed.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendment, the bill granting a right of way in Warren County, Mississippi, to the Memphis & Vicksburg Railway Company through the United States Cemetery near Vicksburg. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to furnish at once the correspondence between Gen. J. M. Schofield and Maj. A. B. Gardner in regard to the court of officers inquiring into the case of Fitz John Porter. Agreed to.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) announced that Thursday he will endeavor to call up the bill for the relief of Ben Holladay.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to inquire whether or not the existing telegraphic lines largely interfered with the business of the Post-Office Department, and whether telegraphic service should not be placed exclusively in the hands of the General Government. Agreed to.

Mr. Saulsbury announced that on Thursday he will ask the Senate to take up the resolution declaring Kellogg not entitled to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the Kellogg resolutions had been made inoperative by the death of Spofford. The credentials of the new claimant, Manning, had been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to consider them. It was the duty of the Committee to report on these credentials.

Mr. Saulsbury said that Manning's credentials would be considered in their proper course. There were two resolutions now on the calendar—one unseating Kellogg, the other seating Spofford. The latter was of course inoperative, but the former remained for action.

Mr. Hoar thought it improper to consider the resolution unseating Kellogg separately. It was merely an incidental resolution to the one declaring Spofford elected to the Senate. Did Mr. Saulsbury intend to force this important matter on the Senate just before the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Saulsbury did not intend to force the matter, but to get it before the Senate as soon as possible. Perhaps there would be no Christmas holiday vacation.

Mr. Blaine suggested that it be now decided whether there should be or not. The Senator from Kentucky (Beck) was reported to have said there would not be.

Mr. Beck said, speaking for himself, he was opposed to an extended vacation, in view of the important public business before Congress, such as refunding, census, appropriations, questions as to navigation, and the tariff laws, etc. He wished every working-day to be utilized, so there should be no need of an extra session, which, he believed, was not desired by the business-men of the country. He did not know whether his views were shared by others or not.

Mr. Edmunds suggested that the Kellogg resolutions be made the order for the second day after the meeting of the Senate after the recess. There was need of careful debate on them.

Mr. Saulsbury said he had merely announced his desire to have the resolutions taken up Thursday. The Senate could vote on his motion then, and further discussion was needless. The subject was thereupon dropped.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Dawes offered the following substitute for the substitute proposed by Mr. Randolph:

That the President is hereby authorized, within eighteen months from the passage of this act, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to the army Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed by sentence of court-martial, Jan. 19, 1863, provided, however, such appointment shall give no higher rank than Colonel on the retired list, and provided, further, that said Porter shall receive no pay and compensation or allowance for time intervening between his dismissal and such appointment.

Mr. Carpenter asked why the President could not appoint Porter without this bill being passed?

Mr. Randolph replied that it was because there was a law against appointing persons who had been dismissed from the army.

Mr. Carpenter—Then the object of this bill is to usurp the right of pardon.

Mr. Logan also charged that the object of all these bills has been to avoid asking the President for a pardon. He denounced the agitation for Porter's relief as sickly sentimentalism. Had Porter been in the Army of the Tennessee his perfidy would have ended his life. If generosity must be shown to any one, let it be to a deserving man. Jeff Davis was as much entitled to favor as was Porter. Mr. Logan had more respect for an active Rebel than for a traitorous Federal.

The amendment offered by Mr. Dawes was then agreed to—yeas, 36 Democrats; nays, 21 Republicans, except Davis (Ill.).

The bill was then reported back to the Senate, and, the question being on agreeing to the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burnside read a long speech against the bill. He reviewed the case from a military standpoint, and claimed to find errors of facts in the report of the Board of Inquiry who exonerated Porter. Mr. Burnside's position in 1863 enabled him to know positively that the court-martial was not organized unfairly to Gen. Porter, as had been alleged in debate. He disbelieved in Gen. Porter's fidelity, and did not think him entitled to clemency.

The vote on agreeing to the amendments made in Committee of the Whole resulted—yeas, 37 Democrats; nays, 20 Republicans, and Davis (Ill.).

The bill was then read a third time and passed,—yeas, 38 Democrats; nays, 21 Republicans, except Davis (Illinois).

Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Bruce, and Platt (Republicans) did not vote.

The question then recurred on the preamble, which recites the dismissal of Gen. Porter, the report of the Board of Inquiry favoring Gen. Porter's reinstatement, and the reference of said report to Congress by the President.

Mr. Edmunds pointed to the incongruity between the preamble and the bill, the former declaring the opinion of Congress that Gen. Porter should, as per report of the Board, be fully reinstated in rank and pay, and the latter merely allowing the President to appoint him by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He also had hoped that the bill would have been worded so that Gen. Porter could not be placed at the head of the list of Colonels on the retired list over those who had served faithfully and continuously, and had been disabled in the service. He should go to the foot, and Mr. Edmunds was inclined to think the existing laws would so require, so that, perhaps, this point was not important.

The preamble was adopted—yeas, 38 Democrats; nays, 23 Republicans, and Davis (Ill.).

Mr. McDonald announced that to-morrow he will ask the Senate to consider the pending motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate, at its last session, indefinitly postponed the "5 per cent" bill, distributing certain proceeds of public land sales among the States.

On motion of Mr. Burnside, the Senate took up the Senate bill devoting a part of the proceeds of public lands to public education.

Mr. Morrill took the floor and will speak on the bill to-morrow.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Money, of Mississippi, [Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported back the resolution reciting the allegation that there is detained in the Washington City Post-Office certain bags of mail matter which, it is thought, contained unfrankable matter, and which was attempted to be sent through the mails under frank, and calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to the detention of such mail matter. He also reported an amendment calling on the same officer for information as to the abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress, or the loan of a frank for any person.

Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, opposed the resolution, which was adopted, together with the amendment.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and it was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It names as incorporators U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, W. L. Garrison, Howard Potter, Fred Billings, G. W. Riggs, Solon Humphrey, Frederick Butterfield, J. Thomas Deffance, E. F. Beale, and William Dennison, and provides that the capital stock shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100 each.

Mr. Young, of Ohio, introduced a bill to encourage American seamen, and to provide a home for permanently disabled seamen. Referred.

Mr. Bicknell then called up the Electoral Committee resolution, and demanded the previous question, and, the Republicans refusing to vote, the House was left without a quorum. The roll-call was ordered, and at its conclusion Mr. Bicknell said it was evident that his friends on the other side were no better minded since the debate than they had been before. Under existing circumstances, he should not press any further the consideration of the resolution at this time. He gave notice, however, that he would bring it forward in January, as soon as he would find 147 members on his side of the House.

Mr. F. Wood moved to go into Committee on the Funding bill. The motion was voted on by yeas and nays, and carried. The announcement of the vote was temporarily withheld.

The House Committee on Elections agreed to report on the cases of contested seats. In the matter of Boynton vs. Loring, of the Fifth Massachusetts District, the Committee will submit a unanimous report in favor of Loring, Republican, the sitting member. In the cases of Wilson vs. Carpenter, of the Eighth Iowa, and Holmes vs. Sapp, of the Ninth Iowa, the majority reports will favor the sitting members, both Republicans.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Clement (Ala.) to fill vacancies in the Committees on Banking and Currency and Pensions, and of Mr. Scoville (N. Y.) to fill vacancies in the Committees on Invalid Pensions and the Census.

Also the appointment of Messrs. Scales (N. C.), Cook (Ga.), and Williams (Wis.), as Visitors to the Military Academy.

Mr. Blount stated that there would be four appropriation bills ready for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Cabell offered a resolution appointing A. W. C. Nowlain, of Virginia, Postmaster of the House.

Mr. Conger (Mich.) moved to amend by substituting the name of Henry Sherwood.

Mr. Cook suggested that the Republicans might elect that gentleman at the next Congress.

Conger's amendment was rejected—yeas, 100; nays, 128—and Cabell's original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Nowlain was then sworn in.

The Speaker then announced that the motion made by Mr. F. Wood had been carried—yeas, 136; nays, 90—and the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Covert in the chair, on the Funding bill.

The following is the vote in detail on Fernando Wood's motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Funding bill:

YEAS.

Aldrich (Ill.),	Fisher,	Morton,
Aldrich (R. I.),	Fort,	Nicholls,
Bachman,	Frye,	Norcross,
Barber,	Gibson,	O'Connor,
Belford,	Godshalk,	O'Reilly,
Beltzhoover,	Gunter,	Orth,
Bicknell,	Hall,	Overton,
Blake,	Hammond (Ga.),	Page,
Blount,	Harmer,	Pound,
Bouck,	Harris (Mass.),	Prescott,
Bowman,	Haskell,	Price,
Bird,	Hawk,	Reed,
Brewer,	Hawley,	Rice,
Briggs,	Hayes,	Richardson (S.C.)
Brigham,	Heilman,	Richmond,
Browne,	Henry,	Robinson,
Buckner,	Hill,	Ryan (Kas.),
Burrows,	Hiscock,	Sapp,
Butterworth,	Hooker,	Scoville,
Calkins,	Horr,	Shallenberger,
Camp,	Hostetler,	Shelley,
Carpenter,	Hubbell,	Sherwin,
Caswell,	Humphrey,	Smith (Pa.),
Chalmers,	Hunton,	Stone,
Chittenden,	Johnston,	Taylor (O.),
Claflin,	Jorgensen,	Thomas,
Clymer,	Joyce,	Thompson (Ia.),
Conger,	Keifer,	Townsend (O.),
Converse,	Kelley,	Tucker,
Cook,	Ketcham,	Tyler,
Covert,	Killinger,	Updegraff (Ia.),
Cowgill,	Kimmel,	Updegraff (O.),
Cox,	King,	Urner,
Crapo,	Klotz,	Van Aernam,
Cravens,	Lindsey,	Voorhis,
Daggett,	Martin (Del.),	Wait,
Davis (Ill.),	Mason,	Ward,
Davis (Cal.),	McCoid,	Warner,
Deering,	McCook,	Wells,
Deuster,	McGowan,	Whiteaker,
Dick,	McKinley,	Wilber,
Dunnell,	McLane,	Williams (Wis.),
Dwight,	Miles,	Willets,
Evans,	Monroe,	Wood (N. Y.),
Felton,	Morse,	Young (O.)—136.
Ferdon,		

NAYS.

Acklen,	Gillette,	Robertson,
Anderson,	Goode,	Rothwell,
Armfield,	Harris (Va.),	Samford,
Atherton,	Hatch,	Sawyer,
Bayne,	Herndon,	Scales,
Berry,	House,	Simonton,
Blackburn,	Hull,	Singleton (Ill.),
Bland,	Hurd,	Singleton (Miss.)
Bragg,	Jones,	Slemons,
Bright,	Kenna,	Sparks,
Cabell,	Ladd,	Speer,
Caldwell,	Lefevre,	Springer,
Clardy,	Lowe,	Steele,
Clark (Mo.),	Manning,	Stephens,
Clements,	Marsh,	Stevenson,
Cobb,	Martin (W. Va.),	Taylor (Tenn.),
Coffroth,	McKenzie,	Thompson (Ky.),
Colerick,	McMillin,	Tillman,
Culberson,	Mills,	Turner, Thos.,
Davis (N. C.),	Mitchell,	Turner, Oscar,
De La Matyr,	Money,	Upson,
Dibrell,	Muldrow,	Vance,
Dunn,	Myers,	Weaver,
Ellis,	New,	Wellborne,
Errett,	Osmer,	Whitthorne,
Finley,	Philips,	Williams (Ala.),
Forney,	Phillips,	Willis,
Forsythe,	Phister,	Willson,
Frost,	Poehler,	Wise,
Geddes,	Reagan,	Yocum—90.

Mr. Fernando Wood stated that the Committee of Ways and Means had agreed to report an amendment placing the rate of interest to be paid on bonds authorized to be issued by the Funding bill at 3 per cent. There were also some technical amendments which would be offered.

Messrs. Kelley and Buckner offered as substitutes for the pending bill the bills which have already been published.

Mr. Gillette offered as a substitute the bill which he had offered last year authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart all surplus coin and paper money which may be in the Treasury from time to time as a fund for the payment of maturing bonds and for the purchase of silver bullion for minting purposes, and imposing an income tax on all net incomes exceeding $1,500 per annum.

Mr. McMillan offered an amendment providing that bonds issued under this act shall be subject to taxation as other property.

All these amendments were ordered printed.

Mr. Warner took the floor. He believed in the theory that the public debt should be paid, not perpetuated, while the policy of the bill was manifestly to perpetuate and not to pay the debt. He entered into an exhaustive and elaborate statement of the present financial condition of the country, advocating particularly the substitution of Treasury-notes for National-bank notes. He also upheld the theory that the bonds of the United States were payable in coin,—that was, in both gold and silver. He cited the fact that the nations of Europe were laboring under heavy debts, and asked whether the United States should not pay its debts rather than follow the example of those nations, and entail it forever on posterity.

Mr. Chittenden thought the Funding bill was a simple business matter. The Government owed about $600,000,000 which became payable next year. The rate of interest was now excessive. The credit of the Government had improved more than anybody could have imagined. Congress was now called upon to say whether this $600,000,000 should remain unpaid, drawing 6 per cent and 5 per cent interest, or whether it should be honestly paid as soon as it could be paid, and the Government could borrow the money at 3 per cent interest. That was all there was of it. The question was whether or not the United States should avail itself of its credit, which was (thank God!) the best credit in the world, notwithstanding its silver craze. He did not believe in limiting the Secretary of the Treasury to par for 3 per cent bonds for such a large amount of money. Yet he feelt convinced that the money could be borrowed at 3 per cent, and he would vote for the bill under that belief. He replied to several portions of Warner's speech, and asserted that there was no intelligent holder of United States bonds who did not regard those bonds as payable in gold.

The Committee then rose, and the subject went over for the present.

Mr. Singleton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consulate and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, appropriating $1,190,435. Ordered printed and committed.

Mr. Forney, from the same Committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating $322,135. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Dibrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back adversely the resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the estimate of cost of a double-track steel railroad from New York to Council Bluffs. Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

HARWOOD & CO.

The Experts Find Only Blunders, with No Intentional Crookedness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—W. A. Harding, one of the New York experts investigating the Harwood matter, was interviewed by a Minneapolis reporter to-day, who represents him as saying that sufficient was known of the Harwood books and their contents to justify him in saying that the report made in New York was substantially correct, and the experts would so state on their return East. It has been discovered that Mr. Harwood, in the opinion of the experts, has made a number of bad mistakes, and has been badly advised from beginning to end, and to this bad advice, bad only as it refers to the conduct of commercial matters be it remembered, may be charged a number of errors. In the first place, it is the opinion of the experts that, had Mr. Harwood called a meeting of his creditors at the beginning of his troubles, and when he knew failure was inevitable, Nov. 1, and submitted a plain statement of his affairs, a settlement might have speedily been made, and on a basis of 75 cents on the dollar much easier than it can now be made at 50 cents on the dollar. At that time the assets were large and in good shape, and would have been very available, whereas at this time they are broken up and badly demoralized by the multiplicity of legal proceedings, forming a complicated network in and about them. The great difficulty now in the affair is that it is mixed up with mixture upon mixture of legal technicalities, garnishees, replevins, attachments, confessions, judgments, and assignments, all drawing upon and wasting the real assets, and through this state of affairs considerable difficulty may be experienced in making a settlement, and the unsecured creditors will probably make a fight on the proposition; but, try as they may, the experts have failed to find any trace of criminal procedure on the part of Mr. Harwood, and only deplore the fact that they had not arrived earlier on the scene and put an end to the complications ere they had fairly begun.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A Very Important Decision in a New York Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Some weeks ago the Johnston Harvester Company, Brockport, reduced the wages of molders, and the men struck, and caused a cessation of work of between 400 and 500 men. The Company refused to make the change, and quietly secured an injunction from Judge Macomber, of this city, to restrain the strikers from interfering in any respect with such new men as they would employ. Judge Macomber, on hearing argument, decided to-day not to make the injunction permanent. The Judge, in his decision, which is very long, says that the molders were at work by the day or piece, and had not contracted their services for any stated period. The orderly coöperation of employés to secure an increase of wages or for the maintenance of such right is now permitted by Chap. 19, Laws of 1870. The origin of this kind of actions was at the time of the substantial enslavement of domestic servants, and went on the theory that they had no freedom of action. He was unwilling to extend the doctrine of recovery for the peaceful enticing of free agents. He holds there should be no legislation on this subject beyond such as insures both parties from violence, trespass, etc. Aggregated capital has a tendency to induce combinations of labor to prevent capital from disturbing the relationship to the detriment of labor. It is, he says, for such reasons that trades unions were organized, and for such reasons is it, if at all, that their policy can, on the principles of political economy, be recognized and sustained. Let the law of supply and demand govern the parties. The field open to both parties is wide. It is regarded as a very important decision for precedent.

SUICIDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 14.—Fred Damert, a merchant of Lena, attempted suicide this afternoon by firing a revolver, the bullet taking effect in his head. At last reports he was very low. He is mentally deranged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 14.—Yesterday Theophilus P. Reese, a young man of New London, this county, committed suicide by taking morphine. Mr. Reese was a brilliant young man, possessing good business qualifications. About two years ago he took to drink, and since that time has been going down. He was paying attention to a most estimable young lady, and they were engaged to be married. The wedding was to have occurred next week. But a few days ago she told him she could not marry him unless he would stop drinking.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Dec. 14.—THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE contained a special telegram sent from Milwaukee, giving information of the finding of the body of one Jacob Hill, of Waukesha County, who had mysteriously disappeared. The finders supposed, from appearances, that he had been dead two weeks or more. A *Sentinel's* special says that an inquest held yesterday over the remains at Waukesha returned a verdict of suicide by poison. Since then it has been ascertained that he threatened suicide while in a saloon eight days ago, and that the remains had only lain four days where they were found.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamship Republic, previously reported disabled, arrived to-day in charge of tug-boats.

The Devonia, from Glasgow, is coming up the bay.

Arrived, the steamships Norman Monarch, from London, and Caldera, from Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.—Arrived, the Samaria, from Boston.

Winchester's Hypophosphites will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-one years.

All your own fault if you remain sick when you can get Hop Bitters that never fail.

NEW YORK.

Yesterday's Stock Market Flutterings in a Close-Money Atmosphere.

A Fetching Committee Starts for Washington to Appeal to Sherman.

Severe Break in Winter Wheat Caused by the Pressure to Sell.

The Boston Consolidated People Still Showing Their Wounds in the Forum.

Present and Prospective Views of Relations Existing Between the Cables.

The Railroad Companies Forced to Quit Swindling Immigrants, Call It a "War."

Thirty Paupers Sent to "Western Homes" by the Castle Garden Commissioners.

THE RAILROADS.

YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The stock market, at the opening, was 2⅛ higher than it closed yesterday, and speculations were generally quiet, but in the main firm. There were some wide and eccentric fluctuations in special cases, although the changes in the leading shares were less important than usual of late. Lake Shore advanced on the report that the Company is earning 1 per cent per month, and that the next report will show a cash surplus of $3,000,000. Canada Southern rose on the revival of the talk about a dividend, and also a vague rumor of consolidation with the Michigan Central, which sent the latter stock up. Northwestern advanced, as also did Rock Island, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Jersey Central, Kansas & Texas, Wabash, do preferred, and Union Pacific.

THE TELEGRAPH SHARES

were prominent features of the market. Western Union rose and American advanced, while American District broke 5. Iron Mountain advanced on the report from the West that Mr. Gould had purchased a controlling interest, but subsequently fell back and rallied. The St. Paul & Omaha shares were strong and higher. The latter is being taken quite freely by good buyers on account of the recent declaration of a dividend and the favorable statement presented therewith. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis advanced. Denver & Rio Grande was active, and fluctuated widely at times. Cash stock was worth ⅝@1 per cent more than regular from the fact that the privilege of subscribing to the new stock and bonds expired at 3 p. m. to-day. Central Arizona has become quite active, and the speculative movements in it do not appear to be regulated by favorable reports from the mine.

AT THE SECOND BOARD

the general railway and miscellaneous list was weaker and about ¼@⅜ off from the prices already noticed. The greatest rise of the day was Chicago & Alton. At the close of the general market it was somewhat lower. Railroad bonds were irregular, and the following were

THE CHANGES,

compared with last previous sales: An advance of 3 in Rock Island coupon 6s; 2 in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts; 1¼ in Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western firsts; ⅜ in Iron Mountain first preferred incomes; ⅝ in San Francisco, Class B, and Kansas & Texas seconds; ⅜ in Denver & Rio Grande first and Erie second new consolidated; ⅜ in Indiana, Decatur & Springfield firsts and San Francisco Class A. There was a decline of 1¼ in Iron Mountain, Arkansas Branch; 1 per cent in Mobile & Ohio, first debentures; ⅝ in Chesapeake & Ohio, series B; ½ in Iron Mountain seconds, San Francisco (Class C), Ohio Central firsts, Mobile & Ohio new mortgage, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western income, Denver & Rio Grande first consols, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; ⅜ in Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts; ¼ in Central Pacific firsts, Iron Mountain seconds preferred income, and Metropolitan firsts.

MONEY

was stringent to-day, and call borrowers were obliged to pay as high as ⅛ per cent per diem and interest for accommodation, with most of the business at 1-32@1-16 per diem. Four-month loans could be had for 6 per cent. The *Post* says: "The high rates current for demand loans should attract money here, but the misfortune is, that there is an active demand for money at all the business centres. The large amounts of foreign gold arriving do not give immediate relief, nor is much relief to be expected until the January disbursements of the Treasury begin. Prime mercantile paper is nominally 6@7 per cent."

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular announcing the advance of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway purchase money funding bonds to 108 and accrued interest. These bonds, amounting in all to only $2,350,000, are a strictly first lien on the whole vast property on which has been expended to this date upwards of $50,000,000, with improvements of great importance now in progress. The series A bonds are advanced to par and interest.

A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS AND BANKERS

of this city left to-night for Washington for the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to immediately anticipate the January interests and redemptions, which aggregate about $29,000,000 altogether, for the purpose of relieving the great stringency in money. The bears in the Stock Exchange claim to have full control of the loan market, and threaten to keep funds stringent the week out.

WAR WAS DECLARED TO-DAY

among the passenger agents of the different railroads at Castle Garden, owing to the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in selling through tickets to the West at 20 per cent below regular prices. This action on the part of the Pennsylvania Road does away with the agents, and, for the purpose of inviting immigrant travel over their road, gives the commission to the emigrants who purchase tickets at the offices. The agents of the Erie Railroad, New York Central & Hudson River Road, and the Baltimore & Ohio, informed the Commissioners of Immigration this morning that they intended to cut their rates to the same rate, and in some instances to go 5 per cent lower than the Pennsylvania Road.

MUTTERINGS OF CONTINUED STRIFE

are heard in the Castle Garden, and threatenings of a prolonged war are seen in the motions of the agents. The Commissioners of Immigration are satisfied with the turn things have taken, since it all results in a benefit to the immigrants.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED.

OPERATIONS AT THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Boston Consolidated fluttered about to-day with that feebleness characteristic of a wounded bird or a defeated Democratic candidate. A few shorts took advantage of the deadlock to buy back stock sold in the neighborhood of 300 at from 125 to 85. The rule calling for stock to be registered in New York was discussed from every point of view, and one Mining-Board member sought to cut the Gordian knot by attempting to attack the bank account of a Stock-Exchange firm. In this, however, he signally failed, as might easily have been foreseen. The mining broker representing the aforesaid firm had tendered his certified checks for all stock coming in to him, provided the same were registered. There was much recrimination, threatening, and abuse, there being some talk of forcing the parties who had sold the hypothecated stock to

RETURN THESE IDENTICAL CERTIFICATES

upon return of the loan. This, of course, it would have been impossible for them to do without buying back said stock at any price the bull clique chose to make them pay. The Stock Exchange firm were urged to take this course, as the news of the improved appearance of the mine, received to-day, would warrant a much higher price than the present for the stock in the end. With the view of reconciling all differences, it was resolved to hold a meeting of all parties concerned this afternoon. Unfortunately, even this brief delay proved beyond the powers of endurance of one member of the American Mining Board, and his checks were returned shortly after 3 o'clock. The failure is, however, comparatively insignificant.

AT THE MEETING

of those interested all the facts were fully and frankly discussed, the result being an amicable adjustment of the whole matter in dispute. The turbid inner workings of the pool were described, and it certainly seemed doubtful whether, in this case, the insiders were not worse off than the outsiders. After having paid out, in one check alone, $52,000 for Boston Consolidated, the Stock Exchange firm find there is plenty of stock left outside, and that the buying up of a majority of the stock by no means implies controlling the price. Numbers of outside mining-stock operators are badly hurt by Boston, there being several cases of individuals who, after having $5,000 or $6,000 profit in the deal are now "out," and injured.

THE MILLIONAIRE

referred to in yesterday's dispatches is understood to have netted several thousand dollars on the long side before turning round and shortening the stock. His example was followed by numbers of smaller speculators, so that, had full advantage been taken of the situation yesterday morning, Boston might have been put to $10 or $15. The Stock-Exchange firm having now accepted hypothecated stock with the remainder, the further fluctuations in price of Boston will presumably depend upon news from the mine itself.

PRODUCE.

A BAD BREAK IN WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—A decided pressure to place supplies, chiefly in the speculative interest, led to a severe break in winter wheat values on a very fluctuating market, declining 2@3¼ cents a bushel, and leaving off barely steady for No. 2 red, and quite heavily for No. 1 white, on a free movement, mostly speculative, the export call having been comparatively moderate. Cable advices are also of an unfavorable tenor. Spring wheat inactive and unsettled, though offered with reserve. The sales were: No. 1 red at $1.26@1.27, mostly at $1.27, closing at $1.27; No. 2, red, at $1.19@1.20¼, chiefly at $1.19½@1.20, closing at up to $1.20 asked, and $1.19 bid, free on board, at $1.18; do, December, at $1.19@1.20, closing at $1.19; do, January, at $1.20¼@1.21⅝, closing at $1.20¾; do, February, at $1.23@1.24⅝, closing at $1.23 bid; do, May, at $1.24¼@1.24½ asked last; No. 3 red, at $1.16@1.16½; ungraded red, at $1.12@1.26, as to quality; No. 2 Milwaukee spring choice, at $1.21; No. 3 Milwaukee spring, at $1.12.

CORN, OATS, RYE, AND BARLEY.

Corn was more active, opening in the option line somewhat firmer, but closing generally a shade weaker. The main call was from speculative sources, January options having been the favorit. Sales of mixed Western ungraded, new and old, 55@59 cents, as to quality; No. 3, 57¼@57⅝ cents; New York, steamer mixed, 58@58½ cents; No. 2 white nominal. Oats again declined about ½@¾ cents a bushel on a free and urgent offering, and in moderately active demand, closing weak; the sales were, white Western ungraded, at 44½@47 cents, as to quality; mixed do at 41@44 cents; No. 2 Chicago, at 44½ cents afloat bid.

Rye was firm and wanted: about 6,500 bushels ungraded, and Nos. 2 and 1 at 96@98½ cents.

Barley was higher, as offered sparingly, and in good request.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products showed a fair degree of animation, chiefly in the line of Western steam lard, which, however, was quoted lower. A restricted business was done in Western mess pork for early delivery at $13.75 for old, and in the option line Western mess was without movement; December options quoted at $13.25 asked, and February at ¼ asked. Cut meats were quiet, at unchanged rates. Bacon lightly dealt in, with long clear quoted at 7¼ cents, and short clear at 7⅝ cents. A fair inquiry noted for Western steam lard for early delivery, but at reduced prices; closing at $8.75@8.77½; and in the option line business has been quite active, opening at a decline of 10 cents, but rallying 5 cents with the closing $8.77½; January, $8.81¼; February, $8.92½; March, $9.02½; April, at $9.10.

Raw sugars were inactive, but firm, with fair to good refining Cuba at 7 9-16@7⅝ cents. Refined was dull to-day.

In freights, business to a moderate aggregate was reported to-day, grain attracting more attention, with the rates on berth by steam for Liverpool showing a slight improvement. For Liverpool, the engagements reported have been, by steam, flour at 2s 3d@3s (mostly through freight and forward shipment), and by outport steamers as low as 2s 3d@2s 7d; wheat, 7d; 72,000 bushels do at 7½d. Provisions at 27s 6d@40s (mainly through freight for forward shipment), and by outport steamers as low as 29s 6d@30s.

MONEY.

THE BANKERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Owing to the stringency in money, bankers are reluctant to buy bills of exchange, which are drafts upon shipments of breadstuffs from the West to Europe. Strong representations have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to induce him to make (as former Secretaries have done) advances upon English gold and bullion deposited by bankers in the Assay Office. The amount now deposited there is $11,000,000, and a hope is expressed that the Secretary, who has heretofore declined to make the advances desired, will now accede to the request of these bankers, which will, by relieving the stringency of the money market, prevent large accumulations of grain and induce a steady and regular movement in breadstuffs.

THE CABLE WAR.

GOULD'S OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—While it is now stated over Mr. Jay Gould's signature that, having failed to obtain the desired concessions from the existing cable companies, the parties represented by him will proceed to lay their own cables, authorities in cable matters state to-day that the stumbling-block in seeking any new arrangements lies in the agreement of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company and the Western Union, in which the latter act as the American agents, receiving and delivering messages by all their lines through the United States. Against this formidable combination is arrayed the American Union Telegraph Company, representing the interests of Jay Gould and his associates. The latter decided that they must be in command of submarine cable facilities in no respect inferior to those of their great competitors. The fact now developed, that

NEW LINES

have been resolved upon, is regarded as sufficient evidence that no compromise could be effected. Therefore two independent cables must be laid to connect with the lines of the American Union Telegraph Company, and a lively time is anticipated, in which submarine cable shares must suffer more or less before the contest is ended. The difficulty encountered at the outset of the enterprise arises from the joint purse or

JOBBING ARRANGEMENT

between the Anglo-American Company and the Direct United States Cable Company, by which they divide all their revenues; and, as the Atlantic & Pacific Company, on this side, is controlled by the Western Union, the existing cable companies on the European side are virtually consolidated.

THE REPUBLIC.

HER TRIP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamship Republic, from Liverpool, arrived to-day in tow of the steamship Circassia, which left this port Saturday for Glasgow.

The Republic left Liverpool Dec. 2. On the fourth day head winds and high seas were encountered, and these winds and seas prevailed during the most of her passage. Wednesday afternoon last, when about 700 miles from New York, and going under full head of steam, a sudden jar was felt, and the vessel almost came to a standstill. Examination showed that she had broken her propeller shaft. Capt. Irving ordered all sails set, and the Republic was soon on her journey

UNDER CANVAS,

and was helped along well by the northeast gale which set in Friday. After parting company with the steamship Mosel, which could not take the Republic in tow, being short of coal, the latter went on her way till Sunday afternoon, when, some 240 miles from New York, the Circassia was signaled. A consultation of commanders resulted in the Circassia turning about and taking the Republic in tow. The quarantine station was reached this morning, and the Circassia was relieved by tugboats. Both vessels then came up the harbor. The Circassia will replenish her stock of coal before resuming her voyage. It will take forty-eight hours to unload the Republic, and then that vessel will be docked for repairs. She is advertised to sail Thursday next, but it will probably be a week later before she will be again ready for sea.

THE LIBRARIES.

CROWDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The touches of cold weather this season have driven an unusually large number of people into the public libraries. Winter always has an invigorating effect upon readers, and the great reading halls which look so dreamy and uncomfortable in summer are crowded then. How many persons use these privileges the public hardly realizes. According to the reports of the librarians of the various reading-rooms, the total number of monthly visitors, taking the Astor, Lenox, Cooper Union, Historical Society, Apprentices', Young Men's Christian Association, and Mercantile rooms into the reckoning is about 200,000. The effect of winter has been much greater this year than expected, and for the first time in many years there is a real want of room. The spacious hall of the Cooper Union, which is the largest in New York, is hardly equal to the demand, and the completion of the addition to the Astor will be gladly welcomed by those whose idle hours come after 2 p. m. The quiet site of the Lenox Library in front of Central Park is of inestimable value to readers, and more accommodation is only essential to make it, in its way, the most popular library in the city.

THE COOPER UNION

has now the largest number of visitors. About this season the daily attendance is near 4,000. Each of the large libraries near Astor place—the Mercantile and the Astor—has gradually attracted a special class of readers. A College Professor is rarely to be found in the Mercantile; but around the corner, at the Astor, one will find Professors in numbers, perhaps writing the preface to new books. Many works, the librarian says, have been written on the reading-tables. The Astor, being a reference library, is naturally used by teachers, students, and professional writers. The assistants can point out a dozen men who have the subject and nature of their articles or books decided on, and are merely searching for facts. The Mercantile offers the only inexpensive pleasure to the hard-worked female operatives and saleswomen, and lends 75,000 works of fiction yearly.

SPOILED.

A STOCK SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Some excitement was caused on Wall street this afternoon by the announcement that 2,000 shares of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company's stock had been bought in under the rule—rumor had it for account of Russell Sage at 82½ to 83, or about 1½ to 1¾ per cent above the price in the regular way. Mr. Sage—said that only a small proportion of the amount had been purchased for his account. He had sold calls on a number of shares, and had lent all the stock in his possession, expecting to receive from the Company between 7,000 and 8,000 shares due him, but owing to the serious illness of Mr. C. F. Woerrishofer, President of the Company, he had been unable to obtain them. This was the last day for receiving subscriptions to the new issue of $4,000,000 first consolidated bonds and $4,000,000 stock of the Company, under which holders of record of the old stock were allowed certain special privileges, and in order to get the benefit of these some of the holders of calls made a demand on Mr. Sage for the stock. He says he assured them that, although he was unable to deliver, he would consider the stock called, and would guarantee them all the privileges they would require by having the shares appear in their own names. They were all satisfied except one firm, Budgees & Goldschmidt, who went to the Exchange, claimed a default, and had the stock bought in for his account under the rule as stated.

IMMIGRATION.

PAUPERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The Commissioners of Emigration were enabled to get rid of the burden of supporting thirty pauper immigrants yesterday by paying half their passage to Western homes. Eleven adults and fifteen children were sent to employment at Ironton, O., and two others were sent to the Cameron Coal Company, Cameron, Pa. The Commissioners have a large number of robust destitute emigrants still on their hands at an expense to the State.

The Commissioners of Emigration have dismissed the complaints made by the steerage passengers of the Red Line steamship Switzerland that the food and that the quarters were filthy, and that the sexes were not properly separated.

IN REFERENCE TO THE COMPLAINTS

made by Herman Dupont and 180 steerage passengers who arrived by the steamship Ville de Marseilles, of the French line, that the food was of bad quality and insufficient, that the sexes were not poperly separated, and that the accommodations for steerage passengers were not good, the Commissioners report that the testimony justifies the opinion that the steerage passengers did not receive the treatment to which they were entitled.

MRS. BERGMANN.

HER SWIFT RUIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Bergmann, the handsome young wife from Philadelphia who created somewhat of a sensation a fortnight or two ago by running away from her husband to join a young Spaniard with whom she had become infatuated while crossing the Atlantic, has been brought before public notice once more. It appears that she has not been content to give up her foolish whim and return to her husband, who is wealthy, or to her parents, who are among the first families of Philadelphia; but that, after having been kept in close quarters a few days, she managed to get away, and has ever since been on the lookout for her Spanish flame. The guardian of the young man was found, who, in turn, produced the object of her affections, and

THE LATTER

plainly told her that he could not conceive why she should be following him around, and that he desired to have nothing to do with her, and that she had better go home. Meantime, she has disposed of her jewelry and fine clothing, and, yesterday, was found by her friends in the Atlantic Garden, drinking beer with four men at one of the tables. Her mother, Mrs. Swaim, has given her two weeks in which to decide whether she will go to Europe or not, and the husband, Mr. Bergmann, has instituted proceedings for divorce on the ground of desertion.

RIFLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Should the weather be fine on Christmas-Day the riflemen of this locality will have a chance to win a number of prizes at Creedmoor. The match on Thanksgiving-Day proved so successful on account of the value of the prizes and the novel manner in which they were distributed that the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was satisfied with Assistant Secretary Weston's experiment, and readily approved a similar project for sport on Christmas-Day. The match will begin at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will be continued without intermission until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be open to all comers, to whom ammunition will be furnished. The rifles to be used are of the same pattern as those supplied to the State National Guard. The prizes are 150 in number, amounting in value to $500, of which $100 is in gold. The order in which the prizes are to be distributed will be similar to that observed in the award on Thanksgiving-Day.

ITEMS.

OLIVETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Mr. D'Oyly Carte, who purchased from the proprietors the American rights in Farine and Andran's opera, "Olivette," has made an arrangement with Messrs. Comley & Barton, of the Bijou Theatre, giving them the exclusive privilege of producing the opera in this country. It is announced for Dec. 24 at the Bijou. The cast includes Miss Catherine Lewis, John Howson, and Digby Bell. The scenery and costumes will be copied in detail from the models sent from London by D'Oyly Carte.

PLAYING PEASANT.

What is called a "Peasants' Festival" is being held in the Academy of Music, in aid of the Sheltering Arms Nursery. The opening was observed formally by a processional march of the ladies and gentlemen having charge of the various booths, who were dressed in the peasant costume peculiar to many countries, among them America, England, Ireland, Turkey, and India. Gilmore's Band supplies the music.

EDWARD REINHARDT,

convicted of the murder of his wife, was taken by Sheriff Connor from the Richmond County Jail to Brooklyn yesterday to be sentenced by Judge Barnard. This makes the third time that Reinhardt has been sentenced to death. Twice his counsel, in order to have the case reviewed, prevented the sentence from being executed by stays of proceedings. Now that the court of last resort has decided against him, the condemned man is preparing to meet his fate. He does not entertain much hope that the Governor will interfere in his behalf.

SAIRY GAMPS.

Four nurses have been dismissed from the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum, in Brooklyn, for drunkenness.

NEW SCHEME.

Perfumed artificial flowers in pots, and made of celluloid, are now exhibited with holiday goods, and are in great demand.

MOTION QUASHED.

A colored woman living at Sayville, said to be of old Virginia stock, made application to a Justice of the Peace one day last week for permission to give a "Long Island nigger a good cowhiding." She said the woman had borrowed $10 from her, and now as she would not pay it, she wanted to "take it out of her." She was willing to pay the cost, if the Justice would only give his consent. It was suggested that she might get whipped herself, but she said that she "could whip any Long Island nigger who wouldn't pay her debts." She was at last persuaded to go home.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, appointed last week President of the Tax Commission, having declined the position, Mayor Cooper to-day sent to the Board of Aldermen the name of Henry E. Howland. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 15 to 6. Howland is an ex-Alderman and a Republican in politics.

A REFORM TO BE ASKED FOR.

The Produce Exchange has invited the various commercial bodies throughout the country to unite in bringing before Congress, with a view to proper consideration, the policy of the Treasury Department in withholding information concerning the cargoes and destination of vessels, at the request of the owners.

THE WEATHER.

The weather to-day is cool and cloudy. The thermometer at 6 a. m. indicated 32; at 9 a. m., 35; and noon, 40.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day rejected the amendment to the constitution to make it conform to the resolution adopted last year to withdraw from the National Board of Trade, and directed the Secretary to forward an application to the National Board for reinstatement.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 14.—P. B. Cown, editor and proprietor of the Steubenville *Herald*, was examined by United States Commissioner Guerin on a charge of sending libelous matter through the mails. He was bound over in $400 to appear at the next term of the United States Court. The alleged libelous matter related to ex-County-Auditor Moore, and was published in Cown's newspaper.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—Father Donnelly, a Catholic priest known throughout the West, died at the Sisters' Hospital in this city at half-past 4 this evening. He was among the first settlers of Kansas City, and in an early day, when the country for hundreds of miles either way was a wilderness, prophesied that on this spot should grow one of the largest cities in the West. He came to this country in 1839, was ordained priest by Dr. Kenrick in St. Louis on Trinity Sunday, 1845, and in October took charge of the mission at Independence, Mo. He came to this city in 1857, and has since resided here, respected and beloved by the entire community.

Truth is mighty, and has prevailed. See its triumph in Hop Bitters.

FINE-STOCK BREEDERS.

Seventh Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Association at Grinnell.

Interesting Papers Read on Sheep Husbandry and Swine Raising.

Advance Made in the Former Industry During the Last Few Years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRINNELL, Ia., Dec. 14.—The seventh annual meeting of the Iowa Fine-Stock Breeders' Association began in this city to-day, and will continue three days. The representative stock-raisers and breeders of the State have always encouraged these yearly gatherings, and this year's attendance is the largest since the Association was formed. The live-stock interests in this State are represented by a class of farmers, many of whom are men of wealth, who hold these yearly gatherings for the purpose of exchanging views and discussing questions of paramount interest to the trade in general, and of equal importance to consumers in all parts of the country.

The program of the three days' session, as outlined by the officers of the Association, includes no less than eighteen papers prepared by members, each to be followed by discussion, open to all who desire to air their views upon the matters brought to their attention.

To-day's arrivals number about seventy-five, and the attendance will undoubted be largely increased to-morrow. The meetings are held in Stewart's Hall, on Broad street, where promptly at half-past 2 this afternoon the Association was called to order by the President, the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of this city.

After the appointment of the usual Committees on Enrollment and Business, there being no other preliminary matters, the order of business was at once taken up.

IN HIS OPENING ADDRESS

President Grinnell welcomed the members of the Association on behalf of the people of the city. He referred to the gentlemen present as conservators of the public weal, who, during the past generation, had placed themselves at the head of the many States within whose limits the breeding and raising of cattle was made a specialty. Iowa outranked them all, and the time had come when the successful breeder needed not only an artist's eye, but he must of necessity be a financier whose knowledge placed him where bank failures and panics failed to disturb his business complacency or financial soundness. Besides caution, the breeder must have the patience of an angel. It was the business of a lifetime to patiently register the crosses and intercrosses, and then gradually and conscientiously make up a herd book, which was the proof of his careful endeavors to create a race of cattle whose beauty and symmetry, equaled by a reputation for increase, is the aim and end of every thorough breeder. The business of a stock-raiser was to

PROTECT HIS INTEREST.

He needed such protection against many impositions, which the speaker illustrated by calling attention to the inroads upon the sheep-folds of the State by prowling dogs, who deprived the people of hundreds of snowy fleeces annually. Iowa cattle and horses had acquired not only a National but a European reputation, and with all the untold resources of their glorious State the stockmen had become acknowledged gentlemen and benefactors of their race.

The address was listened to with rapt attention, and heartily applauded at its close.

Mr. Fitch B. Stacey, of Staceyville, Secretary of the Association, then read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved.

The first paper of the day was "Sheep on the Farm," which was read by the Secretary in the absence of the writer, Mr. L. G. Ireland, of Sibley, Osceola County. The paper was chiefly remarkable in that the writer insisted that in raising sheep the stockmen could make double the profit as compared with any other kind of stock, especially horned cattle. In the opinion of the writer no country had, or ever would, enter into competition with American sheep-breeders. He doubted the truth of the assertion that it was not profitable to raise Cotswolds, but qualified his remark somewhat by

ADVISING JUDICIOUS CROSSES

on the Cotswold breed, claiming that by doing so the wool, while not quite so fine, would always yield a larger quantity. The writer believed the average Iowa farm not only a good sheep range, but that the stockmen could by careful breeding make more money in the sheep trade than in any other.

Mr. A. J. Blakely, of Grinnell, led the discussion on the paper. He was in accord with the writer as to the profit to the sheep-raiser, and was from personal experience convinced that the Merino were the best wool sheep. His own sheep, a flock of 300, had yielded him an average of ten and a half pounds of wool, and the corn-crop raised on land where these sheep ran yielded one-third more than land where other stock had been kept. He advised a two-board fence for sheep.

Prof. S. A. Knopp, Superintendent of the State Agricultural College, questioned the propriety of indorsing any particular breed of sheep, as he believed it necessary to study the surroundings of the man and his farm. If land was well fenced, and sheep had the run of good blue-grass, he believed they could be kept in Iowa for

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR.

He did not mean to question Mr. Blakely's statement, but if his Merino sheep averaged ten and one-half pounds of unwashed wool they were an exceedingly fine flock. He believed the raiser would get as much wool from the average mutton sheep as he would from the Merino thoroughbred. There was a marked difference between the Merino and Downs in regard to browsing, in which respect the Merinos were the cheapest.

The Hon. W. K. Smith, of Oskaloosa, said his experience was that sheep were not good scavengers.

Mr. C. W. Tenney, of Cerro Gordo, indorsed sheep-raising for profit, and claimed that they were good scavengers, as illustrated in his experience upon a farm in the northern part of the State.

Mr. C. W. Norton, Durant, indorsed Mr. Blakely's statement as to the weight of Merino fleeces, and he believed sheep would return a greater profit in Iowa than in the New England States. He would raise sheep in Eastern Iowa if it were not for the hordes of dogs and wolves. If he owned fine-wooled sheep he would exchange them for Cotswold, as he would not only get the wool, but the increase of carcass would certainly

ENHANCE THE PROFIT.

The Secretary, Mr. Stacey, gave an interesting statement of the effect of crosses between common Merino sheep and pure Cotswold rams, claiming that the result of tests continuing for a series of years had shown a constant increase in weight, based upon this particular cross, which he considered positive proof that the cross was a good one.

The Hon. P. Nichols, of West Liberty, stated his experience in sheep husbandry. He thought the dog and wolf nuisance alone enough to deter farmers from going into the business, and he believed where one man would succeed in sheep-raising a dozen men would get rich in the breeding of cattle and swine.

THE SECOND PAPER

of the day was read by Mr. A. Failor, of Newton, upon swine-breeding and management. The reader first gave a mass of statistics showing the rapid growth of the pork interest, and then entered into a condemnation of the patent quack nostrums advertised to cure the hog-cholera, unqualifiedly stamping them as frauds, or originated only to draw money from gullible farmers. Mr. Failor closed his paper by advising farmers to keep pure sleeping apartments for their swine, to keep their dogs tied up if they had any, and to poison anybody else's that bothered their stock.

The discussion of the paper was led by Mr. W. M. Holmes, of Grinnell, who, after stating that he was convinced that the Iowa farmers needed a more hardy class of swine that would withstand the dreaded hog-cholera, he advocated the claim of the Duroc hog, formerly known in the East as

THE RED BERKSHIRE BREED,

which he accredited with many points of excellence not possessed by any other breeds. They were hardy, and were exceedingly prolific, and good nurses, but the chief point of excelence was that they outsold any other breed in Chicago, St. Louis, or any other market, by 20 cents per hundred.

Mr. Rockwell, of Cerro Gordo County, said that a hog which would eat a half-bushel of corn, and make but five cents' worth of pork per day, as represented by Mr. Holmes, would not do for the Iowa farmer.

The Hon. James Wilson, of Tama County, thought the brain that moved the world sustained itself on beef. The fat hog that was valued for his lubricating virtues was in his opinion

A USELESS APPENDAGE

to the average farmer. People who wanted the old-fashioned bacon looked for lean pork. In his opinion the secret of the hog disease was that it was carried about by stray dogs. It seemed to him that the poorer a man became in Iowa the more dogs he owned, and it appeared that the State Legislature was in league with the owners of these pests.

Mr. McClure, of Dallas County, and Mr. Briggs, of Jasper County, discussed the cholera question at some length, nothing new being developed, however.

The exercises this evening were rendered especially interesting from the fact that Gov. Gear, who was in the city, had been invited to address the Association. At 7 o'clock the Chief Executive of the State was introduced by President Grinnell as a distinguished citizen who would tell his hearers

WHAT HE DID NOT KNOW ABOUT FARMING.

Gov. Gear, whose popularity is universal among the agriculturists of the entire State, was very happy in his allusions to the present prosperity of the farmers of Iowa, and in this connection he said no mind could conjecture what the State would be in a few short years. Her present importance was certainly illustrated in the large number of intelligent representatives of her great agricultural and live-stock interests. The Governor said the vast majority of the people of the State were farmers, and, if they did not get the right kind of legislation, they themselves must assume the responsibility.

After reviewing the railroad and other improvements of the State, the Governor concluded his able address amid great applause.

President Grinnell, in a few felicitous remarks, called upon the Governor to preside, and the gavel was accordingly handed over to one of the most popular Governors Iowa has ever had.

The Treasurer's report was submitted and approved.

Prof. Knapp read a paper on agricultural experiments, treating mainly of agricultural science and the result of experiments. The topic elicited considerable discussion.

CASUALTIES.

STELLARTON STILL ACTIVE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 14.—Another explosion occurred at the cage-pit in Stellarton this morning about 8 o'clock, followed in a few minutes by a second blast. A strong force of men is on hand to explore the damage at the earliest possible moment.

NINE O'CLOCK.—A third explosion has just occurred. It is not believed that any lives have been lost, as no miners were known to be in the pit, work not having been begun since the last explosion in the Ford pit. No one has yet been into the mine to ascertain the extent of the damage, the after-damp being too strong to allow of exploration.

Deputy-Manager Douglas went down the hoisting shaft of the cage-pit early this morning to see how the ventilation had been progressing, and on reaching the bottom of the shaft he observed indications of fire, and on proceeding a little further he saw flames. He immediately returned to the surface. Shortly afterwards, about 7:30, a slight explosion occurred, followed at intervals of fifteen minutes by two other blasts. There was very little noise, but large quantities of smoke poured forth from several different openings at the same time. No damage was done to the surface works, nor was any one injured by the explosion.

Gloom rests upon Stellarton. Hopes were entertained that the cage-pit might be opened and a large number of men given employment, but the explosion of this morning destroyed the last hope. Gangs of men are filling up all the openings, so as to exclude the air from the mine, and thus try to extinguish the fires.

BLOWN UP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—The boiler in Fable and Son's soap and candle factory exploded this afternoon, killing Phil Hemp, a carpenter, fatally injuring Conrad Spark and Lizzie Ott, and severely injuring Peter Bolenboch, the fireman. The explosion leveled the centre of the building, a two-story brick, which was nearly totally destroyed. The building was valued at $40,000 and the machinery at as much more; uninsured.

Mr. Fable estimates a loss of $50,000, of which $35,000 was on the building and stock. The firm carried no insurance at all upon the machinery, which consisted of boiler, engine, hydraulic presses, etc., and the amount of damage to that part of the factory is of course clear loss. The amount is fixed at $15,000, though Mr. Fable says it may be more or less.

The following statement of the loss and insurance was furnished by Mr. Fable late to-night: Merchants' Insurance Company, New Jersey, $166; People's Insurance Company, New Jersey, $166; Commercial Union, London, $2,500; German Insurance Company, Louisville, $2,500; Buffalo German Insurance Company, Buffalo, N. Y., $1,250; Newark Insurance Company, Newark, $1,250; Liverpool & London & Globe, of Liverpool, $10,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $2,500; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Security, of New Haven, $166; Westchester Fire-Insurance Company, New York, $2,500; Connecticut Fire-Insurance Company, Hartford, $2,500; Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, $2,500; total insurance, $30,498. Loss on building, $20,000; loss on stock, $15,000; loss on machinery, $15,000; total loss, $50,000; loss less insurance, $19,502.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—An accident is reported on the Vermont Central last night, a broken rail having thrown the train off the track between Rutledge and Troy, N. Y. The Wagner car broke its couplings and plunged down a steep hill. Seventeen persons are reported seriously injured and one, a Mr. Campbell, fatally. Further particulars cannot be obtained as the agents of the road are very reticent on the subject. The information, however, has been confirmed by conductors who arrived here this evening.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE WARNING.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 14.—Near Napoleon, Lafayette County, last night, Mrs. James Jones, wife of a well-to-do farmer, attempted to fill a lighted lamp with coal oil, and both can and lamp exploded, causing the almost instant death of her two children,—a babe of 6 months and a little girl 6 years old,—and burning Mrs. Jones so terribly that she died in a few hours.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.—In Oakland last night Miss Elizabeth Tyler, aged 18 years, was shot dead at the gate of her residence by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her affianced, John Scotchler, son of a well-known commission merchant of this city.

FATALLY KICKED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Dec. 14.—Martin Fritzges, a German farmer living four miles north of Warren, was kicked by a horse on Saturday night last, and died yesterday morning of the injury received.

CANADA.

Fight Over a Church-Organ—The Grange—Sitting-Bull—The Contract with the Pacific Railway Syndicate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—A dispute upon the organ question, which has been in progress for some time in Cook's Presbyterian Church, culminated in a hand-to-hand combat. The organ-supporters, a day or two ago, introduced a small instrument into the church, for use next Sunday. The anti-organists got wind of the matter, attended rehearsal in full strength, and finally proceeded to eject the organ. The other party remonstrated, and, finding their arguments unheeded, at length took to force. After a struggle, in which an organist was knocked down the vestry-stairs, the opposition triumphed, and succeeded in putting the instrument into the street. There it remained for some hours alone in its glory, until removed to the warehouse whence it had come.

The first session of the Provincial Grange has closed its deliberations here. Before adjourning it passed a number of sweeping resolutions. They advocate the interference of the Legislature in railway concerns, in order to prevent combinations likely to raise freights; and also urged the keeping open of banks on Saturday afternoon, as their early closing on a general market-day interfered seriously with business. The establishment of a purely Agricultural Bank for the benefit of farmers, and the advisability of farmers insuring themselves more generally in the Grange Insurance Company, were resolved. The importance of the cattle-exportation to England was also noted; and it was urged that more attention should be paid to it. By statistics given, the strength of the Granges throughout the Dominion is shown to be increasing. There are now 815 Sub-Granges in Canada, with 35,000 members. Provincial Granges have just been established in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and are contemplated in most of the other Provinces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 24.—Parliament will adjourn about the 21st inst., to meet again on the 9th of January.

A Pembroke man has sold his wife and three children to another man for $100, and is now going home to the Old Country to live.

Ten thousand sheep have been sent into the States through the Port of Prescott this fall.

Maj. Walsh, who is here, gives it as his opinion that Sitting-Bull would not return to the United States until he had seen him (Walsh). Mr. S. Bull has three wives living with him. He discarded two lately. Maj. Walsh returns on the 15th of January.

The report of the Librarian of Parliament shows that there are now 90,196 volumes in the library,—1,800 books having been added during the year ending Nov. 30. At the present time the new library is too small, and the number of books is increasing rapidly.

The Government's contract with the syndicate is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. By it, the railway, instead of eventually reverting back to the Government, becomes forever the absolute property of the company; and most of the fertile lands in the Northwest are handed over to a huge monopoly, without any restriction whatever as to sale or settlement. The Government guarantees the prohibition of rival lines for twenty years, and grants special privileges to the company for the construction of branch lines,—undertaking to give the right of way in any part of the Northwest, and to extinguish the Indian titles for that purpose when necessary; and provision is made that, in case of land within the belts specified proving unfit for settlement, the company shall have the privilege of making up such deficiency of the total grant from any part of the fertile belt. No restriction is placed upon the company as to freight-rates, so that, instead of deriving a fair profit, they can exact monopoly rates, and thereby hold a mortgage on all the farming lands of the Northwest. When the real motive of the bargain became known to the members, it produced great dismay. It is felt that the whole of the Northwest is practically given over to a stupendous monopoly, upon conditions which destry the country's hopes for its future settlement and development. According to Sir Charles Tupper's estimate of last session, the entire railway from Lake Nipissing to Burrard Inlet, if constructed by the Government, would cost $84,000,000, while the company gets, in land, money, railway, and surveys,—estimating the land at $1 per acre,—a total of $153,000,000, as well as possession of the railway in perpetuity. Such a condition of things is regarded by many as sufficient ground for demanding the immediate dissolution of Parliament, to get the voice of the people in the matter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 14.—The colored congregation of St. Thomas are in an uproar over the alleged misconduct of their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Podds. Some one discovered that, some time since, he frequented a bagnio at Ingersoll. The congregation have closed the doors against him, and will probably apply to the Conference to have him removed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Tupper moved his resolutions ratifying the syndicate bargain. He made a powerful and exhaustive speech, occupying six hours in delivery. He reviewed the history of the undertaking from its inception, and said that in three years the syndicate would have the road completed to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Blake was to reply at 11 o'clock, but had not proceeded far in his remarks when the House adjourned by agreement at 11:30. It is stated that the opposition will issue a manifesto to-morrow, and agitate the country against the adoption of the terms of the contract.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—Manufacturers of iron here are indignant at the clause in the Canada Pacific syndicate agreement which provides for manufactured iron used in the road being free of duties. Instead of the hum expected from the railway construction, they find the country's money is to be sent out of it, and the claims of earnest protectionists are to be ignored. There is trouble brewing in the Conservative ranks here. A reaction has set in in the stock market, which to-day was weak and declining. As the terms of the syndicate agreement come to be more fully understood, the people are realizing that their birthright has been sold for a mess of pottage.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Typhoid-fever is alarming the residents. More than one hundred cases are reported in the city.

The pastor of the Church of Notre Dame (Roman Catholic) has warned the congregation against patronizing Sara Bernhardt's performances.

CLOSED.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 14.—Brown & Brother, dry goods, were closed to-day by attachments.

CATARRH CURE.

Swallowing Poison.

Swallowing and inhaling the noxious impurities generated by Catarrh, poison not alone the nasal organs, but the stomach and lungs. No merely local remedy, like douches and insoluble snuffs, can possibly reach or eradicate the virulent sporules of Catarrh. This fact explains the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Wei De Meyer's new inoculative treatment. The elements used by him are absorbed by the mucous membrane throughout the system and form a constitutional as well as local antidote, as certain to cure Catarrh, as vaccine virus is to prevent Small-Pox. Its unprecedented sale with unsolicited testimonials from many thousands who, at all stages of the disease, have been cured by this wonderful remedy, establish, beyond contradiction, the fact that Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, writes: "One package produced a radical cure." "It entirely cured a member of my family who had suffered from Catarrh for 40 yrs." J. D. McDonald, 716 Broadway, N. Y.: "It cured me after doctoring for nearly 30 years." Mrs. Emma C. Howes, 3 W. Washington-place, N. Y.: "I can speak for seven members of my family who have used it with great benefit." Rev. W. H. Sumner, Frederick, Md.: "Everybody troubled with Catarrh as I was should use it." Mary A. Ranker, 494 N. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.: "For six years I did not breath through my nostrils until I used Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure." Mrs. M. E. Sheney, 322 Sarah-st., St. Louis, Mo.: "It gave me instant relief." F. J. Crank, Atlantic Hotel, Chicago: "It restored me to my ministerial labors." Rev. Geo. A. Rees, Cobleskill, N. Y.: "It relieved me of a great Polypus." W. H. Truesdell, M. D., Elgin, Ill.: &c., &c., &c. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "Treatise" is mailed free. His "Cure" is delivered to any address by D. B. DEWEY & CO., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.50 complete.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—OPERA.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE
STRAKOSCH & HESS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, Dec. 15,
IL TROVATORE.
MARIE ROZE..........as..........Leonora.
Miss BARTON, Azucena; Mr. BYRON, Manrico; Mr. CARLETON, Count di Luna; Mr. ALLEN, Ferrando.
Thursday evening, Dec. 16,
Last time of Verdi's Grand Opera,
AIDA.
Reappearance of Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI as Aida (her original creation in America). Friday, Benefit of MARIE ROZE—MEFISTOFELE. Saturday, Farewell Matinee—IL TROVATORE. Saturday, Farewell Night—CARMEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.
CHANGE OF BILL.
In compliance with public demand, the
BOSTON IDEAL OPERA COMPANY
WILL SING
FATINITZA this Wednesday Matinee.
THE SORCERER to-night, Dec. 15.
FATINITZA, Thursday night.
H. M. S. PINAFORE both Friday and Saturday nights.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH
EVERY NIGHT AND JEFFERSON SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Wednesday Matinee—THE RIVALS.
Next Week—The Great and Only HERRMANN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Combination
In Edgar Fawcett's greatest work,
A FALSE FRIEND.
With a Great Company and Unequaled Cast.
Monday, Dec. 20, Jarrett & Rice's FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

GRAND FAIR IN AID OF THE
Bnai Sholam Congregation
At their Temple on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., for two weeks,
Commencing Sunday Evening, Dec. 12, 1880.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS WEEK ONLY,
Al Phillips' Dramatic and Variety Combination.
Every night at 8 o'clock, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2:30.
Monday, Dec. 20—FRANK FRAYNE and Dog "Jack" in SI SLOCUM."

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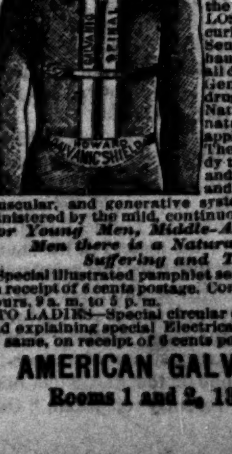
NERVOUS DEBILITY
CURED.
The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicines



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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Boston Ideal Opera Company. Afternoon, "Bohemian Girl." Evening, "The Sorcerer."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Strakosch and Hess' English Opera Company. "Il Trovatore."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Joseph Jefferson. "Rip Van Winkle."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Company. "A False Friend." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO LODGE, No. 437, A. F. & A. M.—The funeral of Bro. Sam Goldman, late member of Illinois Cent. Lodge, will be conducted by Chicago Lodge. The brethren are requested to assemble at Oriental Hall, 123 LaSalle-st., Wednesday at 12 o'clock M. E. RUBOVITS, W. M.

THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, No. 409, A. F. & A. M., will meet Thursday, Dec. 16, at 9 a. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. Wm. Roberts, at their hall, 76 Monroe-st. By carriages to No. 3017 Cottage Grove-av., thence to Rose Hill. J. E. PETTIBONE, W. M.
W. M. STANTON, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1880.

THE superfluity of Generals in the United States army has caused West Point to be made technically "a Department," under the command of a Major-General. Yet it is not believed that the boys know anything more about polygons now than when the commander was a common Colonel. Wouldn't it be a good idea to abolish some of the Generals and the "Department" of West Point at the same time? West Point Academy would not suffer by the change.

THE liveliness of the members of Congress who haven't been reëlected is amusing. They are anxious to have the public gaze fastened on them before it is too late. Then, again, they are politically irresponsible. Bicknell, of Indiana, who has been making an extraordinary row about the Electoral count, is one of them. Hurd, of Ohio, who got a little cheap notoriety by opposing the admission of Gen. Garfield's successor to his seat, is another. So is Finley, of Ohio, who proclaims an unsatisfied yearning to die in a ditch (whether in a last ditch or not seems to make no sort of difference to him). Myers, of Indiana, wishes to have Gen. Grant's accounts examined; and there are half a hundred other patriots whose eyes are "sot" while their lower limbs have still a convulsive motion. But it will be all over with them the 4th of March next.

THE Peoria *Transcript* believes it has discovered an important constitutional point, which, if it were sprung in time, would put all the Electoral confusionists in Washington to rout. It is this:

> Sec. 7 of Art. 1 of the Constitution says, "Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate or House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."

All of which would undoubtedly apply, if it were not for the fact that the House is considering a joint-rule, not a joint-resolution. The Constitution does not require a joint-rule to be submitted to the President any more than the rules of either House. At least such has been the uniform interpretation of the Constitution by Congress. Joint-rules have been adopted in some cases specially to evade the constitutional obligation. But it is a nice point whether the Supreme Court, if called upon, would not decide a rule relating to the Electoral count to be within the meaning of the constitutional provision. Certainly it seems to partake of the nature of an "order . . . to which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is necessary."

THE sale of the Milwaukee *Daily News*, the oldest Democratic daily newspaper in Wisconsin, and the only Democratic newspaper printed in the English language in the principal city of the State, is a political event of considerable significance, and is also an encouraging sign of the times. The paper has been sold to a new company just organized for the purpose of printing a first-class daily morning Republican newspaper,—a want long felt in that enterprising city, and now to be supplied. The sale leaves the Democrats without an organ printed in the English language, and, as no new paper can gain admission into the Western Press Association, it leaves that party in a forlorn condition, so far as its future prospects are concerned. The transfer of the *News*, and the change that will take place in its politics, is only another evidence of the great revolution that has taken place in public sentiment in the Congressional district in which the *News* has been printed. In 1873 the Democratic candidate for Governor had 10,000 majority, and there was not a Republican city or county officer elected in Milwaukee. At the recent election Gen. Garfield carried the Fourth Congressional District by over 2,000 majority, and every candidate on the Republican ticket in Milwaukee County was elected. Such rapid disintegration of a once powerful political party is without a parallel in the history of the country, and is a sign of the times that unmistakably points out the drift of public sentiment. The Milwaukee Republicans have captured the biggest gun of the enemy and will turn it upon them unless they surrender unconditionally. But as one of the disgusted Wisconsin Democrats recently remarked, "Our party in this State does not need an organ—it only needs a hearse." As White has made considerable money out of the sale of the *News*, perhaps he will furnish the other article.

THE possible saving in the expenses of the New York City Government is estimated by the careful correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* at $9,000,000 annually. This is the sum which the Legislative Committee and the reformers will aim to retrench. To the uninitiated there is a good deal of mystery about the payment of enormous salaries to all sorts of nobodies about the City-Hall and the countless sinecures which are maintained there. It is evident that few New York politicians would refuse a sinecure if they could get one. But why should a government pay large salaries to able-bodied citizens for doing nothing? The answer is, that the City of New York is compelled, not only to do its own proper work, but to pay the expenses of various political organizations, such as Tammany Hall and Irving Hall. The officers of these institutions do not openly put their hands in the City Treasury and take out the money they require. But they do the same thing, in effect, by levying enormous assessments on their candidates before election. Of course every candidate is expected to recoup himself after he gets into office. The *Herald* reports the assessment actually paid by the Tammany candidates in 1879 as follows:

Sheriff	$ 12,000
County Clerk	10,000
Judge of Common Pleas	2,500
Two Justices Marine Court ($1,600)	3,200
Three Coroners ($1,800 each)	5,400
Two Civil Justices ($2,500)	5,000
Four Aldermen-at-Large ($1,500)	6,000
Eleven District Aldermen ($1,500)	16,500
Seven Senators ($1,200)	8,400
Twenty-one Assemblymen ($600)	12,600
Total	$ 81,600
Estimated collections and assessments	50,000
Total collections	$131,000

The assessments in 1878 were larger, as Tammany then had more patronage, and its prospects of electing all its candidates were believed to be better. It is said that Augustus Schell paid $20,000 for the honor of being nominated for Mayor, and the seven candidates for Congress were each taxed $1,500. The aggregate assessments on candidates in 1878 were $90,600; and on persons already in office $25,000. Kelly admitted in effect that this was where part of the city's money went when he said that he favored the payment of good salaries to Aldermen because it cost them so much to get elected.

GETTING AT BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The Democrats yesterday abandoned for the time being their effort to force upon the House the adoption of the Morgan joint rule for counting the Electoral vote which has been under discussion ever since Congress met. Mr. Bicknell, who had the measure in charge, gave notice that he would again call it up as a privileged question early in January, when he hoped to have a quorum of Democratic members to pass it in spite of Republican opposition. The Republicans have been willing all along to assent to this or any other arrangement for removing the question as a mere obstruction to business. The Democrats evidently concluded that they could not afford to delay the business of the session by urging a measure which they were not in a position to pass without Republican consent, and which the Republicans were determined to resist as an immature and objectionable solution of a constitutional problem.

After some sparring for priority, Mr. Wood's motion to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Refunding act prevailed. The subsequent proceedings indicated that there will be a long debate over this measure, and possibly more difficulty in agreeing upon the terms of the act than was anticipated when the Committee of Ways and Means agreed the other day unanimously upon the rate of interest. The bill as amended by the Committee provides for an issue of bonds not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable after twenty years and running forty years, and for notes amounting to $200,000,000, redeemable after two years and running ten, both securities bearing 3 per cent interest.

The number of amendments proposed indicates how wide a difference there is in the House as to the terms of refunding. Mr. Kelley's proposition is that there shall be an issue of Treasury notes to the amount of $400,000,000, payable after July, 1882, and of bonds to the amount of $227,000,000, payable after July, 1885, all at 3 per cent interest. This proposition conforms in part with the theory of the Administration that the present plethora in the money market will enable the Government to negotiate 3 per cent securities running a short time more readily than those of longer duration. This impression is based upon the presumption that capitalists do not apprehend a prolonged period of low interest, and would rather invest their money at the proposed low rate for a short term of years than to tie it up at that rate for a long or practically indefinit period. This is certainly a reversal of the usual course, but may have some force in the present abnormal condition of monetary affairs. The Committee's bill, however, provides a reasonable allowance for such a sentiment among capitalists by authorizing $200,000,000 of Treasury notes, which shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after two years and become payable at the end of ten years.

The other proposed amendments were for the most part utterly idiotic. The Greenback theory was represented by Gillette's proposition, which contemplates the actual payment of the bonds as they mature. To accomplish this he would begin the coinage of silver dollars to the utmost capacity of the mints, start anew the manufacture of legal-tender Government notes, substitute the latter for National-bank notes, pay out the greenbacks for the bonds, or use them to buy silver for that purpose, and then raise a tax of 3 per cent on all incomes over $1,500, and 2 per cent additional on all incomes over $3,000,—all to be devoted to the payment of maturing bonds. The main purpose of this suggestion would be to flood the country again with unconstitutional, irredeemable, and worthless scrip, to prepare the way for the practical repudiation of the debt by converting interest-bearing securities into non-interest-bearing securities, and in the end to run down their value to nil. Naturally incidental to such a scheme would be a tax upon the thrift and industry of the country as levied upon incomes. Another lunatic proposed to make the new securities subject to taxation the same as any other property. As the taxation would probably be equal to the interest which it is proposed to pay, this would be equivalent to asking capitalists to exchange securities now bearing 5 and 6 per cent for securities that would bring them no revenue whatever. There is reason to believe that there is sufficient intelligence in both parties in Congress to prevent such wild schemes from occupying any time or commanding any serious consideration.

Mr. Warner's speech urging the most rapid extinguishment of the debt was entirely in the wrong direction. The United States Government can fund its indebtedness at 3 per cent. The money is worth at least twice that interest to the people in industry, commerce, and productive enterprise. The present provisions of law for the gradual payment of the debt are ample. The payments in the shape of the Sinking Fund have been larger and the provisions for the future are larger than any other Government ever made within the same period. The debt has been reduced $260,000,000 by purchases for the Sinking Fund during the last twelve years. The surplus revenue for the next fiscal year, estimated at $50,000,000, will wipe out all the arrearages in this fund which accumulated during the six years following the panic, and the law provides for the additional reduction in the debt during the next ten years of nearly $521,000,000. Since 1865 the annual interest charge, by reason of reduction in the principal and refunding, has decreased from $151,000,000 to $79,500,000. Such a showing as this ought to be satisfactory to the most rapid theoretical debt-extinguisher in or out of public life, and the more especially because during this period of unprecedented reduction in the public debt the American people have managed to gain possession of pretty much all their Government securities, and regard them as the safest possible investment for trust funds and surplus capital.

The discussion over the Refunding act may go on some days. According to the present program it will only give way to the consideration of the appropriation bills, and those introduced before the holidays will probably require but little time. But after the gentlemen with hobbies shall have ventilated their views to empty seats both on the floor and in the galleries, which was Mr. Warner's fate yesterday, and after proper consideration of the question from a business point of view, there is reason to believe that a bill will pass the House which shall be acceptable to the Senate and the Administration, and which shall open the way for the refunding of all the outstanding 5 and 6 per cent bonds immediately upon maturity, and at the lowest rate of interest which ever attracted capital.

GRANT WHITE'S ATTACK UPON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Richard Grant White has contributed a paper to the *North American Review*, in which he pronounces very dogmatically that the public-school system of the United States is a failure. He claims that there is not one of our institutions "so unworthy of either confidence or pride"; and that "the case is worse than that of mere failure, for the result has been deplorable and threatens to be disastrous." This sweeping denunciation is then supplemented by specifications equally sweeping, of which the following are a summary:

> The only valid excuse for educating all children by a tax on all property—which in 1870 required an aggregate expenditure of $64,000,000 in all the States—is that this general education lessens crime, the cost of which, without the public schools, would exceed their cost; that this assumption is false; that the statistics of the several States show a greater proportion of crime, suicide, and insanity in those States farthest advanced in public-school education than those least used to it, and where the thing known as ignorance is most prevalent; that the plan and substance of the instruction imparted in these schools is superficial and otherwise defective; and that the system fails to make good citizens or to educate the children of the people in the practical business of life. "Public farms and public workshops, to train in them its future citizens to get their own living honestly and respectably," would be a better Government system of education for good citizenship than the public schools.

A writer, himself educated, and indebted to his education for his moral status, and for whatever degree of success in life he has reached, who can sit down, and, in the face of existing facts, coolly make such unwarranted assumptions as the above, and declare that a rudimentary education makes a child a bad mechanic or bad farmer or general workman, and takes away from the value of industrial pursuits, and hence is an injury, very nearly writes himself down in the animal category where Dogberry so strenuously demanded he should be inscribed. Richard Grant White may be a very good Shakspearean scholar, an astute musical critic, and an ingenious and subtle investigator of words and their uses, but when it comes to education in the public schools and its effect upon the moralities and industries of the country, his screed plainly shows that the subject is too large for him, and that while a writer may utter a great deal of truth on one topic he may utter a great deal of bosh upon another.

Mr. White is not alone defective in his reasoning and superficial in his statements, but he is thoroughly impractical. Like Mr. Watterson, he seems to lack the scientific faculty and discernment of facts, figures, and statistics. "Public farms and public workshops, to train in them its future citizens to get their own living honestly and respectably, would be a better Government system of education for good citizenship than the public schools," says Mr. White; but how is the Government to take fifteen millions of children and place them on Government farms and in Government workshops? If this be Mr. White's remedy, he certainly should have shown how this colossal undertaking can be accomplished. "The public schools do not lessen crime," says Mr. White. How, then, does it happen that the great bulk of crime and of pauperism, and the great burden upon public and private charity, grow out of the lower and more ignorant strata of society? How is it that in New England, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois farmers are, as a rule, well educated, and that the best educated are always the best farmers? Our schools may not give enough education, or they may not always give the best kind or quality, but these are defects that can be remedied; and there has never been a time when the remedies were being applied more intelligently than now. Ignorance is always weakness, and this maxim alone is a sufficient answer to Mr. White's entire argument. The better a man is educated the more control he gains over the forces of Nature in his struggle for life, and the better one generation is educated the further it outstrips its immediate predecessor in the race. The intelligent and educated farmer manures his fields, tile-drains his land, improves his roads, his buildings, and his live stock. He knows how to make labor go farther and produce more, and to secure to him not only the necessities but the comforts of life, which ignorant boors never can have. If Mr. White wants to know the results of education on farming, let him examine the exterior and interior of the homestead of an intelligent as compared with that of an ignorant farmer. Where one has to earn his living by the hard work of his muscles and sinews, the other accumulates a fortune by the use of labor-saving machines and improved methods. The farmers of this country are ahead of the farmers of other countries because they are better educated. Those parts of the United States are the most successful where education most prevails, and, *vice versa*, the poorest and least successful where education is least diffused—to-wit.: in the South. It would be as sensible to say that sunshine and warmth are less beneficial to vegetation than clouds and cold, as that the diffusion of education is not beneficial. The common schools teach the people the rudiments of education. They are the tools by which they obtain more. They must first learn to read, write, and cipher before they can think. Having attained this power, they step to the higher schools and have the advantage of the book, the magazine, and the newspaper, opening up to them the wide rich field of literature, learning, art, and science, increasing their knowledge, expanding their powers, rewarding their labor by increasing its profits while it diminishes its burdens, and developing the inventive faculty,—for ignorance never invents,—to the great blessing of humanity and the enhancement of the comforts, ease, and pleasures of the world. This is what the present system of education does. If Mr. Richard Grant White believes it does not, if he has any scheme to substitute for it, if he has any method of reforming or improving the schools, why does he not state it?

THE IRISH CRISIS.

In seeking to arrive at an intelligent and impartial understanding of the present crisis in Ireland, it should constantly be borne in mind by American readers that nine-tenths of the dispatches come from reporters working for the columns of landlord newspapers, giving only the landlord side of the question. Dublin swarms with the representatives of English newspapers, which are nearly all devoted to the landlords, who send their one-sided statements to London, and these in turn are transmitted to this country by cable. The side of the Irish people and the merits of their cause are not reported. Their injustice, their sufferings, their oppressions are kept in the background, or are only partially told. It is a repetition of what we have seen in our own country in the days of Southern slavery, as well as in the later era of terrorism and bulldozing practiced upon the negroes. The slaves of former days and the freedmen of our time have never had the benefit of the full, true story of their wrongs and sufferings told to the world. The slaveholder and the bulldozer have suppressed the real facts, just as the English landlords are doing in the case of the Irish tenant-farmers.

None the less the truth now and then comes out and we can get at the real condition of affairs. First of all, it is becoming very apparent that the British Government is resolved upon the most stringent coercion. But how is coercion going to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed people? How is the Government going to compel the tenants to associate with their brutal evictors? How is it going to punish one man for accepting advice from another man not to pay rack-rent, for this is the primal offense of the Irish tenants? What penalties can it inflict for refusal to pay rack-rents, for refusal to work for the Boycotts of Ireland, or for refusal to obey the orders of landlords? By what machinery of law is the Government to inflict penalties for private opinions and for social likes and dislikes? It would be just as consistent if our own Government should enforce penalties upon trades-unions for non-association with those outside their membership, or for refusing to work at wages they did not believe to be sufficient.

It is also apparent that there is a crisis in Irish affairs, that the Land League is rapidly bringing things to a head, and that the British Government has a job on its hands which will require more than its customary brutality and ability to settle. And what is it all about? What is it that has thrown the clubs and the political cliques into such excitement and has plunged the Government itself into such throes of passion and denunciation? Simply that the Irish people are taking steps no longer to submit to the payment of double rents and exist in a state of chronic starvation in order that a few thousand absentee alien families shall enjoy an eternal picnic.

The Dublin *Nation* of Dec. 27 begins a "leader" in these words:

> The tenantry of Ireland have struck. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that over three-fourths of the country the occupiers of the soil have at last refused point blank to be any longer beggared by rack-rents. They have been long in coming to this decision, but they have at last screwed their courage to the sticking point, and said plainly that the *regime* under which almost all the fruits of their toil went to their landlords is a thing of the past. Every day the newspapers contain numerous instances of whole bodies of tenants going boldly to their respective landlords or agents, offering "Griffith's valuation," and, on that offer being refused, going home in a body with their money in their pockets, whereat the landlords are in a rage, and cry out still more lustily than in the past that they are robbed, that anarchy prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that nothing but a sweeping coercion act can be expected to restore "the reign of law." From the very commencement of the agitation in this country for reform in the land laws the landlords have uniformly and steadily resisted all change. For years and years they opposed even the demand for compensation for the tenant in respect of his improvements. They would tolerate no alteration whatever of the land system. It was in their eyes perfection, although the evidences of its working lay open to the ken of every observer in the expatriation or starvation of millions of people and in the beggary and ruin of nearly as many other human beings. It appears that they are "of the same opinion still." In this latest landlord pronouncement every one of the various remedies suggested by the agitators for the improvement of the agrarian situation is rejected as "involving the elements of confiscation." The periodic revaluation of rents, the extension of the Ulster custom, fixity of tenure, and the establishment of peasant proprietary are all dismissed as unjust or inexpedient. All the old arguments against each of those "nostrums," as they are called, are revived and thrown once more into the face of the public. Very well; if the landlords will give or take no quarter, they can hardly be surprised if the reply should be that they must not expect any from the Irish people.

It is only within a few years that the Irish have enjoyed sufficient mental illumination to see the remedy for their woes or to put forth a cogent argument in behalf of their rights. A new generation of Irishmen, reared in the National schools and colleges, is in the field, wiser, more intelligent, more thoughtful, and consequently more courageous and active than their predecessors. It is this class which is giving the English Government so much trouble. Forty years ago the present Land League could not have been organized. The masses then couldn't read and write. They couldn't spread their grievances before the world. They couldn't offer remedies for the injustice of their case. They felt the full torture of their oppression and their poverty, but they were too ignorant to formulate a remedy. But the National schools and colleges have educated a class of men with broader horizons, and given them larger and clearer views and with the ability to throw light upon their situation. They understand their case. They see that Home Rule, Fenianism, Disestablishment, and other modes of relief hitherto proposed, are of little practical account. They know that Ireland is overshadowed by a monstrous evil—irrepressible landlordism—that is checking industry, killing out labor, and depriving the people of their very existence, and they have had the courage to apply the remedy. The English Government may suspend its writ of habeas corpus, it may increase its legion of spies and informers, it may fill Ireland with its troops, but it cannot put down this great trades-union of 600,000 heads of families, it cannot prevent Boycotting, it cannot reimpose its cruel fetters upon these people, nor reënslave them, for not only is it opposed by a Land League, but the English people themselves are arising to a sense of the injustice with which Ireland is treated, and they will demand concessions that will have to be made, just as they have already made concessions that would not have been made even a year ago. If the Land League handles itself wisely one of two results it must obtain,—either a new land system or an entire non-payment of rent. If the English Government is wise, it will grant this new system, or it will find itself condemned by every nation in Europe.

THE late Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn is said by the London *Daily News* to belong to a class of lawyers now nearly extinct, who lived loose, easy, and brilliant lives. Great lawyers nowadays write hymns, like Lord Selborne (Roundell Palmer), or marry young and have big families, like Lord Coleridge. The English Bar is also changing, just as the Colonial Bar here did after the Revolution. The proportion of university men is declining, and the members of the Bar come less and less from a class apart by themselves. Even in England the slow process of leveling-up makes steady progress. The death of the Lord Chief-Justice has brought to the surface many amusing stories of him. On one occasion, when a young barrister, he had to examine a witness named Phinn, and asked him, "How do they spell it, with an F or a Ph?" "Some spell it one way and some the other," replied the witness. "But there is surely a right way." "Of course," replied the witness. "Very good," rejoined Cockburn. "How do you spell it yourself?" "Oh, I don't spell it at all! I always makes my mark." Sir Alexander used to tell another good story against himself: He was counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. B. was for the defendant. Cockburn called a witness and proceeded to examine him. "I understand," he said, "that you called on the plaintiff, Mr. Jones. Is that so?" "Yes," replied the man. "What did he say?" demanded Cockburn. Mr. B. promptly rose and objected. The conversation could not be admitted as evidence. But Cockburn persisted, and Mr. B. thereupon appealed to the Judges, who, after a time, retired to consider the point. They were absent for nearly half an hour, and when they returned they announced that Mr. Cockburn might put his question. "Well, what did he say?" asked counsel. "Please, sir, he wasn't at home!" replied the witness.

SAYS an exchange: "The Border City Mill, Fall River, Mass., has just decided to increase its capital from $400,000 to $600,000. This is the mill of which George T. Hathaway was Treasurer and S. Angier Chace was President until they had been arrested and tried for gigantic defalcations and consigned for a term of years to the State Prison, where they yet remain. Hathaway had stolen, at Chace's compulsory instigation, as he said, every cent of the $1,000,000 which the stockholders had put into the corporation, even the first installment having been appropriated by the two rascals. It is very rare, indeed, that a company is deliberately set up, as this was, for the purpose of swindling, the scheme having been entirely formed before the first step had been taken in its organization. When the affairs of the Border City had been investigated, it was discovered that, in addition to the total loss entailed upon the stockholders, the corporation owed considerably over $1,000,000. The mill and its machinery (one mill had been burned) were still left,—these were the sole assets,—and could be run with profit. But the stockholders could not have any legal claim on it, unless they should assume a debt in excess of the amount of the mill's original capital. They were, very naturally, unwilling to do this, especially after having been plundered of all they had invested in the fraudulent enterprise. Therefore, the creditors took the Border City, put it, for the time, into the hands of Trustees, and reorganized in due season the Company on an entirely new basis. The mill, which has been under the new management more than two and one-half years, has been exceptionally prosperous, and its stock—100 being par—has been quoted at 150."

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* thus describes an incorrigible villain who has come to the end of his rope:

> By the execution of William Joseph Distin this week in Bristol the State may be said to have abandoned in despair all attempts to reclaim an irreclaimable criminal. The Bristol murderer was one of that numerous class, "the failures of society." Fourteen years ago he made his first appearance before the magistrates on a charge of violently assaulting his own father; and the three months' hard labor to which he was sentenced appears to have kept him in order for three years. In 1869 he was fined for being drunk and incapable. In the next year he attempted to commit suicide, but failed. After another three years' absence his appearances at the Police Court began to be more frequent. In 1872 he was twice "drunk and disorderly"; in 1873 he was four times up for assaulting the police when drunk; and on two of these occasions he was also charged with assaulting his mother. In 1874 he was sentenced to hard labor for assaulting his sister Emily; and in 1876 to a similar term of punishment for assaulting his sister Rosa. In 1877 he took to stealing, but this apparently was his only theft. For nearly eighteen months after his release he kept out of the hands of the police, but in December, 1879, he broke loose again. After twice being drunk and disorderly he stabbed his paramour in the face in June, and was sentenced to three months' hard labor. Almost immediately after his release he went back to his mistress and murdered her. After having been sent to jail thirteen times without being improved by the process, he has at last been hanged. He will trouble the police no more, but the confession of failure involved in resorting to such a resource is none the less humiliating on that account.

WE notice an attempt making to create a sympathy for the Democrats of Milwaukee on account of the sale of the *News* to Mr. Horace Rublee, who proposes to change both its name and its principles, making both Republican. But the *News* was so weakly handled and had so limited a circulation that the Democrats of Wisconsin have not met with an irreparable loss. The party itself is in a very bad way in Wisconsin, and has no particular need of an organ; but the *Daily Murphey* will answer its needs, and has been administering to its wants for some time past in the way of a fire-in-the-rear on the Republicans. And, to the extent that treachery and detraction help, the *Daily Murphey* will do a more effective service for the remnants of the Democratic party in that State than the *News* has for a long time past. The situation of both parties will thus be improved in the way of organs.

THE St. Louis (Mich.) *Herald*, which glories in a patent inside, is wont to fill up its outside with original matter of great pith and moment. It has eight pages, and the four outside pages are the ones it specially calls attention to. These were filled with the President's message last week. But the topical heading remained standing as before. The effect was bewildering. Taken together the lines of the heading, in bold type, ran as follows:

FOUR WHOLE PAGES
OF FACTS, FANCIES, AND FUNNY GRAMS, CAREFULLY PREPARED FOR THE READERS OF
THE HERALD.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This is probably the first time a President's message was called a "funny gram." Will the philologists make a note of it?

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

> According to the returns just issued from the Imperial Statistical office the number of Germans who during the first nine months of the current year have emigrated to countries beyond the sea through the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Stettin, and Antwerp alone amounted to 79,958,—48,329 of these being males and 31,629 females. Most of these fugitives—namely, 39,753—went from Bremen; and the greater part of them—namely, 77,629—went to the United States. A slight comparison will here be instructive. While in 1872, i. e., after the war, the number of registered German emigrants was 96,243, the figure in 1878 had sunk as low as 19,758. In 1879 the number had again risen to 25,546, which has now been increased by 54,412, or more than two-thirds last year's rate, according to the statistics above mentioned.

THE Shreveport (La.) *Standard* predicts another exodus. It says the negroes in that district are perfectly under the control of some unknown influence which manipulates them with absolute discipline. This influence prevented them from voting at the late election, and, the *Standard* says, can set them in road for Kansas whenever it sees fit. Furthermore, there are rumors that the exodus is contemplated by the mysterious powers. The "influence" referred to, if it should be traced out, would be found to be a double-barreled shotgun with a white assasin at the butt end of it. This extraordinary influence prevented the negroes of Shreveport from voting not only at the last election, but at many elections before.

THE Milwaukee *Daily Murphey* has tried to play the rôle of the old Democratic organ in this city, but plays it with this difference: that, whereas, the Chicago concern always flops back to the support of its party from the time the nominations are made until the election is over, and only then turns a somerset into "independency"; the *Daily Murphey*, on the contrary, works against its party before elections, and only becomes Republican in tone after the fight is over and the battle won. The Republicans of Wisconsin have grown weary of this Murphey-ish sort of Republicanism.

THE Alabama Legislature at its last session prohibited the sale or manufacture of liquor in Crenshaw County and in thirteen other districts of smaller size in different parts of the State.

MR. EDWARD FRYE, the New York gentleman who is hearing Italian opera by telephone every night, doesn't have to pay a cent for the privilege. He has been bed-ridden for many years. Mr. Mapleson says: "I understand that the poor gentleman has quite a pleasant time of it on opera nights. He sits propped up in bed, the telephone at his ear, the libretto in his hand, and the photographs of the chief singers of the evening arranged in a semi-circle around him and within reach. When anything pleases him he joins in the applause. When Gerster outdoes herself he pats her picture approvingly, and whenever any one sings a false note—which no one in my company ever does—he upsets that singer's photograph instead of hissing."

GEN. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, our Minister to Spain, in a letter from Madrid, written Nov. 20, to a lady in Cincinnati, says:

> I thank God with all my heart for the result of the elections. Our dear country, for which your father died, has escaped a grave danger. I have known Gen. Garfield many years, and never for a moment lost my confidence in him. He is a great and a good man.

The General has recently returned to Madrid, having made an extensive tour through the north of Spain.

A SPECIAL telegram from San Antonio, Tex., represents that Gen. Ord, who has served the country forty-one and a half years, seems to take his enforced retirement very hard, and that regrets are universal among the citizens because of the President's action, Gen. Ord having endeared himself to the entire people by his unceasing efforts in behalf of the interests of the vast region under his command.

"I AM not ashamed to say I have a son a doctor," said the new Bishop of Liverpool recently, on rising to address an assembly of medical men. The medical men felt much worse about being connected with the Bishop than he did about his left-handed union with them. It was something like a reflection on the medics that such an ass should have a son fit to be a doctor.

"THE Parisian press," says the New York *Hour*, "persists in regarding Mr. William Winter's criticism upon Sarah Bernhardt as an outburst of American humor."

PERSONALS.

Even the merry Christmas time is not without its sad features. A poem on June reached this office yesterday.

The Princess Dolgorouki, the Czar's latest wife, claims to be descended directly from the Archangel Michael. We are sorry for Mike.

A Cincinnati paper refers to her as "Mamie" Anderson. Unfortunately no gun has been invented that will shoot from here to Cincinnati.

The New York *Tribune* of a recent date contains an article on the work done by the great poets during the past year, but, although Tennyson, Longfellow, and other familiar names appear, that of Mr. G. W. Childs is not mentioned.

Cable dispatches state that the English Government is about to suspend the Habeas Corpus act in Ireland, but as very few of those whom it will affect know what habeas corpus means the matter is greatly simplified.

"Clara's Decision" is the title of a story in the Boston *Journal*, but, as only one part has appeared, we cannot say whether she chose a seal sacque or a pair of diamond earrings. It is $10 to $3, however, that Clara won't make any mistakes. Boston girls never do.

Ben Hill lets it be known that if Gen. Garfield is "real good" to the South he will rally a large support in that section. If Ben and his class expect to be fed on any more sugar-plums in order to persude them to do right, they will find themselves mistaken, that is all.

The Washington papers are giving prominence to the fact that a young woman of that city is giving public exhibitions as an inspirational poet, reeling off verses on any subject suggested. It is even worse out this way, where not only young women but old ones, and a fair sprinkling of men and boys, indulge in the same habit, with the additional horror that they do not wait for subjects to be suggested.

The London *Times* has a very long article showing the wonderful alacrity of the metropolitan firemen, and it contains the remarkable statement that "from the instant that the alarm-bell sounded to the moment that the engine was off only three minutes have elapsed. This is the average." We are afraid our esteemed contemporary had been out with the boys before that item was written.

Mr. Mahone, the new Senator from Virginia, was a poor Irish boy educated on a free scholarship at the military institute wherein Stonewall Jackson taught. He began his career by carrying a surveyor's chain on a railroad, and was known as a skillful General in the Confederate army. A correspondent of the Troy *Times* says that Mahone's division was the only one which appeared on the final scene at Appomattox Court-House intact and unbroken in spirit and discipline.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* says that ex-Mayor Clarke, of Manchester, Va., who was a classmate of Edgar A. Poe at the University of Virginia, says that Poe had a passion for drawing weird and grotesque figures on the walls of his room. He remembers, especially, a griffin that Poe drew which attracted considerable attention among the students. He wrote verses a good deal, but was more distinguished at the University as a linguist and a crayon artist than he was as a poet.

Mrs. Susan Coolidge has written a volume of verse, and in the prelude to the work remarks that—

> Poems are heavenly things,
> And only souls with wings
> May reach them where they grow,
> May pluck and bear below,
> Visiting the nations thus
> With food all glorious.

You are wrong, Susan. There is not a solitary soul with wings in this office, and yet you can stand most anywhere and reach poems. Unfortunately the people who write them are out of reach.

> Why do I struggle and scream
> When o'er my slumbers a dream
> Comes like a shot
> Or a boy through a lot
> When en route for a dish of ice cream?
>
> I looked on wine that was red,
> Swelled is my rather small head;
> Dear little wife
> Saves her precious young life
> By kicking me out of the bed.

—*Chicago Folk Lore.*

> The moon had risen high in the heavens; still Vivian McGuire and Herbert O'Rourke sat in their secluded retreat, quite unconscious of the passing hours.
> Nothing could be seen but the hilltops and trees, and ever and anon the pale moon above reflected on them, as it struggled through the clouds.
> Vivian's feet obscured the balance.
> At last Herbert spoke.
> "Vivian, do you not know what anniversary this is?"
> "I should smile," she murmured softly, as her beautiful brown eyes filled with tears.
> "You are not angry with me, darling, for calling up the tender associations that cluster around this day?"
> "Indeed I aren't, Herb."
> "Your heart is in the right place, my sweet one."
> "Yes, lovey, but I'm afraid my liver has shifted; I'm getting yellower every day."
> Let us leave them here.
> —*From "Idyls of Hoboken," by John Kelly.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cincinnati *Commercial* (Rep.): The old Monroe doctrine is a tawdy humbug. Any conditions upon which the isthmus can be cut through will be acceptable to the people of the United States. Let them cut the canal if they care to do so; when we need it we can take it. Just now it is puerile to be offering objections.

Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*: There is no such thing as a war between Mr. Grow and Senator Cameron, nor is there likely to be, much as the Democratic Mefistofele might desire such a spectacle. I have the most positive and direct assurances on the part of Senator Cameron's intimate friends that he will take no part in the fight.

Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.): We see no objection to De Lesseps pushing his scheme by all honorable means. The idea conveyed in Washington dispatches, that the enterprise is in contravention of the Monroe doctrine, is absurd. The enterprise is purely a commercial one, and if De Lesseps has secured the right of way for his canal, as we understand he has, the United States Government has no right to interfere in the matter.

San Francisco *Call* (Ind.): When it is remembered that President Hayes vetoed the present Silver law and was overruled by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, no one will be surprised at his present recommendation to make the silver dollar worth a dollar in gold. The folly in his argument consists in the assumption that gold is a measure of value for silver, while silver is not a measure of value for gold. The true measure of value is the amount of money in the country.

Galveston *News* (Dem.): Whether the Democratic party means to give up the ghost or buckle on its armor anew, it must, of necessity, define itself. As it stands now, it can scarcely command respect. It has emerged from the campaign incoherent in its elemental composition, and with its platform split up for kindling-wood. Considering the exigencies of the case, it is to be hoped that some test resolution of principles will be offered, containing the shibboleth, the watchword, and the program of the party for the future.

Chicago correspondence *Illinois State Journal*: The greatest difficulty Gen. Thomas will have to contend with is the opposition and apathy in his own county. Our county is true to her traditions of discord. Gen. Thomas is worthy of the united support of the twelve Republicans from Cook County, but each Senatorial district is looking out for itself, and ambitious men are ready to defeat Thomas can they advance their own interests. Shrewd politicians, men who claim to know, say that the real fight will be made between candidates outside this county. One thing is sure: if Thomas is slaughtered, it will be in the House of his Cooks.

Mentor (O.) correspondence Cincinnati *Gazette*: The report that Mr. Campbell, of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, is a candidate for the French Mission causes some amusement here. Mr. Cambell's claims are founded on the fact that he antagonized Senator Conkling in the Chicago Convention, and greatly annoyed the distinguished New York statesman by mimicking his speech and manner in announcing votes in that body. Mr. Campbell is a bright journalist and a worthy gentleman, but he was never heard of outside of his own locality until he showed his pluck and audacity in the Chicago Convention, and he is aiming too high to hit anything when he asks for the Mission to France.

New York *Sun's* Washington correspondence: If Congress makes provision for the retirement of Judge Hunt, it is quite likely Senator Edmunds will succeed him on the bench. On the great coming question between the power of corporations and the rights of the people he is perfectly sound. In some other respects he is decidedly unsound. He is an advocate of all the centralizing doctrines advanced by the Republican leaders, and of which Garfield is a conspicuous champion. And as a Judge he would go as far as the most extreme in construing the Constitution to meet that idea, which, in the long run, means the obliteration of State lines, and a conglomerate mass instead of a union of States.

New York *Times*: One of the strongest passages in the sanguinary "Gladiator," which John McCullough is now playing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is the recital by *Phasarius* of the crucifixion of a host of his followers who had been captured by the Romans in battle. The horrible narrative is historically true, as are all the principal events of Dr. Bird's tragedy. After the defeat of the Gauls, who had separated from Spartacus, 6,000 of them were actually crucified on the Appian Way, and a more ghastly spectacle was never seen even in that savage time. The "Gladiator" presents the Romans of Pompey and Crassus' day in a revolting light, but it presents them truly. We have greatly idealized them; associated them with many exalted qualities. They were, however, barbarians in spirit and habit; almost their sole redeeming traits being, at their best period, energy and courage. Such culture and refinement as they had they borrowed from the Athenians, but their vices were entirely their own. They instituted and fostered slavery; they were rapacious, brutal, and cruel in the extreme; they were also perfidious, false, and selfish to excess. A few men like Lucullus and Julius Cæsar were comparatively humane, but humanity in any genuine sense was disregarded; indeed, it was unknown to the nation. Our literature contains a vast deal about noble Romans, but they were not really noble in any way. They were mighty brutes, diligent cutthroats, destitute alike of justice and compassion. They richly deserved extinction. Their decline began with the Empire, which should have ended it. To employ their phrase, they offended the gods. They did offend them, in a philosophic sense, grievously and grossly, and most ignobly won their ruin.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* (Dem.) says: Mr. Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, recently delivered one of his famous lectures in Norfolk to a very large and appreciative audience. In the course of this lecture Mr. Burdette delivered a glowing eulogy upon the life and character of Abraham Lincoln. This passage was received with thunderous applause, a fact which struck Mr. Burdette as so remarkable that he alluded to it at some length, and with some degree of astonishment, in a letter to his paper. Moreover, he mentioned the circumstance to some acquaintances in Richmond, and, to his amazement, was informed that the same eulogy would have met with the same reception there. There is something as genial about Mr. Burdette's amazement as there is about his humor, which it is but simple justice to say is the freshest, worthiest, and most genuine of any that is now brought to the attention of the American public. Long ago the *Constitution*, noting and commenting upon the sharp historical contrasts between the two men of the late War whose memories would be embalmed in the affection and admiration of the people,—Abraham Lincoln, the Southerner, and Stonewall Jackson, the Puritan,—called attention to the fact that among thoughtful people this side the line which the politicians have drawn between the sections, there is a keener appreciation of the manifold peculiarities of Lincoln's character and genius than among the people of the North. The biographies of the War-President and essays and criticisms on his character are apologies and explanations of traits that seem to us to be absolutely inseparable from any typical and distinctive development of American genius. These traits and peculiarities are above and beyond the repressive discipline which is the result of what we call culture. The element of pensiveness in Lincoln's character has lifted his memory into the domain of pathos, and his humor and his homeliness will combine to give his fame a place in the South far juster and more appreciative than it will ever occupy at the North. Mr. Burdette need never have any fear of wounding the sensibilities of the Southern people by pronouncing a tender and tearful eulogy upon Abraham Lincoln.

OKLAHOMA.

Payne's Colonists Send a Messenger to Washington—Accessions to Their Numbers Every Day.

CALDWELL, Kas., Dec. 14.—Dr. Wilson, at 3 o'clock this morning, started for Washington, hoping to accomplish something to relieve the situation on the border, and if possible prevent bloodshed. The settlers broke camp early on Shoo Fly Creek to move to Caldwell. Before starting Mr. Cory, the Chaplain, offered up prayer for the success of the undertaking in carrying the Gospel and civilization to this hitherto barbarous and benighted land. The religious sentiment predominates, and, while they are cautious and do not wish to be the aggressors, they are determined. One of the leaders said to-day they were going to Caldwell to get on the recognized road through the Territory, along which the cattle men travel to and from Texas, and they say they will take that road, as they have the right. "We will not be stopped along this road unless the cattle men and any other travelers are stopped. We have the same right as the man with his thousands of cattle."

The settlers seem to be animated by that religious fervor that animated the early settlers of Kansas. Most of the settlers are old, gray-haired men, and with them it is no child's play. One of the old men said, "I fought to get into Kansas, and I will have to fight to get out."

The soldiers struck camp and moved along with the settlers. Maj. Randall, commanding Fort Reno, arrived just at daylight, and announced that reinforcements were hurrying up from the fort. This will not in the least deter the settlers.

The colonists are bitter against John D. Miles, the Indian Agent, who they claim has 12,000 head of cattle in the Territory, and is instituting this opposition.

Five wagons and twenty men joined the colonists here. The Mayor and a long procession of citizens of Caldwell, headed by a brass band, came out to meet the colonists. They were escorted through the principal streets, the ladies waving handkerchiefs and the men cheering.

Judge Lauch, the attorney of the colony, came down from Wichita, and is in consultation with the leaders to-night, and it is hoped there will be no trouble.

CHICAGO'S SEWAGE.

The Annual Howl from Joliet, Morris, and Other Points.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—A delegation representing the people of Joliet, and including Senator Munn, H. A. Sanger, J. G. Elwood, C. B. Hayward, S. B. Reed, and others, have been interviewing Gov. Cullom to-day, renewing the old complaints about Chicago's sewage being sent through the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The delegation represented that this was not only a nuisance, but was causing considerable typhoid-fever and other forms of sickness among the people at Joliet, Morris, and other points along the line of the canal. They had a remedy to suggest, which was that the Canal Commissioners should turn the Desplaines River into the canal, which they believe would turn the current from the Chicago River back into Chicago. They made a strong effort to secure action of some kind by the Governor, who assured them that he will do all he can to remedy the evil complained of. Dr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, will soon visit Joliet and other places to report upon the sanitary condition of the canal, and the Canal Commissioners will at once put their engineer at work making estimates of the cost of the proposed improvement.

The Governor will recommend in his message some action in the matter, and an attempt will be made to have the Legislature direct the Commissioners to let in the Desplaines River as desired.

FOREIGN.

Futile Attempts to Get a Jury in the Waterford Cases.

Summonses Ignored on Account of Existing League Terrorism.

A Judge Threatened with Death in the Event of Certain Prisoners' Conviction.

The Land League Again Asserts Its Intentions in a Long Manifesto.

It Will Examine and Pass Upon the Forthcoming Land Reform Bill.

The Captain-General of Cuba Discovers a Plot, and Executes the Leaders.

Gambetta Squelches Rochefort by the Publication of Certain Letters

Showing the Latter's Craven-Heartedness in the Days of the Commune.

The German Corn Laws Making Votes for the Progressists.

IRELAND.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Although the London papers of this morning profess to believe that no definit action was taken by the Cabinet yesterday in the matters pertaining to Ireland, I know that the news telegraphed you last night was true in every material particular, and the proof of this is found in the fact that the Cabinet met again to-day, and elaborated the details of the measures of coercion, which are soon to be put in force in Ireland. As regards the time when the Government will put its plans into operation, I may have used the word "immediate" too hurriedly perhaps, but I was not so very far wrong, after all, as

IT IS ANNOUNCED TO-NIGHT

that, on Thursday, the Cabinet will not consider anything but Irish measures. On Thursday, also, Ireland may expect to hear what England proposes to do with her. I am sorry to say that Chief-Secretary Forster's views of the duty of the Government in the existing crisis meet no more favor in England than the views of more moderate statesmen, but *I* doubt very much if the Cabinet can be held together under the adoption of the measures which he has forced on Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, two men who command the respect of the Liberal masses in this country in every position they take, have been openly opposed to Mr. Forster, but it is said to-night that

THE CABINET IS UNANIMOUS

in indorsing his views. It is difficult to see how Mr. Bright or Mr. Chamberlain can consistently coöperate with a Government which cannot treat a purely social question like the Irish land question except with force. I am told that every member of Parliament who is at all conversant with Irish affairs, and who is not an admirer of Mr. Parnell, has been requested to submit to the Cabinet his views of the measures which should be taken with the prevailing disorder in Ireland. Several of these members have already responded, and handed to Mr. Gladstone a draft of clauses for his enrollment of the Estates bill, which they no doubt believe will work a complete revolution in the social conditions of Ireland.

CRIME.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The Assize Courts in various quarters of Ireland are now sitting and dealing with the agrarian crimes which for the past few months have been creating the terrorism that now exists. Four of the leading Judges in Ireland have delivered their charges to the Grand Jury. The growth of social disorder is shown by the reports I have received. Judge Fitzgerald furnishes a list of crimes in the Province of Munster, the total being 59. The number in other sections is as follows: County Limerick, 100; County Kerry, 134; Cork, West Riding, 46; East Riding, 83. These crimes embrace threatening letters, arson, maiming cattle, forcible possession, malicious injury, murder, attacking houses, etc.

THE SPIRIT OF AGRARIANISM

is less strong in Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny, though a considerable increase in that class of crime is reported. The principal case before this Court is the murder of Boyd. But Baron Dowse, of the Exchequer Division, had a most remarkable list of crime to bring before the jury at Galway. These are: County Leitrim, 75; arrests, 9; County Sligo, 80; arrests, 3; County Mayo, 236; arrests, 12. Baron Dowse concluded his charge as follows: "I will take the liberty of saying—for I think it is the time and place to do so—that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue much longer the consequence will be immediate danger to Ireland and ultimate disgrace to the Empire of which she forms a part. No true friend of Ireland, no real lover of liberty, can dare to approve of the state of the facts which I lay before you."

JUDGE LAWSON, AT BELFAST,

has but one case before him. Meanwhile the local Leagues continue to hold courts, at which persons are tried for offenses against the rules of the League. The *Express* to-day refers to the "Land-League petty sessions." The Assizes at Galway, Waterford, and other places find a difficulty in finding jurors, the resident gentry and shop people absenting themselves, on account of fear and intimidation. Heavy fines have been inflicted with little effect. When Baron Dowse was presiding at the Connaught Assizes, he received a letter threatening him with death if he should convict any member of the Land League.

THE MANIFESTO ADOPTED BY THE LAND LEAGUE TO-DAY

states that, when the outlines of the promised Land bill are made public by the Government, a special meeting of the League will be immediately held for the purpose of discussing the measure and pronouncing as to its worth. If necessary, a grand National Convention of Land League delegates will then be summoned in order to make national pronouncement on the settlement which the League demands. The manifesto condemns the outrages and the sending of threatening letters as harmful to the cause of the League. It declares that, if the traversers are convicted, all the vacancies in the Executive Committee of the League will be filled until the traversers are able to resume their positions.

JURY PANEL.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Of a panel of forty-eight from which a jury is to be selected for the trial of the leading Land-Leaguers, thirty-nine are tradesmen, two agents, four gentlemen, one a Secretary of a railway company, one a hotelkeeper, and one a Lieutenant-Colonel.

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

At the Waterford Assizes, although the jury panel had been three times called, and on the last two occasions under penalties of from £10 to £50 for non-attendance, not a sufficient number have answered the summons for a jury to be struck.

In the Boyd murder case, the Solicitor-General has applied for the postponement of the trial, basing his application on the affidavits of the police that the district is terrorized.

FOUR MEN WOUNDED.

At Irishtown, near Claremorris, last night, a body of men attempted to forcibly enter a farm house from which the tenant had been evicted. They attacked the Constable, who immediately fired upon them, wounding four. Two were arrested.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

The men charged with the murder of Boyd, near Ross, in August last, have been sent to the Kilkenny Assizes for trial.

CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—All the Ministers were again present at the Cabinet council to-day.

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

The *Times* foreshadowing the reply to the speech from the throne on the opening of Parliament, predicts that the only opposition to the suggestions of the Royal speech in reference to Ireland will come from a small section of Irish members, and expresses the belief that a majority of the Irish members will act with the representatives of England and Scotland, and that the result cannot be doubtful.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—It is announced that the Queen will hold a council to-morrow.

THREATENED WITH DEATH.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Baron Dowse, presiding at the Connaught Assizes at Galway, has received a letter threatening him with death should he convict any member of the Land League.

CABINET DELIBERATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *News*, in a leading editorial, says: "The Cabinet was occupied yesterday, as at its meeting to-morrow it doubtless will be, in considering proposals to be made to Parliament on the Irish land tenure."

A DISTURBED STATE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The *Gazette* declares the Barony of Innishowen, in County Donegal, is in a disturbed state, requiring additional police.

MANIFESTO.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-day, Michael Davitt stated that the Executive Committee of the League proposed to issue suggestions to the organizations of the League throughout the country embodying their opinion upon the outrages. A manifesto was then adopted, containing elaborate suggestions in regard to the future proceedings of the branches of the League, and urging that there must be no compromise with landlordism.

THE GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times* in a leading editorial attacks the Government for not taking energetic measures in Ireland, and says in presence of such growing disorganization, silence and inaction are hard to be excused; they cannot be justified.

OBLIGED TO QUIT.

The *Times* hears that Lord Kenmare is about to quit Ireland. In consequence of his employing a skilled carpenter at a house which he had just built at Killarney, to the exclusion of local workmen, he has received notice that unless the carpenter is immediately dismissed the house will be burnt down. Last year in consequence of the distress Lord Kenmare borrowed £20,000 in order to give employment to his people.

WILL PASS UPON IT.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—The manifesto adopted by the Land League to-day states that when the outlines of the promised bill are made public by the Government a special meeting of the League will be immediately held for the purpose of discussing the measure and pronouncing as to its worth. If necessary a grand national convention of Land-League delegates will then be summoned in order to make a national pronouncement on the settlement which the League demands. The manifesto condemns outrages and the sending of threatening letters as harmful to the cause of the League. It declares that if the traversers are convicted, all vacancies in the executive of the League will be filled until the traversers are able to resume their positions.

CUBA.

A PLOT DISCOVERED.

Special Cable.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—The Governor-General in Havana received information from Jamaica that Antorio Maceo intended to effect a landing near Santiago de Cuba, to act in concert with secret juntas of colored people, all situated in the Oriental (Eastern) Department of the island. From Spanish Consuls in Central America Gen. Blanco heard that other chiefs were ready also to start, with arms, and that refugees were ready to land if the negroes and mulattoes answered the call of the insurgents on the night of Dec. 14. Gen. Blanco discovered that the chiefs of the intended rebellion aimed at creating a war of races, since no white Creoles in the colony of Creoles of any significance or advanced local politicians were implicated.

HE TOOK RAPID AND ENERGETIC STEPS

to concentrate his columns and the garrisons of the disaffected districts. Then he sent around cruisers under Admiral Berenger, with orders to enforce extreme rigor of martial law on all vessels or persons attempting to land. The same orders, with lists of the persons implicated, were sent to the Generals in the Oriental Department. They acted with such decision that, in one night, 275 mulattoes and negroes were seized in no less than fourteen towns and villages, and conveyed under escort to Santiago. They were then embarked on the frigate Almansa.

THE PERSONS ARRESTED

include almost every ringleader and every member of the Juntas and emissaries of the movement. Arms and ammunition also were seized, with papers that revealed the date fixed and the plans made for a wholesale burning of plantations, and proclamations calling the negroes to a war of races. All the prisoners will be transported to Fernando Po, an insular penal settlement on the coast of Africa, but the principal leaders will be dealt with by court-martial in Cuba. The latest telegrams report that the leaders have been already executed, and that more insurgents have been arrested. The latter will all be sent to Fernando Po.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT AND GAMBETTA.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The great subject of interest here is the newspaper warfare between Rochefort and Gambetta. In consequence of Rochefort's persistent abuse of Gambetta, the latter has indirectly caused certain letters to be published, in which Rochefort, when under arrest for participation in the Commune, besought in humble terms the mediation of Gambetta and Gen. Trochu in his favor. Rochefort, in these letters, disavowed his connection with the Communists.

PANAMA CANAL STOCK.

De Lesseps states that 1,300,000 shares of Panama Canal stock have been subscribed for by 200,000 persons. The greatest subscriber is France, and the next is Spain.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day resolved to take the Government's proposal, to sell certain of the Crown jewels, into consideration.

CHALLENGED.

Rochefort has challenged Reinach for publishing letters of Rochefort soliciting the mediation of Gambetta and Gen. Trochu, when he was arrested for his connection with the Commune. Reinach has replied that he simply published letters signed by Rochefort, and that he owes the latter no reparation.

ANOTHER BLOW.

Louise Michel, the Communist, has proclaimed Henri Rochefort a traitor, who ought to be expelled from the circle of Communism.

ROBERT MITCHELL AND CASSAGNAC.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The recent split in the ranks of the Bonapartists has led to a lively interchange of recriminations and reproaches between M. Paul de Cassagnac and his erstwhile friend, M. Robert Mitchell, the chief of the dissidents. M. de Cassagnac having taunted M. Mitchell with political inconsistency, the latter retorted in a sarcastic and slashing letter, which was refused insertion in M. de Cassagnac's paper, *Le Pays*. A copy of the letter is, however, published in this morning's *Figaro*. The sting of it is in the tail. M. Mitchell, after enumerating various contradictions in M. de Cassagnac's political career, winds up with the following cruel remarks: "You have never spent a day in prison or paid a sou for fines since you took to politics. While insulting friends and adversaries in public you have secretly solicited and invariably obtained the pardon of the Government." A duel is expected.

TURKEY.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—Gen. Longstreet, United States Minister to Turkey, will present his credentials to the Sultan to-day.

DISAPPEARED.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—The Albanian League has entirely disappeared.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.—Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived here to-day, and had a long interview with Baron Haymerle, the Imperial Foreign Minister.

AGREED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—Tissot, the French Ambassador, has received a dispatch from his Government announcing that France and Germany are in accord on the Greek question.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—Gen. Longstreet, in presenting his credentials to-day as United States Minister to Turkey, conveyed to the Sultan the friendly greetings of President Hayes, who desired to cement the present amicable relations between the United States and Turkey, and extend and improve commercial intercourse between the two countries. The Sultan in reply expressed a readiness to do all in his power to draw closer the existing friendly relations, and intimated his satisfaction at the appointment of Gen. Longstreet. The Sultan subsequently gave an audience to Mr. Heap, United States Consul-General at Constantinople, and invited him, Gen. Longstreet, and the officers of the United States man-of-war Nipsic to dinner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—It is understood that the Government is considering the propriety of adopting the system of a grand committee as a means of relieving the pressure of business in the House of Commons.

HANLAN.

Hanlan has commenced training for the match with Laycock, Jan. 17.

FIVE YEARS.

Joseph Tapson, Secretary of the Metropolitan Railway Company's Provident Savings Bank, arrested in Philadelphia charged with being a defaulter, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

WEAVERS' WAGES.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 14.—Weavers' wages will be increased 5 per cent, beginning in January.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 14.—Arrived, steamer Belgic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama.

HONG KONG, Nov. 13 (Shanghai Nov. 7).—The humanitarian policy of the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir John Pope Hennessy, in abolishing the branding and flogging of Chinese criminals, and which gave rise to so much adverse criticism in the local newspapers, has been indorsed by Lord Kimberly, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The business of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong was brought to a standstill for two or three days in consequence of a dispute between Chief-Justice Sir John Smale and F. H. Gibbons, Registrar of the Court. The difficulty has been surmounted by the Registrar's return to England.

Reports from Peking in reference to the trouble with Russia are very contradictory. Tso Tsung Tang is on his way from the Ili frontier to the Capital, and it is believed he means mischief. Li for the moment is despondent, but it is held that the greater danger is that of the domestic strife between two parties in the palace.

The political aspect is more variable at present than it has been for months before.

F. P. Knight, of Shanghai, an American formerly one of the Commissioners for China at the Centennial, committed suicide on the 8th of November while laboring under aberration of mind.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 25.—The Government is making strenuous efforts to economize, and in pursuance of this policy has ordered the sale to private individuals of the factories which were formerly established by it to stimulate native industries. Various public departments have also been instructed to reduce their expenses, and the guard heretofore attending the Privy Councilors has been abolished. By these and other economical measures which are in progress a saving of about $10,000,000 annually is to be effected, which sum is to be devoted to the redemption of the paper currency. It is also stated in native papers that the Ministers to Australia, Italy, and Holland are to be recalled, in order to aid in the general reduction of the Government expenditures.

Owing to the return from China of the Secretary of the Japanese Government, whither he had been sent on a special mission, the Riukiu question has again been brought up. At first it was reported that China was about to turn against Japan the preparations made in anticipation of hostilities with Russia, but the latest report is to the effect that the dispute has been definitly settled on the basis proposed by Grant.

The Russian ironclad frigate Kniaz Pojarsky, the first of Lessofsky's fleet from Vladistock, arrived to-day.

ITALY.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

ROME, Dec. 14.—The Pope, at a secret Consistory yesterday, delivered his allocution, speaking with some severity of the sufferings the Church is undergoing in different countries. He made a very distinct allusion to the condition of affairs in France, but his words were prudently chosen.

ROME, Dec. 14.—At the Consistory to-day the Pope, in delivering an allocution, deplored the condition of the Church, which was compelled incessantly to fight for liberty against the audacity with which religion and Catholic institutions are attacked and against iniquitous laws imposed upon the faithful to the injury of the faith and the salvation of souls.

RUSSIA.

NEW TAX SCHEME.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.—The official project for a readjustment of taxation contains the following propositions, based upon reports from Russia and abroad: It is proposed that incomes derived from capital, trade, commerce, labor, land, and property be taxed according to an equal percentage; that all foreigners living in Russia be taxed equally with Russians; that all Government securities be taxed, but that foreigners always living abroad shall not pay tax upon incomes derivable from those securities upon which Russia bound herself, at the time of their issue, to pay interest abroad, and that such foreign bondholders always residing abroad and wishing to avail themselves of this immunity shall certify at their banker's that they are not Russian subjects.

SWITZERLAND.

COINAGE PROPOSAL REJECTED.

GENEVA, Dec. 14.—The proposal of the Federal Council to coin 250,000 gold 20-franc pieces has been rejected by the National Assembly on the ground that, in the present state of exchanges, the operation would bring no profit to the country and would be regarded abroad as a step towards a gold standard consummation, which the Assembly earnestly deprecates.

GERMANY.

A PROGRESSIST VICTORY.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Progressists and Democrats have obtained a tremendous victory in the late elections. At Altenburg Herr Kaempffer has been elected a member of the Reichstag by a majority of 3,500 in a district which never before returned a Progressist. This is partly owing to the new Corn laws.

PRINCE BUSS

has returned from Friedrichsruhe, where he had an audience with the Emperor, and explained Bismarck's views on the Greek question.

VARIOUS.

CONSPIRACY IN CUBA.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—Very little importance is attributed in official circles to the negro conspiracy in Cuba.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES ORDERED.

TEHERAN, Dec. 14.—It is reported that Shiek Abdullah has issued orders to the Kurds to suspend hostilities until spring.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Bucharest says: As Premier Bratiano was entering his carriage at the Chamber of Deputies today, an employé of the Finance Department rushed upon him with a poniard and inflicted a slight wound in the face. Deputies came to the assistance of Bratiano, and handed over the would-be assasin to the police.

YOUNG JACKSON'S FATE.

The Mystery at Last Solved.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAKE CITY, Colo., Dec. 14.—The *Silver World* says: J. C. Howard, who left Del Norte Nov. 28, to search for the remains of young Jackson, arrived here with the body this evening. Chief Shavano stipulated with Howard, through Special-Agent Townsend, that if he would go and examine the body of his son Johnson, who was killed by the Jackson party, he would assist in finding Jackson's body. When Johnson's body was exhumed, it was found as stated by the Indians, that he was shot in the neck. Last Monday search was made for Jackson's body, which was found covered with snow, the clothing torn off, and the flesh all eaten away by coyotes except one foot, which was protected by his boot. Examination shows that he was shot in the belly, the bullet passing through. The body had not been mutilated. From all evidence obtainable, Jackson was killed within fifteen minutes after being taken from the whites.

PORT HURON ITEMS.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 14.—The tug Winslow arrived down at 10 a. m. to-day from Lake Michigan, and reports heavy ice in that region.

The propellers Champlain and St. Albans, each with a consort, were working their way up through the ice in the Straits. They would probably get through in the afternoon of the 13th.

The Lawrence left the Manitou on the morning of the 9th. The Winslow, stopped at the wreck of the steam-barge Fletcher in the Fox, and the schooner T. W. Ferry on the Manitou. The Fletcher is a total wreck. Nothing remains but about fifty feet of her port quarter.

The Ferry is in the same condition. There is but seventy feet of her stern above the surface. The Winslow left for Detroit at 10 a. m.

KOKOMO KINKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 14.—Two of the Metropolis University students, traveling with Anthony and Ellis' "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe, got gloriously drunk here on Sunday, and were committed to the lock-up by Marshall Kennedy. As the students were billed to sing that night in the Christian Church, one half the proceeds to go to the church, the other half to the University, it was feared their concert would be spoiled, but one of the managers gave bail for their appearance before his Honor the Mayor, they were released, and the concert was given to a crowded house. The winter here, so far, has been unusually cold, and already a splendid crop of ice has been harvested.

HARTMANN.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—A private cable dispatch received from Leo Hartmann, the expelled Russian revolutionist, states that he will sail from London in a few days, and probably arrive in Boston before Jan. 1.

"THE WHISLING OF THE CARS."

The manager of a railroad in the interior of this State received the following unique letter a few days ago:

WILLOWHILL Ills Dec the 6 80 I take this opertunity to write you a few lines about some buisiness I suppose Mr. Bewel has told you of before now my wife got hur ankle broke which was caused by the whisling of the cars the accident happened where the wagon road crosses the R R east of the north fork I was clost to the crossing and tha blew the whistle which scared my horses they kep blowing so long the horses got so fritent they in lunging and Jumping threw my wife out of the carriage and broke hur ankle now Mr. Bewel was thare and nows all about it tha stoped the trane and came up to my assistants now I just ask of you to pay the Dr bill for me which is only twenty Dollars an old School mate and friend of mine the Dr is or he says it would be twiste that amount I am a poor man and in debt and if you will pay this it will help me mutch I have favered your road all I could I gave you the right of way and I think it would be nothing but wright for you to pay this I have to keep a hired girl all the time now on the account of the axcident and my wife is a cripple and I fear always will be as ever yours J. D.

No sense in having sickness in the family if you will use Hop Bitters in time. Ask those who know.

THE RAILROADS.

Sharp Shippers Brought to Grief for Underweighing.

Gould's Scheme for Absorbing a Pittsburg Feeder.

Will the Western Roads Advance Freight Rates?

The Report of Gould's Purchase of the Iron Mountain Road Confirmed.

GOULD'S LAST PURCHASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—It is not true that Jay Gould and his friends have obtained absolute control of the Iron Mountain Railroad. For the purpose of insuring harmony in the relations between that road and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Mr. Gould has bought a large block of Iron Mountain stock, the possession of which will give him representation in the Board, and authority in the management. It is not known that any changes in the Directory will be made before spring, but the practical management of the Iron Mountain Road will be brought at once into closer harmony with that of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. At the office of the Iron Mountain Company in this city no information had been received of the completion of the purchase. Dispatches had been received from President Allen which indicated that the bargain was still open. Vice-President Marquand was of the opinion that the negotiations would be successful. He said that Superintendent Soper had gone to St. Louis to confer with the General Manager of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas in regard to traffic arrangements, but that he had been delayed on the way, and would not arrive at St. Louis until evening. A prominent railroad officer said that Jay Gould had been forced to buy an interest in the road, to prevent its falling into other hands. "Since Mr. Allen was elected to Congress," he said, "he has seemed to be filled with political ambition. He has been anxious to be rid of his railroad responsibilities, so that he might be free to engage in the contest for political honors. Sometimes Mr. Gould appears precipitate in such transactions, but he said some months ago that the Iron Mountain Road ought to be in friendly alliance with his system."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 14.—The rumor circulated yesterday to the effect that Gould had bought up the Iron Mountain Railway was made good this afternoon by Thomas Allen, President of the road, notifying Gould by telegraph that he would sell at the terms offered. The terms are $2,000,000 for Mr. Allen's 40,000 shares. This gives Gould a controlling interest in the road. Mr. Allen received a prompt reply to his dispatch stating his willingness to sell, and was advised to come on at once and get the purchase money. He will leave for New York to-morrow. Opinion is divided here as to the effect the sale will have on the cotton business of St. Louis. One prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange stated about the opinion of several others when he said that the Iron Mountain had been really the only St. Louis road west of the Mississippi. The Missouri Pacific and Kansas City & Northern were run in the interest of the Wabash. The Northern was taking freight fifty miles from St. Louis to Toledo at only three cents additional freight. He expected to see cotton carried through St. Louis to New York at only 15 and 20 cents above the regular St. Louis rate, thus giving St. Louis the go-by. While a good many merchants are disposed to become enthusiastic over the prospects opened up to St. Louis by this purchase, as showing pretty conclusively that Gould's interests are now identified with this city, and that St. Louis is thus greatly benefited, there are others who are of a contrary opinion, and only see danger in this latest move of Gould to the business of St. Louis.

SHARP SHIPPERS.

S. R. Howell & Co., lumber merchants in this city, have just had another set-to with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in which they have come out second best. As is generally known, about a year or so ago this firm shipped a large amount of lumber over the Burlington from this city to Atchison, and invoiced it as salt, thereby defrauding the Railroad Company out of a large amount of money, as rates on salt are much lower than those on lumber. When the matter was detected, quite a storm of indignation was created among the lumber dealers in this city. The Lumberman's Exchange, to which the firm belonged, investigated the matter the charge was proved, and the firm was censured and expelled. In order to avoid a lawsuit, Messrs. Howell & Co. settled with the Railroad Company for the amount the latter claimed to have been defrauded out of by the false invoicing. This experience, one would think, should have proved quite a valuable lesson to that firm, and prevented it from trying any such dishonest games again. But they do not seem to have profited by their experience, as they continued to do business in ways that are dark and with tricks that are vain. Last summer the Western railroad companies joined together and formed the Western Railway Weighing Association. Under the rules of the Association the Superintendent had to appoint weighmasters for the scales of the various roads, and all lumber shipped is weighed by them and properly inspected, and the shippers charged for actual weight. This system, it was believed, would prevent shippers from making false invoices or loading more on the cars than is charged for. While it may have had such an effect with most shippers, it does not seem to have worked well with Howell & Co. It is claimed that they succeeded by bribing one of the weighmasters of the Association, stationed at the lumber-district, to make false returns, and by this means succeeded in defrauding the Railroad Company out of several thousand dollars. The Company would have been beaten out of much more had they not opportunely become suspicious on account of the light weights returned. They made an investigation which fully confirmed their suspicions, and Howell & Co. were compelled to acknowledge their guilt and settle with the Railroad Company by refunding $2,000, on condition that "mum" should be the word. In spite of this stipulation the transaction leaked out, and a TRIBUNE reporter, hearing of it, called upon the Burlington people for a confirmation of the report. They reluctantly admitted that the above facts are true, but as they have agreed upon the payment of $2,000 by the offending firm to keep "mum" and not stir up an unpleasantness, they would say nothing further.

ANOTHER GOULD SCHEME.

Some time ago the announcement was published in the Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette* that a new railroad was to be built from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, to connect with the Philadelphia & Reading and the New Jersey Central Railroads, thus giving Pittsburg a new eastern outlet. When this fact was made known a number of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad denied that there was any truth in the rumor, but according to the *Gazette* they have, within the last two weeks, changed their views very materially regarding the new road. In fact their impressions were so entirely changed that they set about to buy large blocks of Philadelphia & Reading stock, or at least to try and buy. It was this fact that caused President Gowen, of the Reading, to issue a circular letter to the stockholders of that road asking them to allow him to use their proxies at the coming election, as he had reason to believe that certain parties were endeavoring to get control of the road. President Gowen, who drew certain of the English stockholders of the road in with him in the new Western connection, and who quarreled with their representative at an important crisis, then conceived the plan of effecting a perpetual loan in order to carry out his project with as few parties as possible, so that he would be the man in power. The movement in stock circles to gobble up the stock of the road he conceived to be exclusively a Pennsylvania Company scheme, but in this he was mistaken, for it was not alone the Pennsylvania agents that were striving for the stock, but the agents of Jay Gould, who within the past month has said that he would get into Pittsburg either from the East or West. A gentleman who is in a position to know what is going on imparted the following important information to a *Commercial-Gazette* reporter:

"During the past week Mr. Schmertz, who is interested in the Baltimore & Chicago Road, had an important conference with Jay Gould. At the meeting it was agreed that the Baltimore & Chicago Road should unite its interests with the Gould combination. This combination is to establish a chain of railroads across the continent. It has been in process of formation for a long time, and when Vanderbilt heard of it he started in at the same game. Vanderbilt was a little too late, and at this stage of the proceedings Gould holds all the winning cards. The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio officials who, in times past, have figured as successful schemers in matters of the rail, have been entirely overshadowed by these two interests. To-day Jay Gould has his chain nearly completed, and what he now wants is to come into Pittsburg. He has made an arrangement with the Chicago, Baltimore & Pittsburg Road by which a line will be built to this city, on easy grades and with steel rails, to connect with the Wabash Road. The parties interested in the Chicago, Baltimore & Pittsburg Road have had considerable bickering with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, which opposed the desire of these parties to run their trains into this city on their track from the point of connection. The Baltimore, Chicago & Pittsburg folk have also wasted a great deal of time in trying to effect some arrangement with President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, but the latter had been putting them off from time to time, until they had become tired out. The result of this agreement with Gould throws the Baltimore & Ohio Road several degrees out in the cold. There was one point about this new road in which Mr. Gould seemed to be particularly interested, and that is the proposed marginal railroad in this city. This road will enable them to get into the city, and as it will be a competing line, in connection with one of the biggest railway combinations ever made, there is going to be a big struggle in this city before long. What Gould wants is a marginal railroad on which all railroads centering here will have equal privilege, and those whom the new road will interfere with will use every endeavor to prevent its erection, or else strive for its control. I understand that Mr. Gould has assented to an arrangement by which the new Baltimore, Chicago & Pittsburg Road will be held as a Pittsburg road. Of course, this arrangement with Gould will necessitate some important changes regarding the Baltimore, Chicago & Pittsburg Road. The changes will come to light shortly. Every move in regard to the marginal railroad will be noted with great interest, and whilst the opposition to it by interested parties will naturally increase when they 'hear the news,' the friends of the project, however, will use every effort to put it through. In a short time you can make up your mind that the band will begin to play hereabouts."

TO RAISE OR NOT TO RAISE.

The Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee has been in session at New York for several days past considering the advisability of advancing the east-bound freight-rates five cents per 100 pounds on the 25th of this month, but thus far no decision has been reached. The announcement will have to be made to-day if an advance in rates is to go into effect on the 25th, as the rules of the combination require ten days' notice to be given of an advance. If such notice is not given to-day, the rates are not likely to be advanced before Jan. 1, and if the business should largely decrease before then, no further advance may be made this winter. The Eastern trunk lines are greatly in favor of an immediate advance, but the Western roads are strongly opposed to it on the ground that there is so much freight in transit, which, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, cannot be immediately disposed of, and this would cause much hardship to shippers if an advance was now made. The managers and agents of the Eastern lines in this city received dispatches yesterday from the managers of the trunk lines asking their opinions as to the advisability of an immediate advance in east-bound rates. In nearly every instance the answer was that such action would be unadvisable at this time and that the general feeling here was opposed to it.

KANSAS ROADS AND GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 14.—The several railroads doing business in this State are apprehensive that the farmers intend to make war upon them during the approaching session of the Legislature, and that the efforts made two years ago to place the roads under the control of a State Board of Commissioners will be renewed. Many members of the Legislature were elected upon the railroad issue, and the subject bids fair to consume the greater part of the session. The farmers have called a State Convention to meet in Topeka on the 13th of January to consider this question and adopt measures to determine the relations between the railroads and the people. This move is to be made during the first week the Legislature sits, and is manifestly done to influence that body. The Convention will also urge the passage of a law for the State inspection of wheat, in order to avoid the wrongs now perpetrated upon them at the Kansas City markets. Legislation favorable to the sheep interests of the State and greater protection against infectious disease among cattle will also be demanded. The Convention will be composed of delegates from Farmers' Alliances, Clubs, and Grangers' Boards of Trade, stock men, shippers, and producers generally.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—An important decision has just been rendered by Judge Dyer, of the United States Court, in which damages to the amount of $50,000 are involved. The suit was brought in the name of the Dexterville Manufacturing & Boom Company, the Scranton Manufacturing Company, and George Hiles, against Timothy Case, who was made Receiver of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company, and the claim is for damages resulting from fires kindled by the passing locomotives. The complaint alleges that at different times, in different years, timber on the lands of the plaintiffs was set on fire from sparks from the unprotected smoke-stacks of the defendant's Company, and the claims are for this damage to timber and the destruction of a cranberry-marsh. Judge Dyer has given a lengthy decision upon the case, holding the Company responsible for damages before the appointment of Case as Receiver, and hinting that special suits can now be instituted against Case for injuries sustained by parties since the property came into his hands. The decision is in line with well-established precedents, holding railroad companies responsible for fires kindled by the unprotected smoke-stacks of their engines.

NOT SO.

PALESTINE, Dec. 14.—There was a rumor in this city to-day to the effect that Jay Gould had purchased the International & Great Northern Railroad. This is denied by its President, R. S. Hayes, who says a contract has been made between the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the International & Great Northern under which the former road would connect with the latter at Georgetown, and from thence would use the International & Great Northern Railroad's track to San Antonio, from which point they would conjointly construct the road to Laredo.

TOLEDO, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The syndicate lately formed by Boston and New York capitalists for the building of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, which is the extension of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Road from Kokomo to St. Louis, has met with such success in securing subscriptions that contracts are being let for the entire line. The officials of the road, having perfected favorable arrangements for terminal facilities in St. Louis, state they expect to have it in operation by October, 1881.

C., W. & M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 14.—The Executive Committee of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway have approved the building of the southern extension of that road from Anderson to Rushville, Ind. At Rushville this road would connect with Col. Scott's road, making a connection for Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The Company will soon make a permanent survey and go ahead with the work.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 14.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable in January.

ITEMS.

Mr. W. S. Hotchkiss has been appointed foreman of bridges and buildings of the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad, with office at Delphos, O.

The Erie Railway Company pays its employés according to the following schedule: Passenger conductors, $90 a month; freight conductors, $2.50 to $3 per day; engineers, $2.80 to $3.20 a day; firemen, $2.50; brakemen, $1.50 to $1.80; baggagemen on express trains, $60 a month; on local trains, $40 to $50; at stations, $50. Station agents get from $40 to $60; in a very few cases more. Common trackmen are rarely paid over $1 a day, except the foremen of the gangs, who receive from $1.25 to $1.50.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "James D. Brown, formerly General Passenger Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, who has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific, is hobbling around on a cane and a crutch, suffering from a broken ankle. He says 'it never rains but it pours,' and to demonstrate it in his case, he begins by letting his accident insurance expire, and then breaks an ankle. He goes to Cleveland and finds a very sick wife, and then hears that the railroad of which he was General Passenger Agent is gobbled up by another company. He states numerous other occurrences, but the above are the more important."

Shakers' Sarsaparilla is a true medicine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

No wonder the name of Burnett is so well known; ask for the best flavoring extracts in any part of the world and Burnett's are handed you. At last the foreigners are finding this out.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Gents' "Furnishing Dept."

Choice Goods for the Holidays!

Finest Neckwear,
Elaborate Braces,
Elegant Mufflers,
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs,
Purest of Linen and Beautifully Emb'd Hdkfs.,
Silk Nightcaps,
French Cambric Nightshirts
Latest Collars and Cuffs,
Perfect-fitting Shirts,
Gloves, Wristlets, Stocks,
Black Silk Squares and Old-Fashioned
"Bandanna"
Silk Handkerch'fs
At the Lowest Prices!

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State-st. Washington-st.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

CROCKERY.

Haviland & Company's White House Dinner Service, with autograph of Theo. R. Davis, just opened by

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
83 & 85 State-st., Chicago.

SULPHUR SOAP.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR
SKIN DISEASES
A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES:
25 cts. a Cake.
A BOX WITH
3 Cakes 75 c.
Sent by Mail Prepaid.

All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 25 Cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"NEW CONNEMARA."

Horrible Result of Alluring Irish Peasants into Blizzard-Land.

Bishop Ireland's Priest in Charge as Hard a Man as Silas Wegg.

Young Girls and Old Men Freezing Stiff in Their Miserable Resting-Places.

The Priest Eloquent in Offers to Bury All Who See Fit to Die.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 14.—H. Hutchins, who was sent by the Morris Board of Trade to investigate the condition of the Connemara Colony, makes a voluminous report, which shows a frightful state of suffering on the part of the colonists. He says: "I found all of these families in a terrible state of destitution, filth, and suffering. One hundred and thirty-seven children are, with the exception of five or six, barefooted and so nearly naked that they are constant sufferers from the cold. In most cases, I found a very few sticks of wood, say from three to ten, and, in one case, about three-quarters of a cord, which had been purchased by an older son who had just come from St. Paul, where he has been working. They have been burning hay, which in most cases is now nearly exhausted. Many of the adults are old and feeble, and most of them have the same haggard look which some of us have seen in the faces of those who were starved in Rebel prison-pens."

Mr. Hutchins then proceeds in circumstantial detail, and gives a graphic description of the

SCENES OF SQUALID WRETCHEDNESS

which he witnessed, and gives the following tribute to the charity of Father Ryan, who has charge of the colony: "The first family I visited was that of Ned Neils, which I found in the greatest distress, this being, happily for the others, the worst case of all. The man is lying on the floor on filthy rags, without covering, badly frozen. He walked to Graceville on Dec. 8, and rapped at the door of Father Ryan's house. Ryan opened the door and said, 'Off, you lazy ——!' He said, 'Father, my wife and children are starving and freezing, and will soon be dead unless you send food and fuel.' He told me Father Ryan then said, 'Well, when they die I will bury them.' I found this man

SO BADLY FROZEN

that he is helpless,—hands, feet, face, and ears all frozen on this trip to the priest for help. On a bunk of boards, without covering, lies his daughter of 16, also badly frozen and helpless. This occurred while she was in the house,

ON HER MISERABLE BED,

on the night after the day which her father had been to the priest's, and while he was groaning from the effects of the frost upon himself. Others of the children are slightly frozen. The old lady is just recovering from the effects of a bad freezing some time in November, and all half starved. I found no provisions in the houses save a few potatoes in a kettle on the stove, which had just been sent them by a kind-hearted German name Rixe, and the children were watching the kettle as a hungry dog watches a piece of meat."

Mr. Hutchins reviews the condition of a number of families to the same effect as the above, and then gives another illustration of

FATHER RYAN'S "CHARITY."

"Next I found at the home of Coleman Malone (a family of eight), the son frozen badly. The man worked sixteen days for Father Ryan, who promised him $1 per day and his dinner, but, when he was done, only gave him one bag of meal. Malone said: 'We want something to eat and some fire.' He has no shoes or boots. The wife and children are also barefooted. The man said: 'Bishop Ireland, when he was here, gave me a ticket for a bag of meal. I took it to Father Ryan to get the meal. He tore it to pieces and gave me no meal.' Mrs. Malone said: 'I asked Father Ryan for shoes, and he said: "Go home; you need not come to mass till fine weather."' Jimmy O'Brien, with nine in his family, said:

'WE WANT CLOTHING,

food, shoes, and wood. I asked the priest for myself and wife and children, but could not get them.' Next is Anthony Connelly, with nine children, a man who has been sick seven weeks from exposure incurred while going for provisions. They have one barrel of meal, no shoes, no clothing to speak of, and no bedding. A woman said: 'Indade, the priest don't kape us supplied with wood; then we all suffer, especially these little childer. We would like a new priest, for this man lets us suffer.' A boy said: 'We were better off in Ireland, for there we had lots of potatoes. Here we go hungry.' Mr. McGuire told me that he had asked permission of the priest to move into one of the nearest shanties, after his shanty had been burned,

BUT WAS REFUSED.

Here are two old women and little children with no shoes, their fire almost gone, and on all their faces is a look of despair. Next comes the family of Michael Earle, eleven in number. Next, William Burke, with a family of six. Next, Michael Curran, with six in his family; Joseph Corey, with six; John Folan, six; Pat Flagherty, eight; Tom Green, eight; Tom Curran, seven,—all destitute and with very little fuel and provisions, the fatter corn-meal.

ALL SAY THEY ARE SUFFERING,

and their appearance strongly corroborates their words."

In a letter to the *Pioneer Press*, Mr. Hutchins submits this report, which he made to the Board, and asks for an investigation to corroborate his statements. The authorities will doubtless take some action in the matter.

THE AUCTION BLOCK.

An Ante-War Scene in Bedford County, Va.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.—To-day one of the most remarkable scenes witnessed in Virginia since the War took place in Bedford County. It carried those who witnessed the novel sight back to the ante-bellum days in the South. Three negro men were sold at auction, under an old vagrant law. This law requires that after a certain time parties unable to take care of themselves shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, who shall own them for ninety days. For some time past three negroes have been living on the county. It was impossible to get them to do anything for themselves, and at last it was decided to sell them at auction. This morning at 11 o'clock a large crowd, composed of white and black, gathered near the Court-House green to witness this singular auction. The auctioneer, a veteran who in his time had sold slaves, mounted a cider barrel, and called the attention of the crowd to the fine chance they had of securing three able-bodied men at a low figure. One of the negroes was a young fellow of 28. The second was about 40, while the third had seen 65, and his knotted crest was white and black like a dish of salt and pepper. The youngest negro did not seem to relish the auction much, but the old man said: "Fo' Gord, dis de fifth time I'se be sold. When old massa give me up in '65 he said I was free." He did not, however, seem to care much, and frequently laughed at the comments of the auctioneer. The negroes were put up. "Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "here is a likely negro, what we used to call before the War a likely negro, sound as a dollar, good teeth, sound bottom. Here's the second, aged 40, in fine condition, while this old customer will make a fine butler. How much for the lot?" One dollar and a half was bid, at which the auctioneer cried, "Shame! Too cheap, gentlemen, for three men; too cheap. Do better." Three dollars was bid, and finally the lot was knocked down for $4. The best of humor prevailed during the sale. The men were turned over to their new master.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Deputy-Coroner Hansen yesterday commenced an inquest at No. 30 Crossing street upon Mrs. Augusta Voltz, who died there under somewhat singular, if not suspicious circumstances. Some eight days ago she was taken ill with a miscarriage. She appears to have been very unfortunate in getting proper medical attendance, and even after a doctor had prescribed for her, she discarded his medicines for some patent nostrums which were not at all beneficial. A doctor prescribed for her yesterday, and within half an hour after taking his drugs she was a corpse. For some reason or other malpractice of some sort was suspected, and the case was given to the Coroner to investigate. He will endeavor to-day to ascertain the exact cause of death, and also to ascertain the nature of the prescriptions given her by the doctor.

FIRE RECORD.

AT CLINTON JUNCTION, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 14.—At Clinton Junction last night a fire broke out in the elevator of Calvin Pratt. The flames spread to the elevator of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Both buildings were totally destroyed, together with about 10,000 bushels of grain. Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, on which there is very small insurance.

AT OLEAN, N. Y.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 14.—A fire in Olean to-night destroyed the Buffalo House, Exchange restaurant, and three other buildings, besides Merritt's Block, occupied by several firms and six families. It is reported that one woman and two children were burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the Buffalo House. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

AT HOPEDALE, MASS.

MILFORD, Mass., Dec. 14.—Dutcher Temple Company's machine-shop, in Hopedale, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $25,000; insured for $17,000. Twenty hands are temporarily idle. The fire caught from the boiler.

AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—Seventeen car-loads of cotton were burned on the G., C. & S. F. Railroad, near Arcola, yesterday, including Buchel's cotton gin, together with 100 bales of cotton and five car-loads cotton-seed. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

AT CLINTON, WIS.

CLINTON, Wis., Dec. 14.—The elevators of Schuch & Pratt and Cronkhite & Co. were burned last night. Loss, $16,000, with little or no insurance.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 14.—A fire in the telegraph-cable manufactory of Manly & Sons caused a loss of $20,000.

WILL CASE.

A $250,000 Plum to Be Fought Over in Minneapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 14.—A sensation has been sprung in the celebrated Ovid-Pinney will case in the advent into the arena of a son who claims the estate, amounting to $250,000, and bequeathed to the Beaver County (Pa.) orphans. The son's name is William H. Pinney, and he is a resident of Cincinnati. His evidence is a series of letters from the testator, some of them dating back to 1835, and all are addressed to "My dear son." Some of them admonished the then young man to make the best possible use of his time, that he might successfully manage the estate. After leaving school the young man was employed about his father's business until 1840, when he married against his father's wishes, resulting in an estrangement which lasted, with one or two intermissions, until the death of the father, two or three years since. He has since resided at Cincinnati with his family, and is now 60 years of age. The father had disagreed with his wife, and a divorce was the end of the estrangement, a few years after the birth of the son, who now proposes to complicate the case by putting a claim for the estate. The woman subsequently died. Some time afterward Ovid Pinney married the mother of Lewis Taylor, one of the trustees of the will which devised the property to the county orphans before mentioned. It seems that she was one cause of the estrangement between father and son, the young man's marriage being a mere pretext. William H. Pinney did not learn of the father's death until long afterwards, and then incidentally from a son-in-law in Nebraska. He will not become a party to the suit now being urged by the step-sun, but will institute a suit of his own, and claim the entire estate. As he has retired from business on a competence, he will make a vigorous fight for the benefit of his children, some of whom remember their grandfather's visit to Cincinnati in an interval of the estrangement. Counsel will set up in their complaint that the father forgot in his old age that he ever had a son, and it will be urged on the ground of his eccentricities, and the fact of the long estrangement. The case will soon come up in the District Court at Minneapolis.

THE FATAL HATCHET.

Isham Williams Dies of Wounds Inflicted by a Prostitute.

Isham Williams, a colored man, who held a lease and sub-lease of a basement hovel at No. 394 Clark street, occupied by low black and white trash,—a place which was the scene of the Dick Bross murder only a few months ago, and which has been the scene of numerous dark crimes,—died early Saturday morning, in consequence, it was believed, of injuries received in a fight several weeks before. County-Physician Bluthardt, in a post-mortem examination yesterday, settled the fact that Williams died of injuries received in the encounter, and thus another murder is added to the list. He found the negro's scalp and skull broken in several places, and the internal plate of the frontal bone badly fractured. In consequence of these injuries the brain and its membranes were considerably inflamed, and an abscess formed in the anterior lobe of the brain. And this abscess and the inflammation was the direct cause of death. The inquest has been set for Thursday, at 2 o'clock, and will be held at the Armory. The fight in which Williams received his death injury occurred at about 8:30 on the evening of Nov. 17, and was noted in the following day's issue of THE TRIBUNE. It was then known only that a prostitute and a frequenter of the place named Lizzie Stackley, and better known by the name of "Bohemian Liz," together with a white man in her company, had quarreled with old Williams about the price for a room which they had been occupying for a few hours, and which they wanted to hire for the night, and that in the fight Lizzie had struck the old man on the head with a pop-bottle, fire-shovel, or hatchet, which, was not known. The house was pulled by officers from the Armory, and there were booked at the Armory Isham Williams, keeping disorderly house; Lizzie Stackley, inmate, and assault with a deadly weapon; and Ida Hopes, Ida Grey, W. T. Hopes, and J. G. Overcash, inmates. The next day Williams was fined $5, Lizzie $5 as an inmate and $3 for the assault, which was changed by consent to disorderly conduct, and the four others were fined $3 each. Stackley went to the House of Correction in default of her fine, and was only liberated Thursday, after serving her sentence. She has since been seen about her usual haunts, and visited Williams the day before his death. She has not yet been found, but the police are confident of finding her. She is a very large and powerful woman, and a few years ago was the wife of a shoemaker doing business on Taylor street, near Clark, but bad associates led her astray.

The best witness the police have been able to find in the case is Thomas Scott, a colored man living at No. 392 Clark street. He heard the fight, and, upon looking into Williams' basement, saw a white man scuffling with him, while Lizzie was "peckin' at his head with a small lathing hatchet." Williams was rather badly hurt, and was confined to his room for a few days. He appeared to recover, and was about as usual up to within a day or two of his death. The quarrel appeared to be over 50 cents, which was all the couple were willing to pay for the room. The man with Stackley was unknown to Scott. He was young, smooth-faced, and fairly well clad. After the fight he went away, and was not among those arrested by the police.

Williams was 54 years of age, colored, and earned a living by renting apartments in the hovel.

The police last night claimed to have got track of the woman Stackley, and expected to capture her before the day set for the inquest.

DAVIDUS, NON TERROR MOKORUM.

The proprietor of the House of David, Mr. Thornton, had an encounter last evening with one of his colored help named Wilson, who from time to time has evinced too strong a liking for his master's liquors. The latter won the battle, notwithstanding a bung-starter was used upon his hard head, and when at last Mr. Thornton was rescued from the fellow's grasp, it was found that he had received a severe scalp wound, and that his collar-bone was broken. He also received other painful injuries, but a physician who attended him did not consider them serious. Wilson has not yet been arrested.

A Constitution Violated All to Pieces.

For nearly forty years the laws of Massachusetts regarding the inspection of lime have imposed peculiar requirements regarding the strength of the cask on lime "imported from Maine." The Inspector of Lime for the City of Boston seized a lot of 300 barrels about three years ago for not conforming to the law, and the Supreme Court has just decided that "those provisions of the statute prescribing a different regulation of the sale of lime imported from Maine, from that which exists relative to lime manufactured in Massachusetts or elsewhere, are repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 8, and are therefore void." The curious thing about it is that a provision so obviously unconstitutional should have been so long submitted to.

POLITICAL.

Politicians and Legislators Gathering Together at Indianapolis.

A Meeting of Anti-Harrison Republicans—Their Evident Weakness.

One of the Democratic Representatives-Elect Ineligible, Being a Non-Resident.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—The Republican members of the State Senate are in the city to-night for the purpose of holding a conference to-morrow touching the organization of that body. Senator Poindexter, the Greenback-Republican from Floyd and Clarke, is also present, and during the day has received marked attention from several prominent Democratic leaders. But he is quite as heartily in sympathy with Republicans as he was two years ago, and, while he may not enter the Republican Senatorial caucus, he will not hesitate to act with them in the organization of the Senate. Senator Davis, the Greenback-Democrat from Parke and Vermillion, is also here, either by invitation or by accident, and, as usual, he has been the recipient of much attention from his Democratic friends, with whom he acted two years ago. But it is understood that he does not take as kindly to their greeting as formerly, and the belief is expressed that he will not readily yield to their solicitations to join them in organizing the Senate. He was not treated in his district with the consideration that Democrats led him to expect he would be, and it is thought that a fair division of the offices would secure his coöperation with Poindexter in giving the Republicans the benefit of the organization. Republican Senators, however, are very cautious about indicating any plan, if, indeed, they have one. The problem is one not easily solved. There are twenty-five Republicans, including Poindexter, and twenty-five Democrats, including Davis. It is possible, therefore, for Poindexter and Davis to control the organization, although neither can do it alone. But the Republicans hope to be able to suggest some plan to Poindexter which he can submit to Davis that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

During the evening the first indication of any organized resistance in the Senatorial contest came to the surface in the shape of a little caucus called by Gen. Streight for the purpose of defeating Gen. Harrison. The invitations were quietly issued several days ago, and in response half-a-dozen members-elect put in an appearance. They were closeted in Room 39 of the Grand Hotel, a gentlemanly guard closing the door upon all save the elect. A few outsiders were admitted, swelling the number to twelve or fifteen. Gen. Streight opened the ball with a characteristic statement, as blunt as it was frank, disclosing his purpose to defeat, if possible, "the Indianapolis ring," in which he included Gen. Harrison. After this announcement several gentlemen, notably Senators Graham and Schaffer, begged leave to retire, saying they could not be placed in a position where they would seem to be under the influence of outside politicians residing without their districts and having no direct interest in the matter. Their withdrawal left an aching void, but the caucus continued in session an hour or two longer, the discussion ranging over many topics relevant and irrelevant to the object of the meeting. It is understood no special plan of operations was agreed upon, but it seemed desirable to bring into the field as many candidates as possible, and, by thus dividing the vote, prevent any nomination on the first ballot. This plan was adopted by the anti-Streight men last June, and succeeded so admirably in laying out the General for the nomination of Governor that it is now regarded as a formidable scheme. In furtherance of this idea several gentlemen were approached to-day and urged to become candidates, but refused, on the ground that they were for Gen. Harrison, or some other candidate already in the field, and could not allow the use of their names. The whole affair is looked upon as a failure on the part of Gen. Streight to rally his henchmen. During the evening Gen. Harrison was in the hotel, which was crowded with politicians until a late hour.

It transpires that George H. B. Gibson, Representative-elect from Clark County, is a resident of Kentucky, having removed to Louisville in 1878. His family reside there, and, although he holds a nominal interest in a law firm at Charlestown, Clarke County, his former home, he makes no claim to reside in that city. In a letter to-day he said that, if his opponent contested his seat, he should make no resistance, as he was clearly a non-resident. He is a Democrat, and, should his opponent be seated, it will give the Republicans sixty members in the House. Gibson's election is an illustration of the loose manner in which political organizations do business. Being a popular man his friends did not consider his eligibility, but put him up and elected him. D. V. Baker, of Clay, and Dr. H. C. McDowell, of Allen, members-elect of the House, have resigned their notarial commissions to avoid disqualification for Legislative duties.

THE MAINE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—The Gubernatorial question is exciting less interest. The inauguration of Governor-elect Plaisted is assured. There will be no repetition, in letter or spirit, of the program of the Fusionists a year ago. But the inquiry, Who is to be United States Senator from Maine? is heard on every side, and the followers of Mr. Frye and Mr. Hale are equally confident that they can name the colleague of Mr. Blaine, the successor of Mr. Hamlin, who, by the way, first appeared in the Senate thirty-two years ago, when Mr. Hale was not long in his "teens," and Mr. Frye was a sophomore at Bowdoin College. Assuming that Mr. Hamlin is out of the race, the struggle between the two candidates named is likely to be determined by a close vote. At the outset it should be remembered that Mr. Hamlin is a resident of Eastern Maine, while Mr. Blaine would be reckoned a representative of the Western section of the State. The claim for Mr. Hale, who lives east of the Penobscot, not far from Mr. Hamlin, is strengthened no doubt by the very fact of his dwelling "down East." As in other States, a natural demand indicates the propriety, other things being equal, that the Senators should be selected from those allied respectively to the two main divisions of the State. Mr. Frye is not a very distant neighbor of Mr. Blaine. His home in Lewiston is nearly related to Augusta and Portland, and he may be considered fairly a Western man. This simple circumstance may settle the contest in favor of Mr. Hale. The friends of Mr. Reed, who has decided to take himself out of the canvass for the Senatorship, are not going in bulk to either candidate. Both will profit by the withdrawal of that gentleman; Mr. Hale more than Mr. Frye, however; for, looking ahead two years, another Senatorial election is in view. Mr. Blaine's term expires in 1883. He will be his own successor, if he chose to be. But the uncertainty of human life does not escape the consideration of those inside of politics. In case of Mr. Blaine's disability or decease a new man will be in request. He will be a resident of Western Maine, if Mr. Hale be now elected. Portland, Saco, Biddeford, and other large places are supposed to keep their candidates on hand. There will be a chance for one of them then, if so be Mr. Blaine be not a candidate for any reason. If Mr. Frye now be successful the contingency, remote as it may seem, will not help any man unless he live on or east of the Kennebec River. Two years from now Mr. Reed would be ripe for the Senatorship. The chances mentioned may occur. He would doubtless be the winner of the prize in such a contest. This may all seem a fine point, but it is a practical one, and is determining more than one vote for Mr. Hale. The difference between Messrs. Frye and Hale is very marked. Mr. Frye is a distinguished lawyer, whose practice is very large, and whose legal ability is of the first order among Maine advocates. His career in Congress has made the public familiar with his characteristics,—determination, energy, courage, agility in debate. His brain is alleged to weigh more than Mr. Hale's, and to be of a finer construction likewise. He is independent, and would not fear to differ widely with Mr. Blaine if it seemed to him the more excellent way. On the other hand, Mr. Hale is supposed to be Mr. Blaine's other self. Intimate friends and allies as they are, many think that the greater will include the less to an unpleasant extent in this case. Mr. Hale is cool, while Mr. Blaine is deemed impetuous; but it is thought that the calmer judgment would succumb to the swift zeal and aggressiveness of Mr. Blaine. Whether justly or not, Mr. Hale's success will be regarded as a reinforcement to Mr. Blaine's strength in this State. It is supposed that the Senator has taken no sides, and given no hint of his personal wishes; nevertheless Eugene Hale in the seat vacated by Hannibal Hamlin will be classed among the illustrations of the numerous triumphs of Mr. Blaine, who is made to bear, either properly or unfairly, the burden of what is done and left undone in Maine politics. Mr. Hale's social qualities, his wealth, his experience, his undoubted ability, would suffice to give the State in him a reputable and agreeable representative to share with Mr. Blaine the watch and care of Maine interests in the Senate Chamber. The State might fare much worse unquestionably, but Mr. Hale would not rank evenly with Mr. Hamlin, or Mr. Morrill, or with any Senator who has gone from the State. It would be a decided falling off; while Mr. Frye has much of the keen insight of Mr. Fessenden, together with Mr. Morrill's sturdy, practical sense, and Mr. Hamlin's faithfulness to the legitimate interests of his constituents. But, as was said at the beginning, locality will determine the issue, if it be in favor of Mr. Hale, and the better man will go to the wall, because he lives on the Androscoggin and not hard by the Penobscot. The probability of Mr. Hamlin's return to the Senate does not escape attention. An equal contest between Messrs. Frye and Hale would end in the venerable Senator's reappearance, for it cannot be said that he lags superfluous on the stage,—so vigorous and youthful is he, when his years are considered. As the chances are now, if a careful review of the field and inquiry be not misleading, the probabilities favor Mr. Hale obviously; but the vote is likely to be quite even, a small majority, which is enough, going to Mr. Hale not because he is the superior candidate, but because he has pitched his tent nearer the sunrising.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 12.—As the Ohio Senatorial contest progresses the more interesting does it become.

It has already been noted in these dispatches that the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, was using the means at his disposal, viz., the Post-Offices and Revenue Departments of the Government, and thereby endeavoring to create a public sentiment that would help him to again return to the Senate. Mr. Sherman's methods, however, have been known for some time past, but the special duty which he has put upon revenue officers of the Government was only resorted to about a year ago, at the time he was making his fight for the Presidential nomination. While some people have doubted the statements that the Secretary of the Treasury had imposed these new duties on the agents of the Government, there is no doubt that all are instructed as to their new duties. An incident took place a few days since which confirms all that has been said on this subject, and illustrates fully the peculiar methods adopted by Mr. Sherman to retain his hold on the patronage of the State, and at the same time gain a new lease of power. A well-known Revenue Agent called upon Gov. Foster a few days since at his office, and, after the compliments of the day had been passed, said: "Well, Governor, I see you are in the Senatorial race, and I wish you success. I hope you will win; but, as much as I desire to see you elected, I can't do a thing to help you. You know how it is with us fellows; we have to take care of ourselves, and, to tell the truth, have to be for John Sherman or off goes our heads, and, in fact, that is just my business in Columbus to-day."

The agent made no secret of the matter, but spoke out openly in the presence of strangers, one of whom was a newspaper correspondent. A year ago there was some delicacy in one of the Government's servants even admitting that he was in any way interested in Mr. Sherman's aspirations, but now, after long service, the delicacy has worn away, and in place open avowals are made that they are working for the success of Secretary Sherman.

Another means of manufacturing public sentiment in his own interest has always been a source of strength to Mr. Sherman. He has always been particularly obliging to any and all newspapers that would wear a collar marked "John Sherman." In many of the towns and counties in Ohio the editor of a Republican newspaper is the Postmaster, by the grace of Mr. John Sherman. The editor knows that off goes his official head the moment his paper ceases to play music for Mr. Sherman. A large number of the papers which are advocating Secretary Sherman for the Senate to-day are doing so because they dare not do otherwise, and in this manner what is termed public opinion is learned, or rather misunderstood. Did the editors in the rural districts not hold Federal offices the wants of the people and public opinion might be more readily ascertained. Now it is manufactured.

In Guernsey County the leading Republican paper is a loud and thundering organ for John Sherman. The editor assumes that it is a piece of shabby impertinence for any other gentleman to aspire to Senatorial honors so long as the Secretary of the Treasury intimates that he will accept a seat in the United States Senate. Why so impertinent? Simply because the editor is the Postmaster in the Town of Cambridge, and his brother holds a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. Naturally the organ is for John Sherman, and it is just possible the clerk is now roaming over the bleak hills of Guernsey shouting, not Excelsior, but "John Sherman."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WEST LEBANON, N. H., Dec. 14.—The Republican Convention of the Third District to-day nominated the Hon. Ossian Ray to fill the vacancy in the present and the Forty-seventh Congresses occasioned by the death of Congressman-elect Evarts W. Farr.

EASTERN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—At the municipal election to-day, Mayor Prince was reëlected by about 900 majority.

Henry G. Lovering, workingmen's candidate, was elected Mayor of Lynn by a plurality of 299.

HONORS OF THE HUB.

They Are Conferred Again upon Mayor Prince.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—The defeat of Solomon B. Stebbins, the Republican candidate for Mayor, to-day, is not a sign of Democratic victory. There never was such a mixture of non-partisan and independent tickets with those of the regular parties in the city, and at midnight very little was known of the result except that Mayor Price was reëlected. The latest returns show that the Aldermen stand four Republicans to eight Democrats; the Council forty-five Republicans and twenty-six Democrats; and only one female is returned to the School Committee, and she only to fill a vacancy caused by resignation. Very few females voted, compared with last year. Prince and Stebbins were both on citizens' tickets, and the defeat of the Republican candidate is largely due to indiscreet action on the part of the Republican organs, which made the foolish charge that Prince stole $500 from the City Treasury to pay O'Leary at Washington for services before the Rivers and Harbors Committee. As the Mayor was accompanied by a committee of the City Government on the occasion, and was sustained by them, the charge acted as a boomerang, and created a sympathy for Mr. Prince. The coming Government will be essentially a non-partisan one, compared with the present.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, stationary or rising followed by falling barometer, falling followed by rising temperature, winds mostly south to west, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow.

For the Upper Lake region, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, cooler westerly winds partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain or snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling preceded in the former district by rising barometer, winds mostly south to west, partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5. Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Section 6, Port Huron, and Section 4.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.457	38	81	W	11	.08	Cloudy.
7 a. m.	29.457	38	81	W	13	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.548	39	73	W	15	......	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.591	39	64	W	20	......	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.750	36	73	W	12	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.761	35	70	W	11	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 43; minimum, 35.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	40	38	S	Gentle.	.13	H.rain
Alpena	32	30	N.W.	Fresh.	.15	Cl'dy.
Boise City	45	45	E	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Buffalo	40	36	S.W.	Brisk.	.05	Cl'dy.
Cairo	55	39	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	47	41	W	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Chicago	39	35	W	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	47	46	S.W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Cleveland	39	36	S.W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Davenport	39	35	W	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Denver	46	37	S	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	40	35	N.W.	Light.	....	Fair.
Detroit	38	35	S.W.	Fresh.	.01	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	47	36	S	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Dubuque	38	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	33	22	N.W.	Fresh.	.02	Cl'dy.
Erie	38	37	W	Brisk.	.04	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	33	28	N.W.	Brisk.	.14	Lt.snw
Fort Garry	10	8	N	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	58	50	[illegible]	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	39	36	W	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	44	37	S.W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	45	37	W	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	34	31	N.W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	48	38	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Louisville	50	43	S.W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Madison	34	30	W	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Marquette	34	26	N.W.	Brisk.	.03	Cl'dy.
Memphis	55	46	S. E.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	37	34	W	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Nashville	59	43	......	Calm.	....	Smoky
New Orleans	69	64	S	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
North Platte	45	36	S.E.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Omaha	42	35	S.W.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Oswego	37	40	W	Fresh.	.21	Cl'dy.
Vincent	12	10	N	Gentle.	....	Lt.snw
Pioche	42	40	S	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	48	39	W	Fresh.	.04	Clear.
Port Huron	35	34	S.W.	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Rochester	40	37	W	Brisk.	.04	Th'ng.
Salt Lake City	..	35	N.W.	Gentle.	.07	Fair.
Sandusky	39	37	W	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
San Francisco	53	59	S.W.	Brisk.	1.57	H.rain
Shreveport	70	64	E	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Springfield	44	38	S.W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
St. Louis	47	40	S.W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	34	27	W	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	42	38	S.W.	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	70	64	S	Light.	.05	Cl'dy.
Yankton	..	29	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.

THE LAW-BREAKERS.

Fatal Termination of a Family Feud at Burksville, Ky.

A Young Man Deliberately Shot and Killed by His Brother.

The Poisoning Case at Canton, O., Fully Proven.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—The Burksville, Ky., correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* in a letter dated Dec. 11, says a feud of long standing between two brothers by the name of Pierce terminated finally and fatally to the elder yesterday afternoon. They were sons of one Jim Pierce, "as mild a mannered man as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship." The elder brother was named William, his dad's brag boy, and was taught and trained at the polls on election days to insult and assault any man who cut any capers on the campus. The consequence of such advice and such an example was that he became as brutal as a beast, and was most brutish in his behavior towards members of his father's family, his brother who slew him in particular. This brother was John Matthew. About a week ago they quarreled as usual, but separated without fighting. In a day or two John Mattthew was informed that William had sworn to kill him on sight. This put John on the qui vive. Yesterday afternoon William was at Johnson's store on Sulphur Creek, drinking and quarreling as usual, and was so threatening in his language and demonstrations of hostility toward a young man named Jim Cummings that Cummings was advised to kill him, but Cummings acted with more discretion, and went to Pierce's father-in-law and told him he would be compelled to kill Bill in self-defense unless he took him away, which his father-in-law did. The younger brother at this time was at the residence of one Jim Young, not very far from the store, and was cognizant of what was transpiring. It seems that William Pierce and his father-in-law separated at Young's shop, not far from his dwelling, and Pierce went up to the house swearing vengeance against his brother. Mrs. Young saw him coming and gathered up her young children and slipped out of the house, leaving John inside, who also tried to make his escape out of the back door, but it was locked, and his brother entered and advanced threateningly towards him. Without a word, John jerked a rifle off of a rack and shot his brother through the heart.

A LIGHT-FINGERED AGENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.—John S. Galloway, a former ticket agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Kittanning, Pa., was arrested last night at Crestline, O., by Officer Stevenson, and brought to this city to-day. The robbery, amounting to about $800, was committed last fall. Galloway fled, taking with him a young woman named Maggie Bell. Detectives were put on their track, following them to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where they crossed over into Canada. A few days ago word was received at Kittanning from the Chief of Police of St. John, N. F., to the effect that the couple had started for the United States, and would probably make their way to Crestline. Officer Stevenson was accordingly sent to that place, and found them as stated. Galloway is about 21 years of age. He has a wife and two children living in Kittanning. Valley Railroad officials say they propose to prosecute the prisoner to the farthest extent of the law.

MURDER-TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Dec. 14.—The trial of Gent Hendryx for the killing of Frank Bailee and Henry Stoveno in McLean County last April is progressing finely. Twenty-five witnesses were examined to-day. Considerable of the evidence offered is not of great weight, but other portions bear quite heavily upon the prisoner. Great interest is manifest in the case in this vicinity. A large number of wstnesses are now here, and others are coming to-morrow. The court adjourned at 6 o'clock, Judge Reeves taking under advisement the correctness of allowing counsel to discuss the admissibility of the dying statement of Stovenor before the jury. It will come up the first thing in the morning. Gen. J. P. C. Shank, of Portland, Ind., is retained by the prosecution in the case.

THE PRODIGAL RETURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Dec. 14.—A special from Waukesha says that Harrison Lewis, whose sudden departure about three months ago with his little son caused much talk in that village, returned a few days since with his child, whose absence had almost crazed its mother. Mr. Lewis was received by his wife on his promise of reform. But in a family quarrel he assaulted his son Emery, of Kansas, now visiting there, who had his father arrested for assault and battery. He was released on $100 bail, but commenced pounding the house to pieces, and was again committed. His trial will take place to-morrow. From private information received, there is a woman in the case somewhere.

POISONED.

CANTON, O., Dec. 14.—The sudden death on Saturday night of Simon Kline was followed on Monday by the arrest of his son, Joseph, on suspicion of poisoning him. The Coroner's inquest, begun to-day, brought out the fact that within a week Joseph had attempted to poison both his father and Mrs. Boyle, the housekeeper, by putting arsenic in their coffee, but an overdose acted as an emetic. He bought morphine and administered to his father. The motive was to prevent the marriage of his father and Mrs. Boyle, which he thought would keep him out of the possession of some of his father's property. The inquest is not ended. The jail is guarded to-night to prevent lynching.

THREE CROOKS WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—A dispatch received at a late hour to-night states that George Deverton, Pete Wagner, and F. D. Creek, three well-known crooks, who worked their games so successfully in this city and Leadville last summer, are wanted at Eureka Springs, Ark., on the charge of murder. Creek is the man who swindled the Ohio banker out of $11,000 by the gold brick scheme, and the other parties are supposed to be ones who assisted him.

OVERRULED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 14.—This morning the Hon. David P. Vinton, Judge of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, overruled the motion for a new trial in the murder case wherein John Maher and Isaac Morris were recently convicted and the penalty fixed at imprisonment for life. The Judge then asked if they had any reasons to assign why sentence should not be pronounced, and, receiving no response, he ordered their incarceration in the Penitentiary for the remainder of their natural lives. The Supreme Court will be appealed to.

A DEFAULTING BOOKKEEPER.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 14.—Frederick L. Almy, bookkeeper for E. T. Smith & Co., wholesale grocers, is a defaulter in the sum of $8,000 or $10,000. By falsifying the books he has taken the above sum in ten months, and spent it in fast living. He visited Boston frequently, and claims to have lost a large part of the money in gambling in that city, losing $600 in one night. His salary was $15 a week. He has a wife and child, who are visiting in Philadelphia, and are ignorant of his crime. He had $800 in his possession when arrested.

WANTED FOR FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 14.—A telegram from DeWitt states that the officials there to-day arrested W. C. Thomes, a commercial traveler, but formerly of this city. He is wanted at Winona for forgery, and the detectives have been working up his case for six months. Two months ago a requisition from the Governor of Minnesota was placed in the hands of the Chief of Police here, Thomes' capture then being anticipated here.

ONE OUT, ONE IN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 14.—J. P. Oliver, sentenced to the Penitentiary for life for killing and burning Ketchum and Mitchell, and granted a new trial, was released from prison to-day. Charles J. Young, former proprietor of the European Hotel of this city, and formerly of Laporte, Ind., was arrested in this city to-day and taken to Crete, Neb., to answer to a charge of rape committed on a widow.

FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 14.—Joel S. Michreus, a young farmer living near New London, was arrested one day last week for forgery, placing on a note which he tried to negotiate at the First National Bank the names of two of Howard's substantial farmers. In default of bail he now lies in jail, awaiting trial at the term of court that convened last Monday.

THE CAKE-WALK.

A Novel Entertainment Whose Success Is Marred by the Bashful Brunets.

There was a cake-walk last night at Grow's Opera-House, which was witnessed and highly enjoyed by a large gathering of West-Siders. The affair was gotten up by the members of the Providence Baptist (colored) Sunday-school, on Perch street, a thoroughfare running from Fulton to Kinzie, just west of Leavitt, for the benefit of the school. As explained by the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, Mr. Joseph Wood, of the Union Star Line, it was started originally for white folks, but, since the departure of Mr. Elmore, its first Superintendent, the colored brethren had succeeded to the management, and, being desirous of replenishing the library and otherwise improving the school apparatus, they had decided upon a cake-walk as the most amusing entertainment they could give in return for the patronage and financial assistance of their white brethren.

Having explained the reason of the entertainment, he went on to tell that a 9 o'clock all the "walkers" who had promised to be present would be on hand, and that in the meantime a selection had better be made of judges to decide which of the couples who walked on exhibition around the room

WOULD BE WORTHY TO RECEIVE THE PRIZE,—

a handsome three-story cake perfectly dazzling in the snowy purity of its icing and grace of its saccharine decorations.

Pending the arrival of 9 o'clock the Lumbard Quartet and Mr. Jules Lumbard treated the audience to some fine music, and at 9 o'clock precisely the fun commenced with the selection of the judges, who, blushing at the unexpected honor, took seats upon the platform. They consisted of Messrs. W. W. Chandler, Charles W. Randalls, Fred Arr, French, Parsons, and Peterson. Everything was now in readiness for the walk, except the walkers, and, much to the surprise of the management, who had experienced no difficulty in getting promises, it was only after the greatest exertions that two couples were induced to make an appearance. It was in vain that Superintendent Wood walked up to the blushing brunets and reminded them of their solemn engagements. They hid their faces behind their fans, giggled, told him to "go 'long dar," and did everything but get up and carry out the promised program.

"Now, gents," said the Superintendent, "jes selec' yer partners fo' de walk, 'n de mos' gracefullest couple takes de cake off de pianny. Come fo'ward now, selec' your partners."

Several faultlessly-attired colored gentlemen answered the challenge, and, calling upon their lady friends, endeavored to coax them upon the floor, but it was of no avail, and still there were but two couples ready to make the walk.

"Dey was a little difficulty Jejes," Mr. Wood explained, "but yesterday, Jejes, dar war lots of walkahs, but now dey's got hyah dey's all backed out. Ise 'fraid

DEY WON'T COME UP TO DER SCRATCH."

Mr. Chandler made them a little speech, in which he explained to them that, after so large an audience had gathered to see their performance, it was hardly fair not to have it come off, but his appeal was almost in vain, as only another couple made their appearance.

It being apparent that further accessions to the rank of the walkers were not to be had, the start was made, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, Mr. J. S. Murray and Mrs. Ramsay, and Mr. J. B. Simms and Miss Moling stepped off in the contest for the snow-white cake upon the piano. Very shortly it became apparent that the admiration of the audience was about divided between Mrs. Wood and Mr. Murray. The lady won it by the sheer grace of her person and the really exquisit manner in which she walked. Clad in a plain black dress, with a neat white apron, her only ornaments a lace collar and a handsome gold chain and locket, she yet managed to create a more favorable impression than either of the other ladies, who were dressed to the extreme of style. Of the masculine walkers Mr. Murray carried off the palm. His dress was perfection, and his every motion a studied grace. In each round of the building he changed his attitude at least forty times and at each change he seemed to grow more beautiful. He carried a light cane, which he manipulated with the dexterity of a drum major.

After the room had been walked around half a dozen times, the Judges called a halt, and, after a brief consultation, divided the prize between Mrs. Wood and Mr. Murray, a decision which fully met with the approval of the audience, which, the great event over, arose and departed for home highly delighted with the unique entertainment, which, had there been more contestants in the walk, would have been in every way a great success.

A GOOD HAUL.

Capture of a Gang of Burglars.

Through information received, Detectives Ryan, Haines, and Simmons, Monday morning succeeded in making captives of a band of thieves, who have been doing an extensive business in the burglary line, and whom, now that they are safe behind the bars, it will be an easy matter to convict. At 6:30 in the morning the detectives accompanied by Officers Ray, Kenyon, and Jones, of the Armory, went to a building on State street, near the corner of Taylor, and adjoining Mueller's Hotel. All avenues of escape were guarded, and the officers proceeded to the upper floors, which are rented out in furnished rooms. They there found and arrested "Bat" Shea, a well-known thief, A. J. Mason, Henry Thompson, John Morris, John Manning, and a woman giving the name of Mollie Williams. They were all lodged at the Armory. Several of the officers remained behind to search the room and make investigations, and what they found pleased them greatly. In one room were found a pocket-knife and revolver, which, as they were new, the officers at once concluded to be a portion of the goods stolen early Sunday morning from the hardware store of E. Hunt & Sons, No. 180 Lake street. The goods were identified by a member of the firm, but such an identification is worth but little in a criminal trial. The clinching proof against the thieves was found, however, by searching the stoves in the rooms. Pieces of cardboard to which the stolen cutlery had been attached were found jammed into several stoves, the thieves not having taken the precaution of burning and destroying them. Upon these bits of pasteboard the private mark of the hardware firm were plainly visible. The burglary was a very bold and daring one, and the firm have not yet been able to compute their loss. It was not large, however.

A second charge of burglary can be proven against the band, by some half-dozen articles of clothing, some of which they were found wearing, and others were found lying about the rooms. They were positively identified by J. Livingston, a second-hand dealer at No. 390 State street, whose place was completely gutted by burglars last Friday night. He estimates his loss at about $1,200, the goods taken consisting of clothing and jewelry of all descriptions. His identification of the goods is all the more positive because several of the stolen garments were repaired by him before being sold.

The proof for a third charge of burglary was found in numerous articles of cheap jewelry and notions, which were found scattered around the rooms, and which have been identified by Mrs. Wilson, the proprietress of a notion store at No. 522½ Wabash avenue. The shop was recently forced open by burglars and a considerable quantity of goods carried away.

Of the prisoners "Bat" Shea is the only one known to the police; the others claim to be strangers in the city. He was quite notorious in this city six years ago, and has only recently returned for the purpose of carrying on his business of burglar and thief. His hand bears several fresh cuts, which indicate that he had a hand in breaking the pane of glass in the hardware store.

The statement made the other day that a watchman of Emmett's force was confronted by the men who broke into Hunt & Son's hardware store was incorrect. He pursued them quite a distance, but was unable to overtake them.

AARON BURR.

What Thurlow Weed and James Watson Webb Say of Him.

New York Correspondence Indianapolis Journal.

"You can almost remember the Hamilton-Burr duel?" I asked of Thurlow Weed.

"I do remember it," he said, "but only as a boy would remember an event which shocked the community. Everybody talked about it."

"Nobody was on Burr's side?"

"Hardly anybody at first, and fewer as time went on, till almost everybody loathed him. When I knew him best he was well advanced in years. He was one of the worst men that ever lived. He had no scruples whatever about betraying a woman, and he chose the loveliest in the land for his victims. About the time of his duel he had disgraceful intrigues with a dozen or twenty ladies at once in New York, Albany, New Haven, Providence, Boston, Baltimore, Richmond, and smaller towns between. Some of these were kept up for years, but most of the ladies had speedy successors. I speak of them as 'ladies,'—they were the wives of brilliant lawyers or wealthy merchants, or the young daughters of the fashionable old families. There was an agony of fear among these when the duel was fought, lest the guilty gallant should fall and their terrible secret be betrayed; and this fear deepened to consternation when he died at last. Many of the oldest families of New York, Pennsylvania, and New England trembled then. And well they might."

"What could they have feared then, so many years after?" I inquired.

"Why, you see, it had been rumored around that Burr had never destroyed any letters from ladies. And this shows, better than anything else, his lack of any moral sense whatever,—for he refused to protect those whom he had grievously injured, when they could have been protected without a moment's thought."

"Did he actually keep all of those letters, Mr. Weed?"

"He did, probably, every one. He used to boast that he had never destroyed one. And with devilish method he had folded them all carefully, and filed them regularly in packages,—each lady's letters by themselves. When Burr died at last, Matthew L. Davis, about his only friend, who became his administrator, sent for me. I went over. There was nothing to administer but the expressions of tenderness which the scoundrel had cajoled from respectable women and filed away. There was the will which he made the day before his duel with Hamilton. In that he said to his daughter, Theodosia, his only legitimate child, then at sea, 'In a blue trunk in the attic you will find something to amuse, more to instruct, and still more to regret.' That blue trunk which he thus coolly bequeathed to his only child, and that child a lovely daughter, contained the carefully-treasured love-letters from a dozen women at a time—proofs of her father's depravity! Does not that show that Burr was without any moral sense whatever? Theodosia was swallowed up by the waves, and never saw the blue trunk."

"Did you see the letters, Mr Weed?"

"I was just about to say: We opened the blue trunk, which Davis had partly examined, and I shall never forget my astonishment and disgust at what I saw. It was nearly full of letters from women, filed in packages. We looked at the individual letters. Most of them had originally been signed with initials only, or oftener without any name, or with some pet name; but Burr, with a malignity whose motive I cannot even yet understand, had written out each name in full. He seemed resolved that others should share his infamy. Some of the names belonged to the most honored families in the land,—to have revealed them would have been to cause terrible anguish, and, in several cases, probably the breaking up of families."

"Did you read many of them?"

"Not very many. I used to go over and look at them when I had a spare hour. They were strictly guarded by Davis. He was a queer man, but he had a high sense of personal honor. Why, Mordecai M. Noah offered Davis $20,000 for that blue trunk and its contents, but, of course, the offer was spurned and the insult resented."

"So the blue trunk's dangerous contents were burnt, I suppose," I said.

"Why, no, not all of them by any means. Matthew Davis, too, had his eccentricities, and one of his queer notions in regard to these captured love-letters was that they should all be returned to the writers! That seemed to me to inflict needless pain, and I argued with him about it, but he said the writers would be better satisfied if they had a chance to destroy them themselves. Some of them were old ladies then,—mothers and grandmothers,—but Davis undertook the grim task of returning all the packages of letters by the hands of trusty friends. A good many he gave back himself. He gave me one of these delicate packages to deliver when I was going to Providence one day, but I told him I would see him hanged first. But I know that Gen. Scott did accept one of these packages from Matthew Davis, and returned it with his own hand to a lady high in society in Richmond. He told me so. I always wondered whether she thanked him or not, but I forgot to ask him. But think of the moral nature of a man capable of deliberately leaving all those letters to his own daughter as a legacy!"

"What sort of a looking man was Burr, Mr. Weed?"

"Quite a small man. Very graceful in movement and courteous in demeanor. A small hand and foot. Not spirited or dashing at all, but his manner was full of repose, and his voice was soft and musical. He would strike one at first as being slightly effeminate, but he was not so; he was a bold, strong, capable man. In conversation—till the last ten years of his life—he was brilliant. But, to return to the subject of his wickedness towards women: When he was in England he was greatly assisted and befriended by a learned Professor of Oxford University, whose name I must not mention. In return for this friendship Burr ruined his wife. Six years afterwards Burr obtained a position for this Professor in a New York college for obvious reasons, and when they came over to this city Burr also seduced their daughter, a lovely girl of 17, whose confidence he had won when she was a little girl during his visit in England. In due time the Professor died, and Burr became a penniless outcast. Then this mother and daughter, instead of hating and spurning him, took him and supported him during his last years by keeping a boarding-house down-town. This was on the well-known Keese place, on Broadway, just below Wall street. Here his food and very medicine were paid for by the two women on whom he had inflicted mortal injury fifteen years before. He had no sense of shame or of gratitude. He was almost universally hated during his last years, and was really an object of pity. I remember being on an Albany steamboat one night, and seeing a crouching form out on deck I went out, and there was Burr in the cold. I asked him why he did not go in. He said he was not very cold, but we went in together. There was Gov. Lewis Morgan, whom I saluted. I noticed that they didn't speak, so I seated myself between them. Finally Burr rose and moved off. 'Don't you know Col. Burr?' I asked him. 'Yes,' he said, 'I know the d—d reptile!'"

JAMES WATSON WEBB ON BURR.

That same evening I found Gen. Webb at home again, and again playing whist—with only one dummy this time, for his youngest son, an artist of considerable talent, occupied the third seat. I apologized for the interruption and asked about John C. Hamilton's reception. "We did not go," he said; "we are not on speaking terms." And then he frankly told me why—but I don't want any of the Webbs and Hamiltons to fight any more duels, so I suppress the information.

"You want me to talk about Col. Burr," he said; "well, I knew him; he was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war. He succeeded my father as aide on Gen. Putnam's staff after the battle of Bunker's Hill. Burr was a selfish scoundrel. I met him often during his last years. He used to urge Matthew L. Davis to write his (Burr's) life, but he added, 'only on one condition,—you know what that is.' Davis turned to me and explained that Burr wouldn't permit his life to be written unless the biographer would agree to 'tell the truth about Washington,' by which Burr meant abuse him and deny him any great qualities, either as a man, a soldier, or a statesman. Davis would never consent to this. 'I won't do it,' he said to Burr in my presence. 'Then you sha'n't write my life!' responded Burr. The fact is Burr never forgave Washington for refusing to appoint him Minister to France in 1795, when his party in the Senate unanimously recommended him for the distinguished place. Washington always disliked the brilliant New Yorker, whose various qualities were just the opposite of his own, and the feeling was naturally reciprocal. During the last year of his life, when he was 81, Burr withdrew the condition, but then he could not talk much, and Davis' materials were too meagre. 'Send for Webb and Verplank,' said Burr. We went to his bedside. 'You two write out all the questions you can think of about my life,' said Burr, 'and then come here and read them and I will answer them.' We did so, and the answers formed the basis of Davis' biography,—which was very partial, like Parton's, and not half true.

"One day the Doctor told Burr he would not live till morning. Burr turned his eyes towards us and said: 'He's an infernal old fool. Open that bureau-drawer.' It was opened. 'Do you see a letter on that box?' Verplank took up the dainty missive. 'It is from a lady,' said the dying man, 'and she says she will call on me to-morrow. Anybody who thinks I will die with such an appointment as that on hand doesn't know Col. Burr!'"

"How did Burr get a living at the last?" I asked him.

"He was supported by friends for years. He pretended to practice law, but he never practiced much. He had no sense of honor in money matters. He would borrow $50 on one corner, and distribute it to anybody who wanted it on the next corner."

"What was Burr's hold on Blennerhassett?"

"Weed and others think it was the beautiful Mrs. Blennerhassett, but I think it was Burr's own power of fascination on men as well as on women. The expedition was merely a filibustering trip to grab Texas—the very thing that cost us so much money when we finally sent Sam Houston to do the same job."

LOTS OF LETTERS.

Statement of Business Done in First-Class Post-Offices.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—The following is a statement of the mail matter originating in the Louisville Post-Office for one week, commencing Dec. 1: Total mailed letters, 108,555; postal-cards, 44,384; newspapers, 201,779; magazines, etc., 15,412; books, circulars, etc., 50,636; merchandise, 1,576; total pieces, 421,342. This record has been made in compliance with an order of the Postmaster-General to all first-class offices.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 14.—The comparative statement of the postal business of the principal cities of Iowa during the first week in December, tabulated in accordance with an order of the Post-Office Department issued to all the cities in the United States, shows the number of pieces handled during the time mentioned as follows: Des Moines, 98,766; Burlington, 64,377; Dubuque, 59,307; Davenport, 43,488; Keokuk, 36,884.

HAMPTON AND SHERMAN.

The South Carolina Senator Had No Belligerent Intentions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 14.—Senator Hampton, in reply to a letter from the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Howe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, touching upon the recent correspondence with Secretary Sherman, says: "You were entirely right in the construction you placed upon my note to Mr. Sherman. That was written as I passed through Charlottesville, and I naturally gave my proper address. It never occurred me for a moment that any one would construe my language as giving or inviting a challenge." The letter concludes as follows: "I hope you will not misconstrue my meaning when I tell you that 'my address' will be Washington, after Dec. 19."

THE COURTS.

Potter Palmer and the Benedictine Order.

A Tenant Sues a Landlord to Recover Damages Occasioned by Sewer-Gas.

An Unlucky Speculator Gets No Relief from the Courts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Called to Account for Their Alleged Perjuries.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc.

BENEDICTINE ORDER V. POTTER PALMER.

Judge Tuley yesterday morning decided the case of the Benedictine Order against Potter Palmer. This was a bill to compel Palmer to complete a contract he had made for the purchase of a large tract of land on Chicago avenue, formerly belonging to the German Catholic Church and used as church property. The Judge said:

In the view I take of this case, it is not necessary for me to pass upon the validity of the title held by complainant, nor whether its deed, together with that of the Bishop, will confer a good title. The purchaser of property before he can be required to specifically perform his contract has the right to demand a marketable title. I use the term marketable title in the sense used by the American Courts, not in the technical sense it is used by the English Courts. It must be a title which will be a salable title in the market. Unless a title is free from any reasonable doubt it is not a marketable title, nor is it one as to which a Chancellor will enforce specific performance. The doubt affects the discretion which in such cases is vested in a Chancellor. This doubt concerning a title may relate either to the facts or the law of the case. If as to the law of the case, it may be as to the construction of some deed or instrument which enters into the claim of title. Steffen and Breisach purchased in 1848 of the Canal Trustees, "as Commissioners of the German Catholic Church," and in 1852 received a deed "for the German Catholic Church." These recitals show they acted in a trust capacity, but for what church, with whose money, does not appear by record or oral proof. I cannot assume that the church was the St. Joseph Church, nor that the congregation of that church furnished the money, nor can I assume that the money came from the Bishop's treasury. Not only does this lack of evidence create a reasonable doubt as to the trusts upon which Steffen and Breisach held the property, but on account thereof I am unable to give a construction to the trusts afterward declared in the deeds of Steffen and Breisach to the Bishop, and the deed of the Bishop to the Benedictine Order. I am inclined to the opinion that the purchaser having the deed of the complainant and of the Bishop would never be disturbed in his possession, but under the law, well settled, there being "a reasonable doubt" as to this title, and it not being, by reason thereof, a "marketable title," I cannot force this defendant to accept of the same. The bill will therefore have to be dismissed for want of equity at complainant's costs.

UNSUCCESSFUL SPECULATORS.

A decision was also rendered by Judge Tuley in the case of Beveridge & McCurdy against Hewitt, Bliss & Co. This was a bill to set aside and enjoin the collection of a judgment for about $800 obtained by defendants against complainants in the County Court. The ground on which relief was sought was, first, because the judgment had been irregularly obtained; and, second, because the contract on which suit was brought was one to speculate in differences on the Board of Trade, and was therefore a gaming contract and void. The Judge thought if the complainants had any equity they were entitled to have the judgment set aside as having been obtained unexpectedly and by a surprise. But the evidence showed McCurdy had been dealing on the Board in pork and grain through Hewitt, Bliss & Co., and had been a loser. The contracts were made through his brokers with different parties, but there was nothing to show that those parties with whom the brokers dealt were speculating in differences, or that they did not intend to pay for all the pork and grain they bought. Even though McCurdy intended to settle by payment of differences, it took two parties to make a gambling contract, and if the persons with whom he dealt acted in good faith the contract was binding. Even though the deals were settled by payment of differences, there was no evidence to show that it was not, at the time the contracts were made, the intention to deliver the commodities contracted for. It was the intention of both parties that gave character to the transaction. It made no difference if one party intended to gamble in differences if the evidence failed to show that the other party had like gambling intentions. The defendants testified there was no understanding between them and the parties with whom the deals were had that no delivery of the grain should be made. If that was so, it would make no difference that the commodities were not delivered, as it was perfectly competent for parties to a contract to waive delivery of the articles contracted for and adjust the damages or losses between them. The evidence also showed that Beveridge had been engaged in several deals, and agreed to pay half the losses. Under the circumstances, the complainants had failed to show any equity in their bill or defense to the judgment of the County Court, and the bills would have to be dismissed at complainants' costs.

THE RALPH CASE.

The cases of William J. and Matilda Ralph were set for trial at 10 o'clock yesterday before Judge Blodgett. W. J. Ralph is indicted for subornation of perjury and perjury in having sworn that his wife was the owner of something like $34,500 in real estate, notes, and bonds, etc., in order that she might go on the bond of Phineas Ayer, and Mrs. Ralph is indicted for having sworn to the correctness of the schedule. The husband's case was taken up first. A delay of an hour was occasioned by the absence of Charles H. Reed, attorney for Ralph, who failed to turn up even at 11, when the Court ordered the case to proceed without him, saying that Mr. Reed had no right to trifle with the Court in that way. The case had been set for a certain hour, and Mr. Reed had that morning, in the Judge's chamber, agreed to be there at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock. The case should go on, —he would delay no longer. The Judge then called for Mr. E. G. Asay, who had been in the room, but he had retired. He next called upon Judge Bangs, ex-United States District-Attorney, to see that the defendant, in the absence of his own counsel, obtained a fair jury.

Gen. Leake—Your Honor, Judge Bangs is a witness in the case.

The Court—That makes no difference; he can see that the defendant gets a fair jury.

Gen. Leake—I certainly have no objections.

And the case was then taken up and a jury called, Gen. Leake giving a statement of the case and examining the jurors. He rejected two of them and the defense also rejected two for cause. The Court allowed Judge Bangs to impanel the jury, and then called upon Mr. Mitchell to take up the case for the defense, as Mr. Reed was unavoidably detained. Mr. Mitchell pleaded that this was a serious charge, and begged to be excused, but the Court insisted that he should go on with the case.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, and the jury was gotten together by twenty minutes to 12. The second count in the indictment, for aiding in making a false paper, was nolled, at the request of the United States District-Attorney. Gen. Leake then presented the case to the jury, rehearsing the facts as they have already fully appeared in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Mitchell made no speech to the jury.

James F. Lachlighier, clerk in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, swore as to the form of bond and the affidavit, and also as to the genuineness of the bond handed him by counsel as made by Ralph, approved Jan. 13, 1879.

Maj. Joseph Kirtland said that on the 10th of December, 1878, he was a notary public for this county, and that Matilda Ralph signed a certain affidavit, she being the wife of the defendant in that case. He identified the Ralphs' signatures, which he had seen them put to paper. The papers were complete as witness made them. Witness administered the oath to Mrs. Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph came to his office several times, and they came together. Ralph did most of the talking.

Judge Mark Bangs swore that in December, 1878, he was United States District-Attorney. He had approved the Phineas Ayer bond Jan. 13, 1879. Commissioner Hoyne administered the oath to the Ralphs Dec. 3, 1878, when witness examined the Ralphs as to the sufficiency of their surety. He examined Mr. Ralph first and Mrs. Ralph afterward, one immediately after the other, in his private office. Witness asked Mrs. Ralph why she made the affidavit and went on this bond. She said that she did so at the solicitation of her husband, that he was a friend of Mr. Ayers. Witness asked the defendants particularly if they were paid for going on the bond. Mrs. Ralph stated emphatically that she got nothing and expected nothing for signing the bond. Mr. Ralph said that he signed the bond because he was a friend of Mr. Ayers, and that he and his wife got nothing for signing the bond, and did not expect anything. Ralph seemed to be solicitous that the bond should be approved. There was a rule in the office not to accept a married woman on a bond unless her husband signed with her. Ralph did not represent that he had any great amount of property, but said that his wife had, in the shape of an inheritance from her parents.

L. S. Barnett, of Council Bluffs, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at that place, swore that he had examined the records of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, as to the titles of certain property in Iowa, in which Mrs. Ralph claimed ownership, on the 10th of December, 1878. Some she did not own, and what she did own was not of much value.

William H. Swift, of Grant & Swift, swore to the little value of some suburban property alleged to be owned by Mrs. Ralph.

A number of witnesses testified as to the non-ownership by Mrs. Ralph of property scheduled by her, or as to the slight value of property she did own.

Mr. Mitchell then asked for a few hours' time in order that he might consult with his client in regard to the witnesses and what they could testify to. The Court ordered him to go on with the defense.

Mr. Mitchell then entered a demurrer to all the testimony taken in the case. It was overruled.

Two witnesses gave their testimony for the defense, and Court adjourned until this morning.

THE RIGHT OF REDEMPTION.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided the case of James Stinson against George C. Pepper, which was a bill to redeem from a trustee's sale. In November, 1875, Pepper loaned Stinson $16,000, which was secured by a judgment note, a bond, and a trust deed on land near the South Park. By the terms of the latter, Pepper was to have the right to foreclose in default of payment of the interest for twenty days. Default having been made in the payment of the interest due, May, 1878, Pepper elected to declare the whole sum due, and after advertisement caused the premises to be sold at auction, and bought them in for $8,500. Shortly previous to the sale also he entered up judgment by confession for $17,272, and has collected nearly or quite all of it by executions. At the time of the sale negotiations were pending between the parties for an amicable settlement of the matter, and were nearly concluded. The land at the time was subdivided and platted into ten lots, each numbered, and they were in two tracts, fronting on different streets. The value of the land was about $30,000. Stinson asked to set aside the sale—first, because it was void, the sale being made en masse, when the land was susceptible of division; second, because complainant had been misled by Pepper's representations into believing that he would be allowed to redeem; and third, that Pepper's conduct had been harsh and oppressive to such a degree that equity would interfere.

The Judge held that the terms of the contract and of the trust-deed were so stringent, and placed the lender so much at the mercy of the borrower, as to make the conduct of the parties acting under such extraordinary power a special matter for the surveillance of a court of equity. There was undoubtedly a technical default in payment of interest, but Stinson had been misled by Pepper into believing even after the sale, that his rights were not cut off, and that he would be allowed to redeem. The sale was also irregular because the land was not offered in parcels, it was sold for a grossly inadequate price, and under all the circumstances in would be inequitable to allow Pepper to retain such valuable property for the petty sum of $8,500, after he had collected the remainder of his debt out of Stimson's other property. The exceptions to the Master's report, refusing to allow redemption, would therefore be sustained and the case rereferred to ascertain on what terms redemption should be allowed, and also the amount still due after the credits had been deducted.

SEWER-GAS.

A suit was begun late Monday afternoon, but suppressed for service, by Lewis J. Clawson, Jr., against Walter L. Peck, to recover $5,000 damages. Plaintiff says that in September, 1879, he rented the premises No. 3643 Indiana avenue of the defendant on the representation that they were clean and wholesome, that the plumbing, and pipes, and drainage were all in proper condition, and that there was a sewer trap at the junction of the soil-pipe with the drain. He subsequently ascertained, and now alleges, that the plumbing and waste-pipes are in bad condition, that they were unskillfully laid, that there were not sufficient sewer traps, and that running along the street for a half mile is a small wooden box used by Peck as a private drain, into which the soil-pipe from plaintiff's premises opens. This box drain is greatly decayed, with no means of ventilation, wholly inadequate for the uses for which it was designed, and consequently divers large quantities of filth and of "noisome, noxious, offensive, and unwholesome smells, gases, vapors, and stenches" have penetrated into his house to his great annoyance. More than this it caused his child to become dangerously "sick, weak, and distempered," and necessitated an outlay of $400 for doctors' bills and $500 more for remedying the trouble. The second count charges that plaintiff himself was laid up three weeks on account of sickness caused by the sewer-gas, and put to great expense and distress, that Peck promised to remedy the evil in the pipes but has constantly neglected to do so, and fixes the whole damages at $5,000.

ITEMS.

In the case of Bailey v. Gage, Judge Tuley yesterday affirmed his former ruling, holding that tax-deeds issued between 1872 and 1879 were void, except where the occupant was the owner and the only person interested, and notice was served on him of the intended taking out of the tax-deed.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a new trial in the case of Cox v. Batchelder, a suit brought to test the validity of the will of the late Jonathan Batchelder.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

John C. Sharp began a suit for $2,000 yesterday against Andrew Ory.

James S. Dunham and Alfred Mosher, owners of the schooner Wells Burt, filed a libel against John B. Lyon and Thomas B. Rice to recover $1,473 demurrage. Their schooner was chartered by the defendants to carry 50,000 bushels of corn from Chicago to Buffalo, but owing to the failure of the consignees to receive the corn at once, the vessel lost seven days in waiting, which was worth $200 per day, and incurred $73 expenses for towing.

STATE COURTS.

Nannie Bangs commenced a suit yesterday against Elijah C. Cole, claiming $5,000 damages.

W. L. Snell sued Thomas G. Atwood for $1,000.

Ann E. Ellis commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover $5,000 damages.

Charles W. Cook filed a bill Monday, which was suppressed for service, against Prudence H. Ovington and the Hall Husking-Glove Company to enforce a lien in the nature of a mortgage. He says that in 1874 he lent the late W. H. Ovington ninety-nine shares of stock of the Chicago West Division Railway Company, and Ovington assigned to him as collateral security a contract with the American Insurance Company of Chicago, calling for $8,000, and forty shares of the capital stock of the Hall Husking-Glove Company. Ovington subsequently borrowed $15,000 on the City Railway stock, and complainant was obliged to redeem it after his death in order to save the stock. He now asks that the Ovington estate may reimburse him for the amount paid to redeem his stock, that the Husking-Glove Company may be compelled to pay him the dividends that accrued on its stock since he had possession of it, and that in case the executrix of the estate does not pay the remainder due him that the stock may be sold to indemnify him for his expenditures.

A. S. Sullivan, executor of the last will of Sarah Ann Oldham, filed a bill against Edward J. and Mary Gray, D. E. K. Stewart, and others to foreclose a mortgage for $1,700 on Lot 113 in Waller's Subdivision of the N. 18.122 feet of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 14.

Emelie Roby filed a bill against her husband Germain Roby to dissolve the partnership heretofore existing between them, and to close up the business of manufacturing feathers and plumes, in which they have been engaged at No. 76 Madison street. She also filed a bill for divorce against him, on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Joseph Latcher, a colored boy, was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of assaulting Edward Payne, also colored, with intent to do him bodily injury. It was shown by the prosecution that Latcher fired three shots at the prosecuting witness, but the defense established pretty clearly that Payne was about to attack him with a slungshot at the time, and that there had been an old feud between the parties. The case went at 2 o'clock to the jury, who were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

John Weiler was found guilty of assaulting Harry McBride with intent to do bodily injury, and was remanded for sentence.

The recognizances of William Hughes and Charles Haskins, indicted for larceny and embezzlement, were yesterday declared forfeited.

Michael Mahon and Charles Siansky, convicted of robbery, were sentenced to two years each in the Penitentiary.

Pat Halpine was tried before Judge Hawes in the branch Criminal Court on a charge of robbing John Lynch, in September last, on the corner of Stewart avenue and Liberty street. James Barry, who was indicted with him for the offense and tried at the last term of court and found guilty, gave testimony exonerating Halpine from having any share in the transaction, and his evidence had such weight with the jury that Halpine, notwithstanding much direct testimony against him, was acquitted.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The Matilda Ralph match-bond case.

APPELLATE COURT—84, 85, 86, 87, 88. No. 82, Commercial National Bank v. Proctor, on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call, 3,486, 3,490, 3,492, 3,494, 3,496. No. 3,484, Quinn v. Gray, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—121, 142, 144, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 166, 172, and 176 to 180. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Set case 3,152, Hoffman v. Quinn, and cases from Judge Anthony's call. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—28, 30, 31, 32. No. 26, Moore vs. Powell, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—7, 25, 26, 27. No. 22, Reichwald v. Commercial Hotel Company, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No call. No. 4,728, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company v. McCormick, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case term No. 84½, Jenkins v. Pope, and calendar Nos. 23 to 84½, inclusive. No. 5,843, South Park Commissioners v. Hoag, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—18, 20, 21, 22, 16, and 12. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—12. No. 1,406, Jones vs. Jones, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case No. 1,250. Town of Lake new special assessment, No. 92. Term Nos. 1,281, 1,286, 1,288, 1,048, 1,118, 1,121, 1,130, 1,164, 1,169, 1,170, 1,178, 1,184, 1,188, 1,200, 1,204, 1,210.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 153, 177, 178, 179, 190, 291, 631, 5, and 127, 79.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—W. Springer v. George W. Orvis, $221.14.

JUDGE SMITH—J. C. Simpson vs. L. C. Spaulding, $75.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

How It Is Made—Wherein It Is an Improvement on Nature, and Wherein Nature Is an Improvement on It.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—In this scientific age, there is no telling what wonder will next startle the people. Science is bold and persistent, and will never rest so long as Nature has unrevealed secrets which, if known, would add to man's happiness. Careful observation in Nature's laboratory has already done much for humanity, and yet the work is only partially done. It has gone on steadily, and quite as fast as the wants of the human family have demanded. The discoveries and inventions of the age in which we live would have been of little use and illy appreciated a thousand years ago. But, as civilization advances, the necessities of the human family increase, and, as necessity is the mother of invention, we suppose she has many children yet unborn.

One great drawback to this semi-tropical climate had, for a long while, been the lack of ice, —a comfort so highly prized in the North during the heated season. It is not only a comfort, but in many cases a necessity, for the want of which health and life have been wasted. To ship this commodity a thousand miles or more was not only very expensive but wasteful to the material itself. The process was so costly that only the wealthier people could afford the luxury. Hence man sought to know what laws of chemistry Nature used in turning liquids into solids, and was not slow in discovering the secrets. The result is the production of ice in tropical climates that in many respects is equal and in some respects superior to the original article.

There is nothing in a block of ice that is made in the old-fashioned way to attract attention, but when we look upon a block made in the new-fashioned way we naturally enough want to see how the thing is done; and so, led by this feeling of curiosity, we found our way to the ice-works of the Louisiana Company, located on Tchoupitoulas street, near Louisiana avenue. We were met by the gentlemanly Superintendent, Mr. Micheails, who very kindly took us through the establishment and explained the process of ice-making in the minutest detail. The works are very large, covering several acres of ground, and costing nearly one-half million of dollars.

It is difficult to describe a mechanical operation so as to be clearly comprehended, but if the reader will carefully follow us we will endeavor to put before him the process of manufacturing ice in such a way as to give a tolerably fair understanding of it. And first let us dismiss the notion so common that something is put into the water to make it freeze. In the making of ice Nature's modus operandi is followed as closely as possible. Now, when Nature would freeze water she does not put anything in it, but rather takes out of it something—viz.: heat; and when the heat is taken out the work is done.

All that is desired, then, in turning water into ice is to get the heat out of the water, and when this is done the ice remains. Hence the Carre machine—six of which are used by the Louisiana Ice Company—is an instrument to perform this work. The first thing we see are the immense pumping-engines, which are used to pump the water from the Mississippi River from which the ice is made. This water is placed in two large tanks, and thence is sent to the steam-boilers. The steam which is generated is used, first, for the running of the machinery in the establishment, and second, is carried in large quantities to the condensing tanks. Every particle of water that is used for the ice is distilled before it goes into the molds. This fact alone will be recognized as of great worth in giving the finest kind of ice. This is one great advantage that artificial ice has over all other.

The ice-machine proper consists of an ammonia-boiler, a liquifactor, an exchanger, a receiver, an absorber, and congealers. In the boiler some 600 gallons of ammonia is placed, and within this ammonia are 180 feet of coiled pipe, through which the steam passes to heat the ammonia in order to separate the gas. This ammonia-gas is then driven into the liquifactor, where it becomes liquidated. Thence it passes into the receiver, and from there goes into the congealers. The gas is then distributed into thirteen parts, when it takes back the gaseous form it had before its condensation.

In this expanded state it absorbs the heat from the salt-water baths, into which the molds containing the distilled water, out of which the ice is made, are placed. This distilled water readily freezes by coming in contact with the cold salt water.

These salt-water baths are kept in constant commotion by the use of agitators, so as to prevent the salt from falling to the bottom. Every one who has frozen ice-cream knows that the process is very similar, and the principle involved is precisely the same. That is, we do not put anything in the cream to freeze it, but we put the cream into the ice, so that the exterior cold will eliminate the heat in the cream.

After these molds containing the distilled water are placed in the salt-water baths it takes about twelve hours to freeze them. The cakes of ice that are taken from the molds weigh 100 pounds. There are 360 molds to each congealer, and as they have six machines, running night and day, they turn out about 118 tons of ice in every twenty-four hours. The blocks of ice are 11 inches thick and 27 inches long. They have molded blocks that weigh 1,500 pounds, and even as heavy as two tons. The Company took the first premium at the late Missouri State Fair, held at St. Louis. Oftentimes they will put a fish or some oddity in the water before it is frozen, which adds to its beauty and novelty. The ice sells for $8 per ton at wholesale, and is retailed at $11 and $12 per ton.

The Company are putting up another large factory on Front street, which, when completed, will give a daily capacity of 250 tons. The Company also manufacture their own gas and their own *aqua ammonia*, two commodities of which they consume great quantities. Another and competing company has been organized in the city, known as the North American Company, which has a large capital, and have already constructed large works and spent much time and money in experiments. The principle applied is the same,—the application of it differs from the one described above. C. E. M.

THE LAGER-BEER CROP.

Milwaukee Brewers at the Front.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—This city first acquired distinction from the manufacture of cream-colored brick; next by claiming to be the greatest primary wheat market in the United States; and next for making the best lager beer in the world. It has lost its place as the greatest wheat market in the country, but from statistics just gathered by a local paper it is proven that Milwaukee makes and sells more lager beer than any city in the Union. The amount of beer manufactured here in the year just closing is greater than that made in any previous year. The Best Company (no pun upon the name) will manufacture next year over 300,000 barrels, an increase of 65,000 barrels over the previous year. The Schlitz Company will brew 210,000 barrels; the Blatz Company, 130,000 barrels; the Falk Company, 60,000 barrels; Jung & Borchardt, 25,000; Oberman Company, 12,000; the Cream City Company, 7,000 barrels. The aggregate amount for the year 1880 will be about 600,000 barrels, and, as nearly all these establishments are enlarging their facilities, it is estimated that over 1,000,000 will be turned out in 1881. These companies use 150,000 tons of ice, that is stored at an expense of 60 cents the ton. Chicago drinks more of this beer than Milwaukee, and it has become so famous that it is found in every large city in the United States, and large quantities of it is bottled for the export trade.

IN LUCK.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—Two servant girls in this city, named Mary and Rosa Stegemann, have recently fallen heirs to a fortune estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. Their mother committed suicide sixteen years ago, when Rosa was but a few months old, and the father shortly after went West and has never since been heard from. The children were then taken to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, where they remained until a year and a half ago, when places were found for them in families. The fortune comes through an aunt, the widow of Joseph Ruhe, of Philadelphia, and the Stegemann girls are her only heirs.

Where there is a weakness of the throat or lungs, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to bronchial or pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a cough or cold by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

STEALING STAMPS.

One of Collector Harvey's Employes Fallen from Grace.

The Revenue Agent Discovers that He Has Stolen Nearly $4,000.

He Slips Out of the Office Just in Time to Escape Arrest.

Another trusted employé in a public office—a man holding a responsible position, with a fair salary—has absconded, after stealing $3,736.80. The thief this time is E. A. Thomalen, the Deputy Collector in charge of the tobacco, cigar, cigaret, snuff, and beer stamps in the Internal Revenue Department. He was an appointee of Collector Irvin, and next March would have been in the office seven years. Monday morning Internal-Revenue Agent J. H. Hale came to the office of Collector Harvey to make the usual quarterly examination. He said that he found a model office. Everything had tallied to a cent, and every account seemed to be kept upon the strictest business methods. At about 5 o'clock he came to Thomalen's accounts. The latter stood by and saw the slow process of examination. The magnitude of the office is best shown by the statement that at the present time it contains internal-revenue stamps of all kinds to the amount of $2,400,000, and to Thomalen was debited $350,000 worth of the class of stamps of which he had charge. There is a careful account kept of all stamps, but a defalcation of the character of Thomalen's could not possibly have been detected unless the stamps were counted sheet by sheet, which is a long and tedious process, and is done only four times a year. Nothing occurred to excite the examiner's suspicion until after he had finished counting a certain package of stamps, which he had brought from the vault. Thomalen picked it up and carried it back to the vault, apparently for the purpose of clearing the desk upon which the count was being made, but doubtless to substitute it for a short package. But Col. Hale during his fifteen years' experience in the internal-revenue business has seen that dodge tried before, and he at once asked, "What did you take that paper for, Thomalen? You know that's irregular." Thomalen made an attempt at an explanation. In a short time in examining another package

THE COLONEL DISCOVERED A PETTY SHORTAGE of something like $120. There were missing 1,500 eight-ounce tobacco stamps. Thomalen was standing by, and Col. Hale tried to make things balance, and had verified the amount three times.

In the meantime Thomalen had seen what was coming, and had decided on his course. Leaving his coat hanging on the hook and his hat lying on a table, he lighted a cigar, and very coolly walked out, it was supposed, to the wash-room or water-closet. Col. Hale waited some minutes for the delinquent's return, when he sent the colored messenger to look up the missing clerk. He searched everywhere in the building, but Thomalen was not to be found. Col. Hale then notified Chief-Deputy Springer of what he had discovered and of Thomalen's sudden departure. Mr. Harvey, the Collector, is at present in Washington, where he went on account of the business of the office.

Thomalen's failure to return increased Col. Hale's suspicion, yet no one could be brought to believe that he was a defaulter. The investigation was pushed and continued by Col. Hale, and at about 9 o'clock he discovered

A DEFICIENCY IN THE CIGAR-STAMPS.

Packages which should have contained 10,000 stamps were found to be short 100 sheets, or 1,000 stamps. These stamps are 30 and 60 cents each, the halves being 30 cents, the tax on cigars being $6 per 1,000. Later on 1,485 eight-ounce tobacco stamps, which Thomalen had hidden away, were found, for which he received credit, the tobacco-stamp shortage thus amounting to exactly $118.80. In cigar stamps he was found short exactly $3,303.60.

The rascality of Thomalen is best shown by his action Monday at noon. Mr. Battershall, the Cashier, locked up his receipts and went to lunch, leaving Thomalen to take charge of receipts for twenty minutes. While Mr. Battershall was gone the Keeley Brewing Company purchased $300 worth of beer stamps through their agent, Mr. Taylor, which fact Thomalen did not state to the Cashier upon his return. The order for the stamps was found in Thomalen's drawer after his departure, making the defalcation amount to a total of $3,736.80. As soon as the defalcation was discovered

A WARRANT WAS SWORN OUT

against Thomalen before Commissioner Hoyne, and notification sent everywhere, and every effort made to catch him. Mr. Harvey was telegraphed to of the discovery, and he will be here to-day. He telegraphed that he was amply secured by Thomalen's bond, which is for $25,000, Mr. Michael Ullrich, of Grommes & Ullrich, being one of the sureties. The bond is locked up and filed away with Mr. Harvey's private papers, and could not be gotten at yesterday.

Thomalen is a married man, living in Lake View. His family consists of a wife and three children, the oldest a boy of 13 and the youngest an infant. He was not a man who could be called fast. He drank somewhat, but not to any great extent. He is not known to have made any speculations recently. Examinations of his books were made in June, July, and Sept. 28 last, when everything was found correct to a cent, so that his defalcation must have commenced within that time. Sept. 28 all the stamps were counted and found correct. His salary was $1,500 a year. Yesterday afternoon Col. Hale received the following from Commissioner Raum:

J. H. Hale, Revenue Agent, Chicago: Offer a reward of $500 for the arrest of Thomalen.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

There are those who believe that Thomalen

HAS GONE TO CANADA.

How much cash he actually took with him no one seems to know, but it was at least $300. He left the office in his jacket, without a hat, and must have purchased one near by, making a hasty departure for Detroit, perhaps. The train on the Michigan Central for the East left at 5:15, and Thomalen had full twenty minutes to get to the depot, at the foot of Lake street. So far as the officers could, they tried to head him off. They telegraphed to the Chief of Police at Detroit, giving the following description of him:

"He is a German, five feet eight inches tall, light hair, partially bald, wears mustache and goatee, florid complexion, squints, square-built, 40 years of age."

AT HIS HOME.

A reporter called yesterday afternoon at Thomalen's residence, which is a modest cottage on Wolfram street, near Halsted, in Lake View. Although neat, and kept in the best of order, the furniture of the house was plain and inexpensive, and the appearance of the entire establishment was of a character to impress one with the idea that it could easily be maintained at an expense of $100 per month.

Mrs. Thomalen, a quiet little woman, upon whose face the experiences of the day had plainly left their traces, received the reporter, and, while not unwilling to talk, possessed so little information concerning her husband and his doings that the conversation was not an extended one. The first intimation given her of any serious trouble in connection with her husband was when the officers came to the house in search of him yesterday morning. He had left at the usual time Monday morning, and his non-appearance at night caused her great uneasiness, as he was remarkably methodical in his habits, and never spent an evening away from home.

Questioned regarding the matter of the embezzlement, the lady had nothing to say. She had never known what salary her husband received, or whether he had any debts. They had always lived in the most economical manner, and she could conceive of no reason for her husband's crime.

It is not unlikely, however, that he had more than fifteen minutes in which to get off, for Rudolph Rubbaum met him in a saloon near Arcade court at about 4:30, as he recollects it. He did not notice anything strange in Thomalen's manner. It is not impossible that he sent word to his wife of what had happened, for she was in tears when the officers got to the house. A search of the premises was made last evening, but nothing was discovered. Some fancy that he has committed suicide, but there is no likelihood of that, and he may be hidden away in the city, or, instead of striking for Canada, may have gone off in a totally different direction.

A reporter called last evening on Mr. Ullrich, one of the bondsmen, and asked him who was with him on the bond. He stated that he did not know the man personally, but had been told his name was Mitchell, that he used to be a furniture-dealer, and that he was now a capitalist. Mr. Ullrich said he knew so little about the case that he could not state what he intended to do about it.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 643 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 889 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 841 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM THE STABLE, 2249 CALUMET-av., a three-fourths blooded Alderney cow, black sides, tan colored back. Suitable reward will be paid for her return.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THOS. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 88 La Salle-st, Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YOU HAVE BUT LITTLE TIME TO look into the catalogue of the second grand sale of the Chicago Real Estate Call Board, where over $236,000 worth of real estate will be offered at auction on Wednesday, Dec. 15, commencing precisely at 2 p. m.
Call for catalogue.
Positively no postponement.
By-bidding strictly prohibited.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st., Trustees.
W. K. NIXON, Real-Estate, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Manager.

FOR SALE—1,200 FEET, FRONTING HARRISON, Congress, and Van Buren-sts. and Central Park-av., and adjoining Central Park. Also, 600 feet, fronting east on Central Park, between Madison and Washington-sts. In view of the improvements to be made in the vicinity of this property during the coming season it is certain to double in value. Apply to the owner, No. 40 West Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK store with large frame in rear, Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. Rents for $110 per month. Price, $11,000. 20x125 ft., Adams and Honore-sts., $100 per foot. Residences at Oakland, $2,500 to $4,000. Residence, Hyde Park, 100 ft., $7,500. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 2467, IMPROVED, 50 feet front, can be secured low for cash. Call at Room 12 Lakeside Building, or at Brink's express office, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT head of Grand-boulevard, corner of South Park-av. To a party desiring such a house this is one of the best bargains offered. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., BEtween Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. 100 feet on State-st., north of Thirty-ninth, east front. Will sell separate lots if wished. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—27X178 FEET ON JACKSON-ST., EAST of Centre-av.; also lot on Centre-av., in same block. We would call attention of builders to this fine property, as it would pay largely to improve. We want an offer for the whole tract. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SUBDIVIDED FOR THE owner that fine tract bounded by Chicago-av. and Wood and Huron-sts., and are now offering lots for sale at from $350 to $1,500, according to location; terms very easy to parties who will improve. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 50-feet lot, east front, $5,500. Also, at a bargain, a 2-story and basement brick, modern improvements, $3,750, four blocks to Lincoln Park. HALE & SNOW, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., IMPROVED and vacant. We can offer some bargains. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 STONE-FRONT RESIDENCES, 2-story and basement, on Dearborn-av., north of Chicago-av., 10 rooms each, first-class in every particular. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front on La Salle-st., near Oak, 14 rooms; location very choice. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—422 SOPHIA-ST., 2-STORY FRAME, lot 25x125; possession May 1; price $2,000. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON OHIO-ST., NEAR Franklin, very low. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES NEAR JEFFERSON; $150 per acre; a bargain. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT PIANO, three strings, 7⅓ octaves, and modern improvements; used only one month. Call at 20 Ogden-av., between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE SQUARE piano, at a bargain if taken this week. Call at Room 12, Lakeside Building.

FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS for sale or rent at low prices and easy payments. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ON INSTALLMENTS, AT W. W. KIMBALL'S, CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
DECKER BROS.', HAINES BROS.', MATHUSHEK, STORY & CAMP — PIANOS.
ESTEY AND STORY & CAMP — ORGANS.
A magnificent stock of Grand, Upright, and Square Pianos, and Organs of all styles, at lower prices and easier terms than ever for Holiday Gifts.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 PIANO REASONABLE TO responsible and careful party. Call at 153 South Robey-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single and for families, with or without first-class board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR WITH board; rooms for gents with or without board; day-boarders taken.

1822 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

2007 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME FRONT alcove on second floor, hot and cold water, with board.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front room comfortably furnished for two gentlemen with board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE FURNISHED front room suitable for two, with excellent board; also other pleasant rooms.

2309 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR without board, two front furnished rooms.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day-board, $3 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

256 ONTARIO-ST.—TO RENT, SINGLE ROOM, with south window, with board.

West Side.

11 WARREN-AV.—LARGE, WARM FRONT room for gentlemen with board, every convenience; day board for four.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $8 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—150 ROOMS, 163 AND 165 Clark-st.—You needn't pay high hotel prices when 50 and 75 cents gets first-class rooms here.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Rooms, with and without board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN NEVER BEFORE OFFERED—$250 will buy a gentleman's road turnout complete, consisting of the high-bred and fast trotting-horse Tommy Dodd, set of extra fine harness, good as new, fine sleigh, Portland cutter style, elegant wolverine robe, cost $125, whip, blankets, etc. Tommy Dodd is a handsome bay, has long, flowing mane, and tail to the ground, is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, strong, chunky built, has great endurance as well as plenty of speed, he trotted a mile to top-buggy last July in 2:50, he fears nothing, any lady can drive him. He was sired by Young Columbus, dam an Ethan Allen mare; he is warranted sound and kind. Would sell separate, and give satisfactory trial and guarantee. Owner leaving the city. Reason for selling so low, don't want to be troubled with horse jockeys; would like private party to have horse and give him a good home. Call at any time at private stable in alley in rear of residence No. 1234 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS GIVEN UP BUSIness will sell his work-horses, including a team 6 and 7 years old, weigh 2,600 lbs., are chunky-built, and good, true pullers. Also, a pair of young mules, and a good horse, smaller size, suitable for express or delivery wagons; are all warranted sound and kind, and will sell them very low and give a week's trial. The above property is worthy the attention of any person wanting something reliable and cheap. Call and examine and you will find them as represented, at barn 303 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 136 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT SLEIGH, MADE BY Henry Willets, just as good as new; 1 cutter, made by Studebaker Bros., scarcely soiled; several other cutters made by first-class makers, will be sold for less than half price. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—4 TWO-SEAT SLEIGHS, NEARLY new, 6 swell bodies, 11 Portland cutters, 20 beautiful wolf robes, and a large lot of horse-blankets and lap-robes; bankrupt stock, and must be sold at some price in the next ten days. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

ONE COUPE HORSE, FOUR FAST TROTTERS, 10 horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; will be sold for less than half price; warranted sound; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A CARD TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of this city—I will for the next 20 days pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer for second-hand clothing, carpets, etc. Call on or address for 20 days J. COHEN, 30 West Randolph-st.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than other dealers in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing at I. GELDER'S, 1719 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1851.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR FURniture in large or small lots, new or second-hand, to furnish a hotel. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTY STANDARD LAW books, including Fisher's Digest (1756 to 1870), five vols. Am. Decisions, etc. Bargain. LOUIS WEBER, Pawnbroker, 343 South Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PIANO INSTRUCTION—A COMPETENT LADY would teach beginners; $5 per quarter, hour lessons. H 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house an experienced bill clerk; must be experienced in the business and proficient. Address, with reference, H 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY CLERK AT 1806 State-st., near Eighteenth.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE charge of large linen goods stock; must be experienced in buying and selling. K 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; good penman; permanent situation. H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., 85 East Jackson-st.

Trades.

WANTED—WEAVERS—AT ONCE, A FEW GOOD weavers on fancy cassimere looms. Address Hanover Woolen Mills, Hanover, Ill.

WANTED—TWO GOOD METAL PATTERN-makers. Apply at Chicago Malleable Iron Company, Twenty-sixth-st., near Western-av.

WANTED—A GOOD RULING-MACHINE FEEDer and a blankbook sewer at PETER JOHNSON & CO.'S, 172 and 174 Clark-st.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKER AND FINISHER; good hands. J. H. HILL, 380 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A JOB-PRINTER and pressman; steady situation for an industrious and faithful hand. H. E. BUCKLIN & CO., 85 Jackson-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 MORE LABORERS FOR THE South, wages $2 per day; 300 wood-choppers. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st., and 25 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SADDLERY TRAVeling salesman, one who is well acquainted in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota; to a thoroughly competent, efficient, and reliable man a liberal salary will be paid. None other need apply. Address, with full particulars, JACOB STRAUSS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — CANVASSERS TO SELL THE Polish Superior, just out, needle cases, albums, plated ware, jewelry, etc., $5 to $8 a day can be made. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay $30 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at 27 and 29 North Clark-st. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS TO CANVASS for our "Dore Bible Gallery," a splendid holiday gift. A. KNOBEL & CO., 49 South La Salle-st.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—GOOD SHORTHAND-WRITER, ONE who can make himself generally useful will find permanent employment. Address H 22, Tribune.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS FOR A choice new specialty. There is money in it for any man of good taste and address. C. B. BEACH & CO., 36 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO ERRANDS AND keep store clean; about 16 or 17 years old; to board with his parents and be well recommended; wages from $4 to $5. Apply at 236 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS FOR AN elegant new book, particularly suited to holiday trade. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—SPLENDID PHOTO FAMily record; best thing out. C. F. SHORT, 46 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE 404 WEST VAN Buren-st., 8 rooms, 6 closets, pantry, and bathroom; $35 per month. Inquire at 406.

TO RENT—351 WARREN-AV., GOOD HOUSE, first-class condition, all modern improvements; rent cheap. Inquire of DR. McCHESNEY, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts.

South Side.

TO RENT—2358 SOUTH PARK-AV., CORNER OF Twenty-fourth-st. A nice brick house of 10 rooms in perfect order. All modern conveniences. A south and east front. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn.

TO RENT—3323 INDIANA-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, octagon front, 10 rooms; in good condition. L. L. WOOD, 157 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO SPLENDID LARGE BOARDING-houses, filled with first-class boarders, adjoining and connected, on Wabash-av., to May 1, 1880; rent, $300 per month; furniture complete in both houses, for sale at a bargain. PIERCE & OUTHET, 146 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park; will rent low to small family until April 1. Also parlor floor and basement of octagon brick; furnace and all conveniences. HALE & SNOW, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 337 MICHigan-av., with gas-fixtures, double windows, etc. Apply at once to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM; fine outlook; bath, furnace-heat. 1411 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. Warm sitting-room attached. 575 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DOUBLE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR gent and wife; also, single rooms. Board if required. Everything first-class. Address K 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—164 EAST MADISON-ST., FOUR-STORY and basement building, 20x180, from Jan. 1. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—STORE 637 WEST MADISON-ST. TO A good, responsible tenant. A. BLAKE, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, WITHin ten minutes' walk of Tribune office, by single gentleman, nicely furnished room, with or without board. Address H 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE SHED OR building suitable for storing hard wood lumber, located on or near railroad track. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OR SMALL house; responsible party; within a mile of business centre. Address or call, H. B. FRANKLIN, 113 Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A selected stock of general merchandise in the finest town in Northern Kansas. An excellent paying business secured through years of labor and experience given away. For full particulars call upon G. F. MARSH, at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s, Chicago.

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—SECURES substantial advantages in an established business; 100 per cent safe and sure; no competition; patent just received; owner's time fully occupied; price $1,000 and royalty or $5,000 cash. Address K 7, Tribune office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, WITH A1 BUSINESS connections in the greatest seaport of Germany, desires to make arrangements with a good, enterprising firm of this city, to facilitate shipments of American produce to Germany. Address H 65, Tribune.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, IN BEST LOCAtion, good trade, for sale cheap. Address H 7, Tribune office.

CASH SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A LEADing country newspaper and job-office in Central Illinois. A bona fide weekly issue of 1,300 and over. See A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery and restaurant in a live city of 8,000 population; best location; doing a good business; bakery line the largest ever done here; running day and night; fine wagon; everything in good shape; sickness the reason. Only those who mean business need address. Address Box 136, Sioux City, Ia.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO A CASH CUStomer only, furniture, lease, and good-will of a well established paying boarding-house, in a first-class location. Rent paid to date. I own everything in my house, have made money, and don't owe a dollar, but ill-health compels me to sell. E 60, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE OF RESTAURant; good opening for working man with small means. Apply at hotel, 177 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY-EQUIPPED SOAP factory; boilers, etc., all in perfect order; cost $600; will be sold at once for $325. By order of mortgagee. Apply at Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP—NO BETTER LOcation in Chicago; old stand; bargain if taken at once. Address H 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, NOW DOING A good business; location first-class; will pay investigation; price, $2,000. Address H 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASE TO MAY 1, 1880, RENT $230 per month, and furniture complete, of two large boarding-houses, adjoining each other and connected, in good location on Wabash-av., now filled with first-class boarders. PIERCE & OUTHET, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH manufacturing business now paying over $150 per month; price, $2,000. Address H 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY NICELY FITTED AND WELL stocked bread, confectionery, and toy store; six splendid living rooms; rent $20; nice business and comfortable home for man and wife. $325 buys it to-day. 519 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CHANCES IN ALL parts of the city. Examine our list. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORE; RENT $25; good trade; brick store; stock about $700; location unsurpassed. H 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM, located in the business part of the city. Call at 169 East Madison-st.

ONE OF THE GREATEST CHANCES OF A LIFEtime is offered in a well-established, good-paying manufacturing business, located in Chicago for the past six years; a great bargain is offered; $5,000 cash required. Address K 6, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO TAKE an interest in cigar factory; business and reputation first-class, with more orders than can fill, and can be extended; good opening. Principals only apply to M. L. GREENWOOD, Pecatonica, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—ENERGETIC PARTNER in a well-established office business, paying $5,000 yearly; no risk; price, $300. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN BUSINESS paying 100 per cent profit. Investigation solicited. Address K 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in the grain and provision commission business; a good paying trade already established, and capable of a large increase. Principals only answer. Address K 8, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGIST—MRS. DR. ELLIS NEVER FAILS to give correct reading of life, or information on any and all subjects. If you are in trouble or would know what best to do, consult the Doctor quickly. For persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December, will select prize numbers in lottery. For terms send for circular or call at 296 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 390 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-INCH BORE ENgine and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. References required. Inquire at 330 Warren-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK. REFERences required. Call at 370 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 1047 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEwork for a man and wife; must be a good plain cook and laundress; six rooms; water and coal on same floor. Bring good references. Wages $3. Inquire at 74 State-st., in coffee-rooms.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, at 1818 Indiana-av. Apply Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; must be a good washer and ironer. 551 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, WELL RECOMMENDed, for general housework. Apply at 194 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN COOKING and a girl to do second work in a family. 149 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-Office.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A RELIABLE CHRISTIAN WOMAN to assist a young mother in sewing and caring for two little children; good wages and good home. Call at 3312 Forest-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SEAMSTRESS who is competent to make children's dresses and can run Willcox & Gibbs machine. Apply or address B, 145 State-st., stating terms.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS AND kitchen girl, with good references, at 282 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 196 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO SALESLADIES IN A CONFECtionery store. None but experienced hands need apply. 241 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK IN CANDY FACtory. None but experienced hands need apply. 241 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM Canada in a wholesale or retail grocery store; have had several years' experience in the business; is a good writer, quick at figures, and not afraid of work. Would take a low position in a first-class wholesale house, to be raised according to his merits. Good city reference, and security given if required. Address L. O'BRIEN, 7 Hubbard-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH good city reference in a dry-goods store. Employment more an object than salary. Address K 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A jewelry store; competent; 15 years' experience. Reference. Address K 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 8 years' experience in gents' furnishing goods, notions, white goods, etc.; for 2 years buyer and had the management of a large furnishing house. Would accept position in the house or on the road. Can give good reference. Address K 5, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO run a stationary engine or as fireman. Good references given. Address H 72, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish man as coachman; 14 years' experience. The very best city references. Address H 63, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing man will be open for an engagement Jan. 1, 1881. Trade in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Can sell hats, caps, groceries, boots and shoes, gents' furnishing goods. Refers to present employers. Address F 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL NOTIONS AND white goods on the road in Indiana and eastern Illinois. Good reference. Address K 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN in some large business house. Address or call, FRITZ, 613 Dickson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AGED 22, anxious to work around horses and milk cows in a gentleman's family, with or without board, on North or West Side. Good references. Address SAMUEL G. HOLDEN, 155 West Madison, Room 44.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS thoroughly posted in the grading of grain, and is also a competent warehouseman. Best of references given. No objections to going in the country. Address H 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, TO WORK. Address JOHN JOHNSON, Rooms 77 and 78, 164 La Salle-st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl in a private family. Please call to-morrow at 282 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH COOK, IN city or country. 1414 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO plain cooking or second work. Call at 3115 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second or general housework in a private family. No postals. 2309 Vernon-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CAnadian girl as cook and laundress in private family; also an excellent second girl. 691 State-st., old number.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German woman in private or boarding-house as cook. Call at 77 Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or h n at general housework. References if required. Address K 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 17 YEARS to take care of children or assist in housework. Please call at 73 Bunker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl. 14 Gurley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. 319 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Good reference. Call, for two days, at 3139 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, WILLing, pleasant girl for second or general work; is a first-class laundress. Reference. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERAL housework or second work. Call at the basement door 2130 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT girls with unquestionable capabilities for cooking and second work. Reference, as to character, good; calls desired. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK OR GENERAL work in a small family. Call at 2702 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY to cook, wash, and iron, or general housework. Good reference. Call at 88 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or sewing, or take care of children and sewing; is strong and healthy; is from the East; is a Protestant. References required. Address C 100, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED seamstress to take care of children and sew. Best of reference. Call for two days at 159 Twenty-ninth.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN families, or take work home. Best of city reference. Call at 265 Thirty-first-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN woman capable of taking entire care of babe from birth. Best city reference. Wages not so much an object as a pleasant and comfortable home. Address H 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT nurse for young child. Best of references given. Address 610 Walton-st., in rear.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; order by Bell telephone; city fee, $1. Bureau of Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 196 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANYONE IN NEED OF first-class second girls can be accommodated at 749 West Madison-st. MRS. E. BROWN.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF experience, as assistant bookkeeper or copyist. Can furnish references. Address H 54, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, and other good securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 9.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE several sums to loan at 6 and 7 per cent on Chicago real estate for three or five years.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARriages, collaterals, etc.; no removal; no publicity; no commission; at lowest rates. 184 La Salle-st., Room 41.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—UPON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROperty, in sums of $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 38 Portland Block.

$3,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT. GOOD collaterals required. Address H 85, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S CARDS, SILK ornaments, decalcomanie, scrap-book pictures, surprise bouquets, postage-stamp albums, gilt leaves, stars, borders, and papers, at PIERCE'S, 73 Madison-st., Room 24, wholesale and retail. Take the elevator.

MISS FARQUHARSON'S PAINTINGS IN OIL ON velvet are on exhibition at the store of the Parisian Suit Company. Residence, 22 Walnut-st.

WANTED—ANY FAMILY WANTING A LITTLE girl 14 months old to adopt can have the same by addressing H 66, Tribune office, for two weeks.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 235 State-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

John H. Dodge, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

J. N. Hobbins, of Madison, Wis., is at the Palmer.

D. T. Clark, of Whitewater, Minn., is at the Sherman.

O. J. Patterson, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

The Rev. Alexander Tyng, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Judge R. L. Dulaney, of Marshall, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Charles R. Harper, of Fort Dodge, Ia., is at the Tremont.

W. E. Hastings and family, of San Francisco, are at the Tremont.

State Senator L. L. Munn, of Freeport, Ill., is a guest of the Tremont.

Charles P. Swigert, Auditor of State, Kankakee, Ill., is at the Pacific.

C. R. and F. L. Brodie, of Victoria, British Columbia, are at the Palmer.

H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Dr. T. C. Duncan, of this city, editor of the *United States Medical Investigator*, was elected a member of the American Public Health Association at its session in New Orleans last week.

By an accident at Bates' shipyard Friday last a man named Richard W. Clark, aged 75, was badly injured, fracturing his skull. He now lies at the County Hospital. It is believed that he has a son somewhere in the city.

The Committee on Legislation of the Citizens' Committee held a meeting at the Palmer House, and discussed several proposed legal reforms, which they will embody in a report to the full organization within a few weeks.

On the recommendation of the Judges of Cook County, Gov. Cullom has appointed Ammond Miller as Justice of the Peace for the Town of West Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Coroner Matson.

The Academy of Sciences met last evening, H. H. Babcock in the chair. A memoir on Count Pourteles, by William Bross, and also one on Dr. F. H. Davis, were read, and also a paper by W. H. Ballou on "The Contributions to the Natural History of the Eel."

Fred Daft, a liveryman, doing business on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, "went under" yesterday, and eight of his men swore out writs of attachment on his stock before Justice Hammer. The claims run from $18 to $30, and are all for work and labor.

Mr. George Murphy and Miss Lizzie Brown were united in marriage at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, corner of Superior and State streets. The ceremony was strictly private, only the families of the bride and groom being admitted to the church.

Mrs. Mary Curtin, 55 years of age, and without a home, called at the residence of Michael McMahon, No. 116 Brown street, on the night of the 11th instant, and complained of being ill. She was found to be suffering from an overdose of opium, and was removed to the County Hospital for treatment.

John C. Gault, General Manager, A. C. Bird, General Traffic Manager, and W. F. Merrell, General Superintendent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad; F. Slotaper, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad; J. Tracy, President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad; Charles E. Whitehead, President of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Winston, Arnold, Withrow, Kadish, and Stockton being present. Bids were received from S. Nelson and J. Lackley for filling east of Pine street drive and referred to the President. The President was also authorized to negotiate for the purchase of 1,000 feet of railroad track and ten cars for use at the Park.

The Chicago Democratic Club, which had an uneventful career during the late campaign, held a kind of post-mortem meeting at the Tremont House last evening, and discussed the best means of reorganizing and infusing life into the ward organizations. No conclusion could be arrived at, and it was deemed best to defer the matter until another Aldermanic action should awake them from their lethargy.

Coroner Matson Monday forenoon held an inquest at the Armory on the body of Thomas Cole, the colored man who was shot in a gaming-house at No. 167 Fourth avenue. After some confusing testimony had been taken, Theodore Harris confessed that he killed Cole, who was his friend, while trying to shoot a darky who had hit him with a spittoon. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this fact, and Harris was held without bail to the Grand Jury.

H. P. Anderson, a Norwegian, about 51 years of age, while walking along the sidewalk on Milwaukee avenue at 10:45 yesterday forenoon accidentally slipped and fell down a flight of stone steps leading to a basement saloon on the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues. He was severely injured about the back, and was sent to the County Hospital for treatment. Anderson has been only about six months in the country, and has a wife and family in Norway.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian poet and author, who will arrive here Thursday, the 23d inst., will be met at the depot by the Reception Committee and conducted to the Palmer House, where he will make his headquarters until his departure Jan. 2. He will lecture at McVicker's Theatre Sunday, Dec. 26, or, as the Norwegians call it, "Second-day Christmas." Nearly every seat for the lecture has already been sold. In the evening he will be banqueted at the Palmer by Norwegian friends.

A young woman, her face bathed in tears, appeared before Justice Wallace yesterday morning and begged to have a 3-months-old babe which she carried in her arms sent to the Home for the Friendless. She was unwilling to answer questions put to her, and for a time the Court was not inclined to comply with her request, but she pleaded so hard, and appeared so honest in her intentions, that the little fellow was finally consigned to the institution. The mother said the little one's name was George Nally. Now, who is George Nally, Sr.?

Benjamin A. Crook, of No. 558 West Hubbard street, has been reported missing since last Wednesday. He left his home at 9 o'clock in the morning to go to his work at Richardson's factory, at No. 61 Canal street. He complained of feeling unwell, and did not show up at the shop until afternoon, and then only for a few minutes. He is 37 years of age, of light complexion, light hair, and blue eyes, and of medium hight. He was clad in a light ulsteret, brown pantaloons, shoes, and a stiff felt hat. He must have had about $50 cash on his person.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon two aged men walked sadly into Justice Meech's office. They were accompanied by ex-Detective Flynn, and he informed the Justice that his clients desired a warrant for the arrest of two runaways who were living in an open state of adultery. William Corner, one of the old men, swore out the complaint, and the warrant was issued and put in the hands of an officer. Mr. Corner comes from Michigan, and the runaway couple are relatives of his. The trio would not talk about the case, as they were afraid its publication might scare their birds.

Edward Doyle, 23 years of age, employed as a driver by John Manhattan, accidentally fell from his seat when near the corner of Clark and Fourteenth streets at 8:30 yesterday morning, and was run over by his team and heavy truck. The team ran to Seavern's warehouse, No. 1321 Clark street, and when those who caught the team went to look for the driver they found him on the road insensible. His left arm and shoulder were broken, and he appeared to be seriously injured internally and about the head. He was taken to the County Hospital.

It appears that the injuries done to Mrs. Byrne by Constable Grant and his assistants last Saturday, in evicting her from her rooms at No. 429 North Clark street, for alleged non-payment of rent, are much more serious than at first reported. Mrs. Byrne now lies in a dangerous condition at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Neurlier, No. 380 Division street. Her body is covered with bruises inflicted by the Constable and his brutal assistants, and she also claims to have received a severe rupture and other internal injuries. The husband of the maltreated lady, who has been working at the Toronto Gas Works, has been telegraphed for, and is expected here to-day, when steps will be taken to bring the perpetrators of the outrage to justice for their conduct. Such steps would have been taken before this by the friends of the abused lady, but it was thought best to await the arrival of her husband.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon George Cobb, of the Sherman House, observed an old man, who had previously been at the office making inquiries about some friends, lying apparently asleep in one of the large easy chairs. On closer inspection it was discovered that the man was dead. Investigation developed the fact that his name was A. McDonald, of Bryan, O., where he was employed by O. T. Letcher & Co., as a grain buyer. He was 72 years old, and leaves a grown-up son and daughter. He had been troubled with heart-disease for some time, and while returning from the Stock-Yards yesterday complained of illness. Mr. Letcher and Mr. Baxter advised him to sit down in the Sherman House for awhile, and expected that when they returned he would be feeling much better. Coroner Matson took charge of the effects, and will hold an inquest this morning at the undertaking establishment of Wright Bros., whither the remains were removed. His relatives will return with the body to Ohio to-day.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Local Committee of Arrangements for the National Republican Convention in June last held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Secretary's office in the *Journal* Building, Jesse O. Spalding, the Chairman, John B. Jeffery, Secretary, Gen. Strong, Col. Wilson, L. J. Gage, A. S. Bradley, and James P. Root being present.

The report of the Treasurer showed that $17,600 had been collected and expended, and there is a deficit of $2,500. All the accounts were approved.

The John B. Jeffery Printing Company was awarded the contract for the printing of 2,000 copies of the report of the proceedings of the National Convention. The Committee found that the members of the National Republican Committee and the representatives from Chicago who had secured the holding of the National Convention here had pledged the printing of the report, and felt that it was their duty to carry out that pledge, though they were not obliged to furnish reports for the entire world, and if any person should desire a copy of the report, and shall contribute to the funds of the Committee, it will be furnished on application to the Secretary or Treasurer.

Messrs. Spalding, Strong, and Gage were appointed a committee to devise ways and means to pay the deficit of $2,500.

The Committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The subscription in aid of this deserving charity, which had within its walls last Saturday ninety-seven persons,—of whom thirty-eight were adults,—with $8 and next to no provisions to live on, is now fairly under way. The Tribune has already acknowledged subscriptions to the amount of $15. Yesterday the following were received:

John B. Drake	$25	Morrison & Plummer	$ 5
Crane Bros. M'f'g Co	25		
Total to date			$70

The Tribune also desires to acknowledge the contribution of B. F. Nourse, of the Royal Baking-Powder Company, of a barrel of best flour—$8.50—and a case of baking-powder—$2.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL.

The annual meeting of the Union Park Congregational Society was held in the lecture-room of the church last evening, Mr. George Sherwood in the chair.

The report of the Board of Trustees showed that the mortgage debt of the church one year ago was $55,500. Of this amount $4,000 was paid the past year and $3,000 interest, leaving the present indebtedness $51,500. The rentals, Sunday collections, etc., amounted to $11,689; subscriptions to the sinking fund, $3,879; current expenses paid by the Society, $9,336. Adding the sum paid on the mortgage the Society raised $16,606.69 during the year.

The Trustees recommended that the time of pew-renting be changed from May 1 to Jan. 1, and that no premiums for location be exacted. The recommendation was concurred in.

The obligations of the Sunday-school for the coming year were assumed by the Society, the amount not to exceed $300.

It was voted that $7,000 be raised during the year to meet maturing obligations.

The following officers were then elected by the Society for 1881: Board of Directors, John Marder, Sherman Hall, I. N. Camp, C. H. Crossette, George Sherwood; Treasurer, H. H. Aldrich; Clerk, T. B. Weeks.

THE CITY-HALL.

The refunding bonds go off lively, and the authorities are already convinced that they made a mistake in not demanding a premium on them. Yesterday $70,500 of them were sold, and the whole amount could have been disposed of if the propositions of capitalists had been considered.

Mayor Harrison yesterday forwarded copies of the bill intended to secure the necessary legislation for the sale of the Lake-Front, which has already been published, to Congressmen Aldrich and Davis and Senator Logan, and accompanied the same with a letter asking that they do what they can to get an early hearing. His Honor will go to Washington in the interest of the bill early in January.

Commissioner Waller was asked yesterday as to what he proposed to do about the Fort Wayne Railroad laying its tracks across Jackson street without authority, and his reply was that he did not know. The tracks, he said, had been laid under peculiar circumstances, and if the rights of the city had been infringed upon he was sure the railroad would remove them; but he would take no action until the Judiciary Committee had passed upon the subject.

Two new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday,—one from No. 47 West Adams street and the other from 89 Wilson street. Some months ago there were some cases from the first-named number, but this can have no connection with the present case, because the infected individual has only been in the house a few days. In the other case, the source of the disease is attributable to a member of the family just recovering, who has had the disease, but who has beed treated for measles. Both of the patients were taken to the Small-Pox Hospital for treatment and care.

The Mayor is preparing a circular to the bankers and others in the business part of the city proposing to institute the telephone police system now in vogue in the Southwest Division, provided they will pay for erecting the wires. The system has worked admirably in the district named, and if those interested come forward as they should its introduction in the heart of the city will be speedy. He would erect the necessary wires at the city's expense but for the fact that there is no appropriation for the work, and he can only render the extra service the erection of the wires would entail by drawing against the Secret-Service Fund, which is not in the healthiest condition.

Commissioner Waller addressed a note yesterday to Contractor Sexton and his bondsmen inquiring "what they proposed to do about it." There is a quarrel between Sexton and the city as to the meaning of his contract with the city for putting the roof on the new City-Hall, and the movement on the part of Mr. Waller is regarded as a substantial declaration of a forfeiture of his contract, because he has said that he would not proceed with it until an understanding had been reached. Mr. Sexton subsequently saw the Mayor on the subject, but, this being one of the questions upon which he and the Commissioner are agreed, no conclusion was reached. It may be set down, however, that the city intends to declare the contract forfeited, which may entail a tedious delay in the completion of the building.

FEDERAL NOTES.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $20,000.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed $18,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out $6,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday reached $30,716. Of this amount $27,043 was for tax-paid spirits, 3,349 for tobacco and cigars, and $282 for beer.

Commissioner Hoyne conducted a judicial inquiry yesterday in the case of Henry Desmond, a late "special" policeman at one of the Eighth Ward polling-places, who was arrested on the charge of interfering with a Special Deputy-Marshal named Harris in the discharge of his duty. The interference seemed to have been so very slight, however, that the Commissioner discharged him with a brief but appropriate lecture.

The amount of mail matter handled at the Chicago Post-Office for the first seven days in December, 1880, shows an immense increase over the results obtained by a like test a year ago. The statistics are as follows: Number of pieces of first-class matter, 854,508; second, 1,471,239; third, 576,070; fourth, 19,374. Total, 2,921,191. The increase in the number of pieces over the count of 1879 was as follows: First class, 27 per cent; second, 96; third, 42; fourth, 53. The percentage of increase in the total number of pieces of all classes was 59.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Custom-House yesterday: J. B. Indereden & Bro., 45 bales walnuts; Irwin, Ore & Co., 1 case barley; C. R. Osborne & Co., 65 barrels ale, etc.; Crerar, Adams & Co., 10 cases dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 2 cases worsted goods; Mandel Bros., 1 case trimmings; C. Gossage & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Giles Bros. & Co., 2 cases optical goods; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 1 case amber goods; Philip Bonte, 7 cases glass instruments; Metzler, Rothschild & Co., 4 cases pipes; Cavanaugh & Bodle, 10 ¼-casks and 10 octaves port wine; Field, Leiter & Co., 26 cases glass buttons and hose; Field, Leiter & Co., 2 cases hosiery. Collections, $3,320.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Fifth and Sixth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward were recounted yesterday, the result being that Scharlau lost twenty-three votes and Mieroslawski twenty-six and a half.

The nights of the female prisoners in the County Jail are rendered sleepless just now by the continuous howlings and moanings of a demented lady named Mrs. E. A. Amundsen, who is awaiting next Thursday morning when the County Court will dispose of insane cases. Up to that time she will continue to be an unbearable nuisance to all within earshot of her horrible noises.

In the case of ex-Detective Aldrich and Walter Macdonald, growing out of the Morrow trunk-robbery, Gus Van Buren and Gen. I. N. Stiles, as attorneys for the defendants, came into the Criminal Court yesterday and filed a motion to quash the indictments. The motion is based on a technical construction of the statutes, the indictments charging them with concealing their knowledge of the crime from the magistrates of Cook County. Judge Gary gave the State till Monday to answer.

The Committee on Public Charities of the County Board met yesterday afternoon and audited a large number of bills, amounting to over $5,000. There was some discussion over a bill of Mrs. Anna Schock for $118 for boarding some poor people. The lady charged 20 cents a meal to the county for poor people sent there, among whom were several little children who would scarcely be able to eat 20 cents' worth in day. The bill was finally paid, so as to settle the matter, and Mrs. Schock will get no more boarders from the county.

A very well known and very able counselor-at-law, who some time ago abandoned the criminal practice, where he had established a fine reputation for the higher walks of the profession, delivered himself yesterday of a piece of humorous sarcasm, of which he himself was the unconscious victim. Engaged at the time in a piece of gratuitous practice, of which he does more perhaps than any member of the Bar of his standing, he remarked to a company of friends standing by in the ante-room of the County Court: "Gentlemen, I believe I have more unproductive clients than any man in the profession. If any —, or —, or — [mentioning three distinct lines of business], gets into trouble, and finds that he can't employ a lawyer, he comes right to me." It was not until the laughter which greeted the remark died away that the lawyer saw his faux pas, whereupon he rushed into the court-room, won his case for his client, and departed full of the glorious consciousness which comes of the doing of good deeds.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

held their final caucus yesterday noon at the Sherman House for the purpose of filling the appointive offices within the gift of the Board. Commissioner Senne presided, and Commissioner Coburn kept the record of the proceedings. All of the members of the Board were present, and after a session of two hours, during which an unexpected unanimity was developed, the list was made out, embracing almost all of the old officers. It was decided to abolish the office of County-Attorney for the lower courts.

The full list of appointments agreed upon by the caucus is as follows: County-Attorney, Consider H. Willett; Committee Clerk, O. W. Nash; Board Messenger, Nicholas Duggan; County Physician, Dr. F. J. Bluthardt; Engineer of the Jail and County Building, W. T. Ragland; Engineer at the Hospital, Edward McDonald; Engineer of the Poor-House, John Schmidt; Warden of the Hospital, D. W. Mills; Druggist, Oscar Frank; Clerk, James P. Donnelly; Warden at the Poor-House, H. M. Peters; Medical Superintendent at the Insane Asylum, J. C. Spray; Assistant, A. K. Hagenbach; Janitors of Jail and Criminal Court Building, William Taylor, Fred B. Felton, John Haley, and a fourth man to be appointed by Commissioner Albright; Night Watchmen, William H. Crawford and Philip Knopf; Day Watchman, James Durham; Janitor of court-rooms at City-Hall, William H. Richards and Mr. Schmidt; Janitor of Probate Court, John Harper; Night Watchman at City-Hall, A. Hoffman; Day Watchman, A. J. Frank; County Agent's special police, Charles L. Frey; outside visitor, A. E. Chamberlain.

At the conclusion of their business the Commissioners dined at the Sherman House at the invitation of Mr. Stewart.

BIRD'S ALIBI.

MISS NOLL'S QUEER CONDUCT.

The case of Duane E. Bird, the printer who was charged with stealing $80 worth of clothing from Miss Emma Noll, was called before Justice Prindiville yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Noll failed to make herself visible when her name was called, and, after waiting some time for her, the Justice said he would discharge the prisoner for want of prosecution. This did not satisfy Bird. He said he had been written up in The Tribune, and desired a vindication. He had four fellow-boarders with him as witnesses, and they were sworn and examined to satisfy the defendant. Every one of them swore that Bird was at home all day Sunday and Sunday evening playing cards with them, and he succeeded in establishing a perfect alibi. The young woman undoubtedly saw she had gone too far, and took the easiest way out of it. In The Tribune's account of the arrest it was stated that Constable Underwood was the officer, but it was Constable Howard that executed the warrant.

During the afternoon Miss Noll appeared at the Justice's office and said she had been unable to be on hand in the morning. She was informed that Bird had been discharged, and that her only course was a rearrest; but she didn't seem to fancy this. The Justice then asked her how many witnesses she had, and she said she was the only one, unless she could find the young man Sullivan, her ex-fiancé, who was with her Sunday night and could swear Bird was the man she was left with. Strangely enough she did not know where he worked, or where he lived, and Justice Prindiville advised her to drop the prosecution until she could find the young fellow. Dr. Bassett called at the court during the day and said the girl was a confirmed morphine eater.

SPRAGUE'S SORROWS.

THE "PERFESH" ARE AFTER HIM.

Mr. Z. W. Sprague, manager of the Olympic Theatre, who was arrested on a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, procured by two artists of the "perfesh" named James Bermingham and Michael Ryan, to whom he owed $77.75 on an old standing account, appeared in the County Court yesterday morning to "swear himself out" of custody on a schedule. The schedule, produced in evidence by his counsel, Mr. A. S. Trude, set forth that, while his assets amounted only to one bureau, two stoves, two desks, twenty-six pictures, and one carpet, worth in all $100, and mortgaged for $100, his debts amounted to about $8,000, distributed as follows: National Printing Company, $5,000; Chicago Lithographing Company, $130; J. M. Jones, $200; James Barnes, $100; Herman Scheffer & Co., $400; Franklin County Bank, Hampton, Ia., $700; Bermingham & Ryan, $70.

In cross-examination, Mr. Sprague acknowledged that the Olympic Theatre was doing very well of late, and that its profits had for some weeks past amounted to $400 weekly, but he explained that the National Printing Company gobbled all the profits, and left him not the wherewithal to satisfy other creditors.

The Court held that a capais ad satisfaciendum could only hold when there was a concealment of property, which it was clear there had not been in the present instance. It appeared that the defendant was making money, but was paying it as soon as made to a creditor, a thing which was not prohibited by the State law, although the old Federal law nullified such payments made within three months of the debtor's going into bankruptcy. In conclusion, the Court discharged the defendant from custody.

THE ORPHANS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Trustees and Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held last evening, President Seeberger in the chair.

The Recording Secretary's report showed that Dec. 11, 1879, there were 128 children in the institution and that 233 had since been admitted, of whom 203 had been sent to homes and 21 had died. The report further showed that the children had been given educational advantages and opportunity to attend Sunday-school, and had been generally well cared for.

The Financial Secretary's report showed that the receipts for the year in cash had been $7,821, of which $3,731 was from the Matron on account of board, and $3,445 from Miss Blake, the Solicitor, beside the contribution of supplies of various kinds.

The Secretary's report covered the history of the institution for five years, and called especial attention to the difficulty experienced in indenturing children, citing a case in which a child had been identured and subsequently reclaimed by the foster mother, and the Secretary was instructed to draw up a new form of indenture blanks which would cover the difficulty.

The Solicitor, Miss Blake, in her report returned thanks to The Tribune for favors extended, and also to the various railroads, and set forth that she had traveled about 10,500 miles during the year at an expense of $86, receiving in contributions of various kinds over $6,000.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to have been $11,903, and that the institution had a credit of about $1,300, which would be about absorbed when all the bills outstanding were paid.

The Physician's report showed that there had been eighty-eight cases of measles in the Institution, and thirteen cases of diphtheria, and that the sanitary condition was now good.

The following officers were elected:

President, A. F. Seeberger.
Vice-President, John Crerar.
Secretary, Charles W. Pierce.
Treasurer, C. F. Grey.

Trustees—W. C. D. Grannis, W. A. Fuller, U. Balcom, C. M. Henderson, Caryl Young, C. W. Brega, A. N. Eddy, M. L. Pierce, Leonard Hodges, J. M. Clark, David Kelley, and E. G. Keith.

Advisory Committee—Charles Follansbee, O. Lunt, Samuel Hoard, W. F. Myrick, G. A. Springer, Mark Kimball, and George C. Clark.

Directresses—Mrs. William Aldrich, Mrs. B. Botsford, Mrs. F. W. S. Brawley, Mrs. H. C. Burgie, Mrs. M. B. Clancy, Mrs. J. L. Collins, Mrs. P. Daggy, Mrs. G. W. Darrow, Mrs. J. Bentam, Mrs. H. S. Fitch, Mrs. C. Follansbee, Mrs. C. M. Hotchkiss, Mrs. N. T. Gassette, Mrs. Robert Ganty, Mrs. C. M. Gray, Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Miss S. M. Horton, Mrs. E. G. Keith, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, Mrs. W. F. Myrick, Mrs. C. L. Page, Mrs. A. Peterson, Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Mrs. David Runnion, Mrs. Henry Sayes, Mrs. L. B. Shattuck, Mrs. T. Shepard, Mrs. Jesse Spalding, Mrs. C. S. Squiers, Mrs. Luther Stone, Mrs. W. S. Walker, Mrs. A. J. Williard, Mrs. C. Young, Mrs. E. Sawyer, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, and Mrs. Roswell Park.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the retiring officers were then adopted, and the Trustees met in private to appoint the "workers" for the year.

THE BAPTISTS.

MEETING OF THE SOCIAL UNION.

The Baptist Social Union held their quarterly reunion and banquet last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Shortly after 6 o'clock fully 200 guests had assembled, and after a brief social reunion in the parlors they withdrew to the hotel ordinary, where a sumptuous dinner was served. The tables were decorated with flowers, and, as many of the ladies were attired in rich toilets, the scene was unusually brilliant.

After the dinner had been discussed as attentively as it deserved, the President, Mr. E. Nelson Blair, delivered an address of welcome, in which he referred to the occasion as a success which fitly rounded out the year's history. That success had demonstrated that the Baptists of Chicago could maintain a good social organization. It was a gathering of laymen, and, although the pastors were not called upon to speak, their presence was none the less to be desired.

A quartet composed of Mrs. J. E. Buchbee, Miss Clara Squiers, Mr. Edward Everts, and Mr. D. W. Baker then gave a fine rendering of the song "How Sweet the Echoes Answer."

Mr. W. W. Shaw followed with a brief address, in which he congratulated the members of the Union on the success which the organization had achieved, as evidenced by the brilliant meeting at the close of the year.

Mr. A. M. Leish then read a paper on "The Christian in Politics." He believed that on many accounts Christians should not actively concern themselves in politics as at present managed. It was not only unpleasant, but there was the further fact that a Christian could not run for office without being made the dupe of designing men, and sacrificing his own principles. He must stay out late at night, smoke cigars, and "circulate among the boys." On the other hand, the speaker believed that the evils of offices and ballot-box frauds would be at least mitigated by the active participation in politics of upright Christian men. If they themselves could keep free from contamination they would do a heroic work in the purification of our civil machinery.

After another selection had been rendered by the quartet, Mr. C. C. Kohlsaat explained the relation of the Union to the clergy in a humorous paper. He defined the Union as an organization by which the Chicago Baptists keep track of their pastors in a social way, for many of the clergy get to be veterans before the laymen really know them. On the other hand, the clergymen do not remain long enough with the laymen to find them out. He closed with a funny history of the Union and its purpose in barring out the pastors from its deliberations.

Mr. Cyrus Bentley, an ex-President of the Union, then gave a brief resumé of the work done by the State Association as a missionary organization in conjunction with the Chicago Association and the Lakeside Union, which looked after the work in this city. He concluded with an interesting history of the organization and the results accomplished in former years.

Messrs. S. S. Scribner, F. A. Smith, and E. N. Blair were appointed a Committee on Nominations to report the list of officers at the next meeting, and the gathering broke up.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The donation recently given Dr. Noyes netted about $400.

The Junior and Sophomore declamation contest has been put off until some time late in next term.

The Philosophical Association met Monday evening and listened to a paper by Dr. H. M. Bannister on "Color Blindness," which elicited some lively discussion among the members.

ENGLEWOOD.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake was called by President Biester for last evening at the Englewood hose-house for the purpose of opening the bids for the new pipe to be laid from the Water-Works to the crib, but as there was no quorum of the Board present action had to be deferred. The bids offered are about $25,000 for the entire work. This was considered by the Supervisor and engineer to be about $10,000 more than it is worth. It is likely that the bids will be rejected and new bids advertised for for the work and pipe separately. The Board will consider the matter at their meeting Friday afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

Serpolette	Miss Marie Stone
Germaine	Miss Adelaide Phillipps
Gertrude	Miss Emma Tuttle
Jeanne	Miss May Calef
Manette	Miss Lizzie Burton
Suzanne	Miss Zephie Dinsmore
Henry	Mr. Tom Karl
Jean	Mr. W. H. Fessenden
Gaspard	Mr. M. W. Whitney
Bailiff	Mr. H. C. Barnabee
Notary	Mr. George Frothingham

The opening performance of the Ideal Opera Company's season at the Grand Opera-House Monday evening was greeted by a very large, brilliant, and well-pleased audience, if one may judge from popular enthusiasm. It was almost a foregone conclusion that such would have been the case with a troupe which, though not known here as an organization, may be called, not only popular, but familiar in its individual members, nearly every one of whom has had many successes in this city in the lighter operas, in grand opera, and on the concert stage during the past ten or fifteen years. It is well named the "Ideal" company in these days when opera companies are principally made up of a star with a very cloudy following, like a comet. Here we have a company with an ensemble, and comprising so many tried and experienced artists that almost every part can be strongly cast and something like symmetry and harmony can be had in a representation. The great success of this company, and the popular satisfaction that attends its performances ought to be a pointer to managers in consulting the popular taste, and it ought to indicate to them with equal force the dissatisfaction which the public feels with the star system and its consequent nuisance of "off nights" charged up at the same rate as "star" nights. In another regard the success of this troupe is suggestive—namely: the capability of American singers upon the operatic stage, and their ability to include a large repertory in their performances, for if they can do the lighter works of the English and French school well, there is no reason why they cannot venture into the lighter works of the Italian and German school, which are very abundant and very popular.

The opera was Planquette's sparkling little work, "The Chimes of Normandy," which has become pleasantly familiar here, and which is as full of dramatic as of lyric interest,—a story, indeed, which could be placed uuon the dramatic stage and prove of even more absorbing interest in the hands of good actors than the present lyric version. Almost every character in it is a strong acting part, so that it is not entirely dependent upon its musical numbers, bright and taking as they are, for its success. The music, it hardly need be said, has never been sung so well here before, or with so much uniformity of excellence, which was in no small part owing to the promptness and brightness of the chorus. Marie Stone has sang the part here before, but has never acted it with so much spirit and sprightliness. In this regard she has made an immense improvement since she was here a year ago. The rôle from first to last was capitally filled by her, and her singing was enthusiastically received, especially in the "Mignonette Song," which was encored, and the Waltz song in the last act, which came near having a double encore, for the very neat and facile way in which she gave its pretty ornamentation. Miss Phillipps' personation was in some respects a disappointment, for a severe cold and throat ailment necessitated the cutting of many of her numbers, and evidently had a depressing effect upon the dramatic power which this excellent artist is known to possess, and has shown on so many occasions. We hope to hear her in better form before the week is over. Mr. Whitney, the veteran basso of oratorio, so dignified in manner, large in style, and nobly resonant in voice, surprised every one by his work in this light music and still more so by his excellent acting in the trying part of the *Miser*, which requires dramatic ability of the highest order. His singing was magnificent, and though he has but few opportunities, they were improved to the fullest extent. So far as action is concerned, his friends will be inclined to regret that he did not long ago adopt the grand opera. Mr. Karl was very spirited in his part, and had his share of the encores, and Mr. Fessenden as the *Fisherman* made an instant success with the very first number, and emphasized that success as the work proceeded. Mr. Barnabee did not display that rollicking humor which has made him such a favorit as a buffo singer on the concert stage, but played his part in a quiet way and yet with occasional bursts of real humor. Mr. Frothingham made the little part of the *Notary* very funny and droll with his eccentricities. The small parts were well filled; the chorus, as we have said, was fresh, bright, and always prompt and efficient, and the orchestra as a rule effective in its accompaniments. The performance, everything taken together, was the best that has ever been given here of this opera.

"FATINITZA."

Vladimir and Fatinitza	Miss Adelaide Phillips
Princess Lydia	Miss Marie Stone
Count Timofey Kantchukoff	Mr. M. W. Whitney
Izzet Pasha	Mr. H. C. Barnabee
Julian Hardy	Mr. Tom Carl
Sergeant Steipann	Mr. G. Frothingham

Suppe's lively little opera, "Fatinitza," was presented by the Boston Ideal Company, at the Grand Opera-House last evening. Miss Phillips had recovered, at least partially, from her indisposition of the night previous, and filled her dual rôle with good dramatic force and fair musical expression. Miss Stone evinced much improvement over her last previous rendition here of the Princess, especially in action. The stern old Russian General was portrayed to the life by Mr. Whitney, who was, however, afforded practically no opportunity for the display of his magnificent vocal powers. Mr. Carl did reasonably well as the newspaper-correspondent, being especially pleasing in an interpolated song which rendered homage to the American eagle. The Turkish Pasha was capitally depicted by Mr. Barnabee, who brought out saliently that humorous functionary's ideas on the subjects of Reform and "Kismet." Mr. Frothingham invested his small part with considerable comicality. The subordinate characters were all well taken. There was a full house, and every air, almost, was encored.

It has been decided to change the bill for this afternoon. Instead of the "Bohemian Girl," "Fatinitza" will be given at the matinée. "Pinafore" will be given on Friday and Saturday nights, two performances instead of one. This latter step was found necessary, because Saturday night's house is now already sold. Mr. W. H. McDonald will sing the rôle of *Gen. Kantchukoff* instead of Mr. Whitney. In the "Sorcerer," which will be sung to-night Mr. Whitney will appear as *Dr. Daly* in place of Mr. McDonald.

HOOLEY'S.

"The False Friend" was reproduced Monday night upon the stage of this theatre, and the reproduction was witnessed by a large audience. When the play not long ago was first seen in this city at another house it received marked attention from the public and the press, and its author, Mr. Edgar Fawcett, was generally credited with having contributed to American dramatic literature an unusually well-conceived, interesting, and well-written play. At the time of its presentation in this city we devoted considerable space to an analysis of the work. Therefore we need not now do more than remind our readers that the story of "The False Friend" was evidently suggested by the celebrated Tichborne case, and that the author has endeavored to present as the central idea of this story the picture of a man of unusual strength of will and of much wiliness of mind assuming the identity belonging to another man whom he believes to be dead. He does this in order to obtain possession of a vast inheritance, to which is attached a historic name of great antiquity in England. We understand that the company now engaged in its presentation were selected by Manager A. M. Palmer. The most that can be said of the troupe as a whole is that it is a good average traveling company—nothing more. Announcement had been made that Mr. De Belleville, the latest acquisition to the Union Square Theatre company, would make his first appearance in this city as *Lucian Gleyre*. Mr. De Belleville did not appear, however, and his absence was explained by the management as owing to a sudden summons by Mr. A. M. Palmer to return to New York, in order that he might play a part in the forthcoming revival of "The Banker's Daughter." Mr. Joseph Whiting was cast for the part Mr. De Belleville would have played had he been here. Mr. Whiting is a good, conscientious actor always, but he fails to grasp the subtly drawn character of *Gleyre*. In the cast there is a new-comer,—Miss Eleanor Carey,—and from what we saw of her acting Monday night we are inclined to think that she will prove one of the most popular selections Mr. Palmer has made in recent years. She played the part of *Edith Fielding*, and gave the best interpretation of the rôle we have had. Miss Carey is blessed with a fine figure, an expressive face, a rich and a sympathetic voice, which she can skillfully use; her action is graceful, her postures and her gestures natural and unstudied. The lady has also considerable force, which she displayed advantageously in the third act. The next in importance in the cast was Miss Kate Denin, who rendered the part of *Lady Ogden*. Her conception was good, and but for an occasional break in the simulation of age in the voice, notably in the great scene of the second act, her interpretation would have been quite complete. Miss Nellie Morant in the comedy part of *Eugenia* did well, but we may remind Mrs. George De Vere (*Margareta*) that when she undertakes a part that has been played here by a member of the Union Square company she should be less of a buffoon and more of an actress. The other rôles were in the hands of people who, while they did not show any particular brilliancy, succeeded in giving a tolerably interesting performance. The stage setting exhibited a little more than the usual care seen in this theatre.

OLYMPIC.

Mr. Al Philips (whoever he may be) made his appearance at this house Monday evening in a hodge-podge which he has, with unconscious fidelity to the truth, christened "Blunders." The principal and consequently most distressing feature of the entertainment is a series of so-called imitations of celebrated actors by Mr. Philips. Good imitations are enjoyable, but bad ones are quite the reverse, and the extent to which the audience Monday evening was tortured will probably result in permanent injury to some of the more delicately organized persons who were present. By means of judicious advertising a large number of unsuspecting people were lured into the theatre, even standing-room being at a premium. For awhile they endured Mr. Philips and his fellow-barn-stormers, but finally hissed everybody (except Bobby Newcomb and Tola Siddons) with great impartiality. In the wilds of Calumet or the fastnesses of Kokomo Mr. Philips might do tolerably well, but his show is entirely too giddy for a metropolis.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The Beethoven Society gave its first concert of the season at the Central Music-Hall last evening to a very large audience, the familiar oratorio of "Elijah" being the work performed, with Mr. Georg Henschel in the title part, and Miss Dutton, Miss Scheppers, Mr. Knorr, Dr. Martin, the St. Cecilia Quartet, and the Madrigal Boys, who sang the Angel terzel, in solo work. The late hour at which the work closed forbids further mention at the present time than that the Society has never done better work or acquitted itself so creditably as in the performance of the choruses, in which they were assisted by organ and orchestra, the former played by Mr. Lutkin. From the opening chorus to the last they were prompt, strong, steady, and efficient, and are worthy of all credit. Mr. Henschel, the newcomer, is a superb artist, who sings with exquisit refinement, great dignity of style, and splendid dramatic effect. We shall refer to him more particularly hereafter, as well as to the other soloists and the fine work of the chorus, and at present content ourselves with crediting the Society with a great success, and one of which they and their conductor, Mr. Wolfsohn, may well be proud.

SEAT-SELLING FOR BERNHARDT.

Manager McVicker has announced that the sale of seats for the Bernhardt engagement will begin on the 27th inst. Every precaution will be taken to prevent speculators making a corner on the valuable pasteboards. Leaving her capacity as an actress out of the question entirely, there is now sufficient curiosity to see the much-advertised Frenchwoman to fill the theatre for many nights.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Herrmann next week at McVicker's.

The new Academy of Music will be opened on Monday evening.

On Jan. 24 Thomas W. Keene plays against Salvini in Cincinnati.

Minnie Palmer will be the next feature at the Grand Opera-House.

John Dillon is around again, and looks us innocent as if he had never seen a beer-bottle in his life.

This afternoon "The Rivals" will be presented at McVicker's. Those who admire fine acting and an excellently balanced cast should not fail to see this performance, which will be the last during Mr. Jefferson's engagement.

Mr. A. R. Cazauran, of the Union Square Theatre, left for New York City yesterday afternoon. No contract has been signed between A. M. Palmer and any of our city managers for the appearance in this city of the Union Square troupe next season. It is probable, however, that the matter will be settled in a few days.

Edwin Booth has written a letter to a friend in New York, in which he states that he is enjoying the best of health and spirits; that, although "Irvingism is deep-rooted in England," he is more than satisfied with his reception by the public and his treatment at the hands of the critical press. He will not remain abroad three years, as expected, but after visiting Berlin professionally will return to the United States in June next. Mrs. Booth is in very bad health, and the climate does not agree with her.

A young lady named Amelia Watts sends in a letter all the way from Oshkosh, in which she complains very bitterly of the conduct of the young man, Al Phillips, who is just now running the risk of his life every evening at the Olympic. She says he used her name without her consent, and association with his show may "hurt her reputation as a legitimate actress, wich I am and shall always remain." "The manager," says the young lady, "probably thought my name a good drawing card, as I created a favorable impression in Chicago when I whistled the 'Mocking Bird' in the part of *Zenda*, in 'Mazeppa,' with the Maude Forrester combination, but *he* should be severely censured for so doing. As I am highly related in Chicago it will cause indignation to more than myself."

NEW TICKET OFFICES

for sale of tickets to Indianapils, Louisville, Cincinnati, and all points reached by Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, Pan-Handle Route. Ticket offices in Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel have been supplied with a full line of tickets to the South and East via Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, Pan-Handle Route, which will be sold at lowest current rates. Sleeping-car berths for Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Columbus, via Pan-Handle Route, can be reserved at either of the offices named. The main ticket office still continues at the old stand, No. 121 Randolph street.

POCKETBOOKS,

card-cases, cigar-cases, dressing-cases, collar and cuff boxes, albums, and many other fancy leather articles can be bought to best advantage at Merker's pocketbook factory, No. 88 State street, up-stairs. Trouble of stepping up-stairs repaid by low prices.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" cologne is a perfume of conspicuous excellence as a Christmas gift.

Cummins' Dental Company, State and Randolph. Finest teeth $7. Fillings half price.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Frank Voith	41	Chicago.
Louisa Fischer	37	Chicago.
William Petrie	41	143 Bremer street.
Mrs. Cathr'ne N. Haskel	28	143 Bremer street.
Charles Kelly	27	Chicago.
Bridget Brennan	24	Chicago.
Louis Voss	35	Chicago.
Henrietta Becker	25	Chicago.
John C. Adams	23	Chicago.
Louisa Gurnert	19	Watertown, Wis.
Rudolph Deike	33	Chicago.
Wilhelmina Will	32	Chicago.
John A. Reed	27	Chicago.
Penelope A. Ramsay	24	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

REYNOLDS—PAINTER—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. S. A. Tucker, 658 Walnut-st., Mr. Alex. Reynolds, Jr., and Miss Bess Painter, both of Kittanning, Pa.

DIVORCES.

Bills for divorce were filed yesterday by the following parties:

ROBY—Emelie, from Germain; on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

MARTIN—Amanda B., from Edward T.; on the ground of desertion.

The following decrees were granted:

BUCHHORN—Mary, from Frederick; on the ground of drunkenness.

NIETSCHMANN—August, from Lina; for desertion.

FARWELL—Charlotte A., from George O.; for desertion.

GRANT—L. M., from Julia S.; for adultery.

WESTLEY—Elizabeth Ann, from George W.; for desertion.

ST. GERMAEN—Adaline, from Louis; for adultery.

GUSCOTT—Jeanette F., from George; on the ground of desertion.

DEATHS.

GOLDMAN—B'nai Sholom Members of the congregation are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Samuel Goldman, to-day at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, from his late residence, No. 1511 Wabash-av. Nathan Hefter, Secretary.

HAAS—At his late residence, 2529 Prairie-av., Jacob Haas, aged 75 years.
Funeral Thursday at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

KAHLER—Dec. 12, at 830 Carroll-av., Ralph Eneu Kahler, infant son of John and Carrie Kahler, aged 5 weeks.
Funeral from residence at 11 a. m. to-day.

MERRYWEATHER—At Stoneville, Mich., Dec. 14, suddenly, Margaret, beloved wife of Charles Merryweather, and mother of Mrs. John Hodges, of this city, and Mrs. J. G. Miller, of Bismarck, D. T.

LUND—The remains of Sarah Mary Lund will be removed to Graceland from the residence of the parents, 74 O'Brien-st., to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p. m.

HASKINS—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 14, Eliza Amelia, beloved wife of A. H. Haskins, aged 38 years. Remains taken to New York for interment.

WANZER—On Tuesday morning, 14th inst., of diphtheria, at the residence of her father, J. M. Wanzer, 322 Walnut-st., Carrie Wanzer, aged 10 years and 10 months.
☞ Skaneateles (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ROBERTS—Of softening of the brain, Dec. 14, at 10 a. m., William Roberts, aged 62 years and 8 months, a resident of Chicago for thirty years.
Funeral will take place at his late residence, 3017 Cottage Grove-av., Thursday, Dec. 16, at 10 a. m. (Bishop Cheney officiating), to Rosehill by carriages. Members of T. J. Turner Lodge No. 409, A. F. & A. M. will meet at their hall at 9 a. m. sharp, Dec. 16.

GREGORY—At Englewood, Dec. 13, Rebecca Maud, only daughter of J. S. and Rebecca Gregory, aged 1 year and 9 months, of cerbro spinal meningitis.
Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 15. All friends of the family invited to attend.

PALMER—Dec. 13, of apoplexy, George B. Palmer, at his late residence, 273 South Morgan-st., aged 50 years.
Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 10 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

SMITH—Dec. 14, Abraham Smith, aged 73 years.
Funeral service at residence, 3150 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-second-st., on Thursday, at 10:30 a. m. Friends of the family invited.

VALENTINE—At 372 West Lake-st., Monday, Dec. 13, at 6:30 p. m., of consumption, Mary H. Valentine, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., aged 29 years.
Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 8:30 a. m. Remains taken to Waukegan by 10 o'clock train.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JOHN R. CLARK WILL DELIVER A TEMPERance address in the Eighth Presbyterian Church this evening, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE FLOWER MISSION CALLS ALL FRIENDS interested in the Christmas work to meet Thursday and Friday, Dec. 16 and 17, from 10 until 4, at Unity Church, corner Dearborn-av. and Walton-place; entrance northeast door.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF "THE SOCIETY of the Sons of the State of Maine" will be held in Apollo Hall (Central Music-Hall Building), this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. John N. Jewett will address the meeting. The question of a banquet on the anniversary (March 15, 1881) will be brought before the Society at this meeting.

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—A lecture will be given in the hall of this Association this evening by Robert Hervey. Subject: "Sir Walter Scott." Instrumental music by Mrs. Dr. Walter Hay; vocal music by Miss Mary Cross, late of New York.

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We now offer to the ladies of the city and those living out of the city the greatest bargains ever offered in fine New Brunswick and Maine Mink Sets of our own manufacture, 8 fine dark Mink in a Set, with 4-stripe Muff and long Boa. On account of our removal from 141 State-st. to 165 Wabash-av., we find that our trade is mostly for fine Seal and Mink Garments, and as there is no traffic, or what may be called catch-trade, on Wabash-av., our fine stock of Furs are not selling, and if we were on State-st. we would have no trouble in selling these fine goods at 100 per cent more. We will also close out our fine Silk Fur-Lined Dolmans and Circulars at cost. There is nothing you may want in the Fur line you cannot find in our establishment, and save 15 to 25 per cent by buying or ordering from us, and get the very best.

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Taking warning of our experience of last year, when we closed out every Rocking Chair of our large stock before 12 o'clock of the 24th, we have more than doubled our stock for this season, and are now able to show our Patrons the largest and handsomest stock of Rattan Chairs ever offered to the public.

Aside from the many desirable Patterns shown last season, we have many new ones which must be sure to please all who see them.

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9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes.			2,700
9 Prizes $200 each, Approximation Prizes.			1,800
9 Prizes $100 each, Approximation Prizes.			900
1,960 Prizes			$112,400

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.

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Silk Fur-Lined Dolmans from $45.

To those of our patrons desirous of making presents in our special line, we will guarantee satisfaction in fit or money to be refunded. This is an important consideration, as a great many, especially gentlemen, are deterred from making presents of the above goods on account of not being sure whether the article can be worn by the person that it was intended for.

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SORGHUM-SUGAR.

The Recent Convention of Illinois Sugar-Growers at Springfield.

Report of Prof. Scoville on Various Interesting Experiments Made by Him.

Production from Sorghum of Good Merchantable Brown Sugars and Delicious Sirups.

Importance of Working Scientifically—The Experience of Maj. McDowell and Dr. Wilhelm.

Growing Sorghum More Profitable than Growing Corn—A Good Demand for Sorghum-Products.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Contrary to general expectation, the Illinois Sugar-Growers' Convention, at Springfield, closed its labors within a single day,—its evening session, however, being extended till a late hour. Some of the most important matters came before the evening session, but were of such a character as could not be prepared in time for transmission by telegraph.

A VERY VALUABLE REPORT

was presented by Prof. Melville A. Scoville, of the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign, where one acre each of the Early Amber and Early Orange cane were grown, and scientific tests made from time to time by analyzing the juices, from the time the cane approached maturity until fully ripe, and also manufacturing the same into sirups and sugar. Several very fine specimens of brown sugar and sirups were on exhibition, made at different stages of ripeness of the cane. The object of these analyses were: 1. To note the development and changes in the sugar in the plant during its growth. 2. To ascertain the rate at which the percentage increases. 3. To determine the particular point or stage in the ripening of the plant at which the largest amount of crystallizable sugar was present. 4. To notice the changes which the cane undergoes after reaching the maximum in the quantity and quality of its saccharine matter,—first, by standing in the field untouched till the time of examination; second, by standing in the field stripped two weeks; and third, to ascertain which part of the cane is richest in saccharine matter.

The following table will show

THE RESULT OF THESE INVESTIGATIONS:

Experiments to ascertain the percentage of cane and grape sugar in the juice of the Early Amber and Early Orange cane, at different stages of ripeness:

Date.	Early Amber: C.Sugar.	Early Amber: G.Sugar.	Early Or'nge: C.Sugar.	Early Or'nge: G.Sugar.	Remarks.
Aug. 16.	10.75	3.34	4.90	5.70	Amber cane, seeds developed; Orange in bloom.
Aug. 25.	12.48	2.47	7.12	6.19	Amber seed in dough; Orange in bloom.
Sept. 6.	11.42	2.15	9.13	5.00	Amber seed ripe; Orange in dough.
Aug. 16.	11.03	2.75	9.78	4.11	Orange-seed hardening—nearly ripe.
Oct. 2.	13.11	1.82	....	....	Cane stripped and left standing two weeks.
Oct. 2.	11.66	1.9	....	....	Bottom half of cane.
Oct. 2.	9.67	2.3	....	....	Top half of cane.

These lists show that, while both varieties are rich in cane sugar, the Early Amber is richest in cane, and the Orange in grape sugar; and, as grape sugar hinders crystallization when held in solution with the sugar, the Early Amber will more readily crystallize, other conditions being the same. The safest way to secure the full benefit of either the Early Amber or Orange cane for sugar-making is to commence cutting as soon as the seed is in the dough, and grind as rapidly as possible.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT,

omitted from the table, was that of cane cut when fully ripe, and stored in the barn for four weeks, which showed a great deterioration in cane sugar,—though in Minnesota cane is kept for weeks without loss.

Another valuable work reported by Prof. Scoville was the composition of the stalks of the cane as shown by chemical analysis. This was found to be, of—

	Per cent.
Water	76.58
Grape sugar	3.00
Cane sugar	9.77
Starch	4.12
Fibre	4.84
Oil	0.07
Gum and vegetable acids	0.24
Soluble albuminoids	0.25
Ash	0.90

An acre of cane will produce from ten to fifteen tons,—say an average of twelve tons.

On the basis of the above analysis, 9.77 per cent of the entire weight, or 2,348 pounds, is cane sugar, and 720 pounds grape sugar,—which, if it could all be extracted, would represent the following money-value:

2,348 pounds cane or crystallized sugar, at 7 cents	$164.36
720 pounds grape sugar, equal to 60 gallons sirup, at 30 cents	18.00
Total cash-value of sugar in one acre of cane, if extracted in good marketable shape	$182.36

But the best results yet attained have never succeeded in saving

TO EXCEED 40 PER CENT

of the sugar which the analysis of the stalks of sorghum shows it contains. The problem for Science to solve is, How the 60 per cent, representing a money-value per acre of $109.41, can be saved, or any considerable portion of it. With only 40 per cent saved in a good merchantable shape, there is a good business in its production. With 80 per cent saved, "There's millions in it" for the country.

It is hardly to be believed that, in this day of scientific research and achievement, this problem will very long remain unsolved. On the first attempt to produce sugar from beets in France, in the time of the First Napoleon, not over 10 per cent was saved. But the interest was fostered by loans of money to manufacturers by the Government without interest, and the requisit scientific knowledge was attained, until at the present time over 80 per cent of the sugar shown by analysis to be contained in the sugar-beet is saved; and, instead of the industry requiring the fostering care of the Government, it pays annually immense sums into the Treasury in excise-duties.

Another thing reported by Prof. Scoville was

AN ANALYSIS OF THE SEEDS OF SORGHUM,

which has always been claimed to have a value as feed for stock. A comparison with the analysis of Indian corn will enable any one to see that its value for feeding is nearly equal to that of corn:

Analysis of seed of Sorghum.		*Analysis of Indian Corn—Average of three varieties.*	
Water	12.51	Water	14.30
Oil	3.08	Starch	65.89
Starch	63.09	Sugar	2.31
Sugar	0.56	Albuminoids	10.30
Fibre	6.35	Oil	3.35
Albuminoids	7.85	Fibre	2.36
Ash	0.64	Ash	1.49
Tannin	5.43		
	99.00		100.00

Since the average yield of seed per acre is fully thirty bushels, nearly the average yield of corn, taking the entire State, and since stock of all kinds eat it greedily, it will be seen that the seed is not an unimportant element in the value of the plant. Taking into account that it adapts itself readily to the conditions of climate of nearly every portion of the Union, its richness in sugar, as shown by scientific analysis, and the value of its seed, the maturity of which is necessary to the highest saccharine development,—and there is nothing at the present time holding out greater promise to our country than this in-the-past-much-ridiculed sorghum. The investigations and experiments which have been conducted at the State Industrial University, and which were all eminently practical in character,—the finished results being shown in samples of

GOOD MERCHANTABLE BROWN SUGARS, AND SIRUPS

obtained in as large quantity proportionately as in any other cases reported,—were regarded as of so great importance that resolutions were unanimously adopted asking the Legislature of the State to appropriate money in sufficient amount to enable the work of experiment and investigation to be carried on on a liberal scale, under the charge of the Professor of Agriculture.

Much valuable time in the Convention was wasted by being given up to the recital of experiences of men who are working with the ordinary appliances for sirup-making,—a mill, a defecating tank, and a fire or steam evaporator. These men can make a good article of crude sirup, which finds a ready sale for local consumption, paying a fair price to the raiser of the cane and the mill-owner. But successful sugar-production will not come from this class of work, though some remarkable results in sugar-production will from time to time be met with. These, however, are accidental, and not to be relied upon. The full solution of this question will be found by the efforts of those who have gone to work

ON A SCIENTIFIC BASIS,

studying carefully the chemical composition of the plant, and the changes and modifications that are produced by peculiar weather, methods of culture or harvesting, and have erected works to meet these conditions, which must necessarily involve a considerable outlay of money. Among those who are thus working are Maj. McDowell, of the South Elgin Works; Dr. Newberry, of the Verden Sugar-Works; Dr. Wilhelm, of Faribault, Minn.; the Sugar Company at Larned, Kas.; and many others that have a liberal amount of capital invested in a regular sugar-making outfit, including vacuum-pan and bone-charcoal filters.

Maj. McDowell reported that, since closing his own season's work at South Elgin, he and his two sons had visited twenty such establishments, to compare methods of work and results attained; that only three out of the entire number claimed entire success in sugar-making, and some six others partial success,—the remainder being a failure, as far as sugar was concerned,—they having given up working for sugar, and run their whole crop for sirup with entire success.

But the Major said that, with himself and all of the others visited by him, the causes of failure in sugar-production were now so apparent to their own minds that, instead of its being a source of discouragement, they were all more than ever encouraged to go ahead,

FEELING SURE OF COMPLETE SUCCESS

in the future. The fact is, it was a case of men engaging in manufacturing operations on a large scale, requiring a high degree of scientific knowledge, as well as trained, expert labor, with no data to go upon but the results of laboratory experiments,—between which and successful commercial operations, Edison says, "there is a gulf almost as wide as that which separated the rich man from Lazarus." However accurate and reliable laboratory experiments may be when applied to large field operations, the whole ground had to be gone over anew, and at least one season used up in learning how to apply successfully these to large manufacturing operations. They also found that the "expert" labor obtained from the East and from the sugar-plantations of the South, when they came to work in Sorghum cane, had just as much to learn as themselves. It should further be stated, that the past season has been one of the poorest for the cane crop for many years, in nearly all parts of the country. As the cane was approaching maturity, wet, hot, sultry weather set in in nearly all parts of the Northwest, causing a "second growth,"—the starting of suckers from the joints,—which caused a rapid deterioration in the quality of the cane,—the new growth taking up the sugar already stored in juices, and changing it to uncrystallizable or grape sugar.

Among the most successful in this season's operations is

DR. WILHELM, OF FARIBAULT, MINN.;

and his success is mainly due to the fact that he had a previous year's experience, he having gone through the experience last season that most of the other sugar-makers have in this. His works are regular sugar-works on a small scale, including vacuum-pan, bone and charcoal filters, etc., costing about $10,000. They have a capacity of 500 gallons per day, and were erected as experimental works to test the practicability and profit of sugar-making from Minnesota cane. The same parties who furnished the capital are ready to put any amount into large works when fully satisfied of the success of the business.

As before stated, last year the Doctor made a failure in sugar, and ran his works in the production of a refined sirup. But this year, with a greatly inferior quality of cane, he has had fair success, producing a fine article of coarse-crystal yellow sugar, which would grade and sell in any market by the side of New Orleans No. 2 yellow, at the rate of six pounds of sugar to the gallon of sirup. His molasses he refines by passing through bone-charcoal, producing

A BEAUTIFUL AND DELICIOUS SIRUP,

perfectly pure, which sells readily at 60 cents per gallon, wholesale. It would be impossible to produce an article of sirup equal in quality and value to this, short of melting pure sugar into sirup.

With his two years' experience, the Doctor regards the question of successful sugar-production as solved by him,—not that the best results have been as yet attained, but that sugar and refined sirup can be produced in such quantity and of such quality as to pay good profits to the farmer who grows the cane, and the refiner who buys and manufactures it. A portion of the cane worked by him is grown by him, and the rest purchased of farmers. He is a strong advocate of what is called

THE CENTRAL SYSTEM,—

the erection of works similar to his, but of large capacity, which will buy the cane raised by the farmer by the ton, or buy a semi-sirup made by local manufacturers with their simple crusher and open-pan evaporation. In either case the purchaser can determine the actual value of what he is purchasing, since the polariscope indicates the exact percentage of sugar in either the juice or sirup. With 10 per cent as the standard for the juice at a fixed precipitation, the value of any cane, either going above or falling below this standard, can be accurately determined; and the same is true of all qualities of sirups. The estimated cost of works with a capacity for 1,000 gallons per day, or 500 acres per season, including buildings, is $20,000. This would include engine and boilers, one or more large-size crushing-mills, two open pans for reducing the juice to a semi-sirup, a three-foot vacuum-pan, bone-charcoal filters, etc. The cost of running such an establishment would be but little more than of one of half the capacity; and a still further enlargement would be still in the direction of economy in production.

THE PRICE OF CANE BY THE TON,

where it has been bought this year by different operators, has ranged from $2 to $3. Two dollars is regarded as too low a price, and $3 a little two high. About $2.50 was thought to be the right figure. A little calculation will show that at the present price it will be a profitable crop for the farmer to raise. Ground that will produce fifty bushels of corn per acre will produce twelve tons of cane, which will yield thirty bushels of seed. A comparison of the analysis of corn and cane-seed given above will show that for feeding purposes, with corn at 30 cents per bushel, the cane-seed is worth at least 25 cents per bushel. We have, then, this result:

Value of one acre of corn, shelled and delivered at station:	
Fifty bushels at 30c	$15.00
Value of fodder, if saved	5.00
Total	$20.00
Value of one acre of cane, delivered at mill:	
Twelve tons at $2.50	$30.00
Thirty bushels seed at 25c	7.50
Total	$37.50
Profit of cane per acre over corn	$17.50

My previous report showed that the general testimony of growers was, that the cost of raising and marketing did not vary materially. But, allowing $5 as additional cost per acre on cane, and we still have

$12.50 PER ACRE IN FAVOR OF THE CANE CROP.

Reports from manufacturers show that the market-demand for cane-sirups is steadily increasing. The small manufacturers of crude sirups find a local demand which takes all they can make for domestic consumption; the larger manufacturers are finding a ready market and growing demand from bakers and curers of meats; while the refined sirups, like those of Dr. Wilhelm and some others, can go into the general markets on their merits, and sell at remunerative prices. Mr. Hedges reported that he had sold a car-load in St. Louis, for Mr. Leonard, of Belvidere, in this State, to be used in the curing of meats, at 35 cents per gallon. Dr. Wilhelm has also bought large quantities in Minnesota for refining at the same price. As the real value of these crude or unrefined sirups becomes better known, they will be more in demand for all purposes where a cheap sweetener is wanted, since the polariscope shows that they contain 50 per cent or more of pure sugar.

Mr. Hedges, before leaving St. Louis, left a sample of New Orleans molasses, selling at wholesale at 45 cents per gallon, with the Government expert at the Custom-House for polarization, and received by telegraph the report, which was 30.06, equal in saccharine value to

ONLY ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE ORDINARY CRUDE SORGHUM SIRUP.

With the improved methods of extracting sugar from the juice of the Southern cane, a larger per cent of the product is obtained in crystallized sugar,—greatly lessening the quantity and deteriorating the quality of the New Orleans molasses. Something must take its place to meet the constantly-increasing demand of business, where a given amount of saccharine matter is essential. To meet this demand, we have only the product of Sorghum and Glucose. But, as the latter is so deficient in saccharine matter, requiring two or three times the quantity to supply the amount necessary, the Sorghum sirups will always be able to compete successfully with it, and will take the preference as their real value becomes known.

For table-sirups, the eye must be consulted as well as the palate. This was shown by a statement by Maj. McDowell, who said he offered his sirups (from the South Elgin Works) to dealers in Chicago, and the highest offer received was 27 cents per gallon. As an experiment, he procured some Glucose (I forget the cost per gallon, but probably not more than 20 cents, and made a mixture of two parts of Glucose to one of sirup; and, on submitting the sample, was offered 55 cents per gallon by the same parties. Being, as he said, a good Methodist, he did not go into the mixing business.

It is evident that

DECIDED PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE

in the domestic production of sugar during the past year, and this mainly by those who have arranged works on a scientific basis, and are calling chemical and mechanical science to their aid in overcoming the obstacles in the way of complete success.

The Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association will hold its third annual meeting in St. Louis, on the 21st inst. This will have a much larger attendance than the meeting at Springfield, and will furnish much valuable information, which I hope to be able to furnish to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. O. C. GIBBS.

Codfish in the Pacific.

San Francisco Chronicle.

San Francisco has hitherto been importing the codfish consumed on the coast. It appears in lieu of deriving our supply from the East we shall soon be in a position to export the article. By reference to the following statistics it will be seen that the take of fish by vessels belonging to the port has increased yearly: In 1865 seven vessels caught 469,400 fish; in 1875 seven vessels caught 504,000 fish; while during the season of 1880, just closed, eight vessels conveyed to San Francisco the large number of 1,206,000 fish. The chief sources of supply are the Choumagin Islands and the Ochotsk Sea. The circumstances that attended the discovery of this valuable branch of industry are somewhat curious. In 1864 the brig Timandra lay becalmed off the Islands of Sagahilen, in the North Pacific. The men occupied their leisure time in fishing, and were surprised to find that the codfish came speedily to their hooks. Their take was sufficient to enable them to bring a number of fish to San Francisco. The good news led to the fitting out of several vessels, and ever since the trade has been steadily progressing, and is likely to assume large proportions. Many of the fish, when cured, average from eight to ten pounds in weight. They sell readily to dealers at from 5 to 5½ cents for best quality.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 13.—In the new Bankrupt law which is proposed, is there to be no provision made for those who made assignment of property for benefit of creditors since the old Bankrupt law expired? There are also a class who made assignment while the old law was in force that could not afterward go into voluntary bankruptcy, because no steps were taken toward that position when assignment of their property was made. I belong to the latter class. Is there no relief in the new bill so as to allow unfortunate business-men to engage in business again, or must they forever work with this load on their backs, and no possible way of relief? YOUR PATRON.

"Lake Sakaegan."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—I notice in today's TRIBUNE an article from your Oconomowoc correspondent headed "Lake Sakaegan," and stating that the Smithsonian Institute is desirous of ascertaining the location of a lake formerly known by that name. The article also states that Dr. John A. Rice believes Pewaukee Lake to be the one in question. I came to Wisconsin over thirty-six years ago, and settled on Fox River. I am well acquainted with the river for a great part of its length. There is in the western part of Racine County, about three miles above the Village of Waterford, a small lake called Tishegan, with its outlet in Fox River, and which I think fully answers the description given by your correspondent, and which it seems to me is much more likely to be the former "Sakaegan" than Pewaukee Lake. H. M. ROBINSON.

A Stinging Rebuke to Ald. Barrett.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Will you kindly allow space in THE TRIBUNE for the following open letter:

Ald. E. P. Barrett, of the Seventeenth Ward—SIR: In behalf of myself and thousands of others of our fellow-citizens in the Seventeenth Ward, I protest against your action in the City Council last night in voting against the so-called "smoke ordinance," and thereby helping to defeat it. You should have known, had you cared at all to investigate, how your constituents felt about the subject; that nine-tenths of them desired to have the ordinance pass. You should know that the Empire Distillery Company, located on the river a short distance north of the Chicago avenue bridge, produces nothing but whisky, swill milk, smoke, and stinks, which are peddled around and forced upon the people of our ward to their great—both mental and physical—injury. We desired that this Company should at least be compelled to abate that part of their general nuisance which consists in the great volume of black smoke that, year out and year in, day and night, Sundays and week days, is emitted from their chimney, and distributed over our ward, where the prevailing western winds always carry it, making our houses unclean, the air foul and unhealthy, and doubling the labor and expense of our wives' washing. You had the finest opportunity that perhaps you will ever get to record yourself in favor of the people who sent you to the Council. When the vote was being called things shaped themselves so that it almost absolutely lay in your hand to defeat or pass the ordinance; had you voted "aye" the ordinance would have passed; voting "no," as you did, you defeated it. Some body or corporation will perhaps feel obliged to you for voting as you did, but the people of the Seventeenth Ward won't, and I have no hesitancy in declaring that as their representative in the City Council you are an utter failure and unworthy of the confidence once reposed in you by our people. I have no doubt they will have the good sense at the next election to relegate you back to obscurity, and thereby show you, and men of your ilk, that even poor people have rights that should be respected as against the body and soul destroying whisky interests whose willing and abject slave you seem to be. In conclusion, let me notify you and all concerned that I am on the war-path against the whisky interest, and all its interests and ramifications, and since you have chosen to become its hackney, and to shape your actions in the City Council—where you sit as our representative—according to its dictates, I shall take care that the people of our ward are enlightened on this subject, and if you persist in misrepresenting us we shall know the reason why. L. P. NELSON.

Street Pavements.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Your correspondent, Thomas E. Hill, Esq., has lent himself out apparently for a mighty U. P. Hill job. The ingenuity and genius of a hundred generations of men have been exhausted on the problem of roads and pavements, without reaching a fully satisfactory solution. But now comes Mr. Hill, a page writer, devoid of experience in road-building or constituent qualities of materials, and shouts Eureka!

It seems that Mr. H. is a microscopic "property-owner" on some obscure trail in the West Side wilderness of our city, and he came over the other day to the meeting of the South Division Street and Alley Committee of the Council for the gratuitous purpose of setting the gentlemen of the Committee right on the perplexed question of street-paving.

Hill seems to be the leading orator of the Literary Bureau of the "City Sap Paving Company," and of course tries hard to earn his stipend. With the aid of a cheap poet that the C. S. P. Co. are about buying and adding to their Bureau, we may look for a speedy and final settlement of our entire paving policy.

Orator Hill remarks that the people of this city demand a pavement that is "economical, comfortable, and healthy." Exactly so! And it is for these specific reasons that the best informed citizens now demand that wood be discarded altogether as a paving material and some well tried and approved material be substituted therefor. It is now a matter of mathematical demonstration that wood is the costliest of all paving material; that it makes the most unhealthy of all pavements no sane man doubts, and, so far as our past experience goes, it makes the most comfortless of all roadways, not excepting cobblestone or country corduroy. If any citizen wants ocular evidence of the durability of cedar blocks, we can show him a four-year-old pavement in this city as rotten as Denmark. It requires but from one to two years' wear to "cobble" the surface of a round-block pavement so as to render it about as rackety as an old-fashioned cobblestone pave.

Wooden blocks absorb and retain not only the surface water and filth, but also the solar heat, and return the same by vaporization up into our breathing reservoir, charged with the death-dealing oxide gases with which to inflate our lungs and purify our blood.

We have in the heart of our city, and on most of our best inhabited streets, something like a mile square of wooden pavement infiltered with the vilest of excrement,—in cold obstruction rotting, and loading our atmosphere with the well-known product of vegetable decomposition and physical excrement,—deadly malaria and spores of all types of typhoid disease.

I venture that Health Officer De Wolf, as well as every expert professor of medical science in this city, will tell you that the corruption bred of our wood pavements is productive of more disease and death every year than results from any one specific cause besides.

Yet, in full view of these fatal facts, the "C. S. P. Co." seek to perpetuate and extend the cemetery paving system of our city,—and many thoughtless citizens are contributing their efforts to assist the result. Let it be stopped. C. B. KING.

A Too Costly Wedding Gown—How It Spoiled the Matrimonial Plans of a New Hampshire Widower.

Boston Commonwealth.

A few weeks ago a New Hampshire man who had been a widower four or five years concluded he would take another helpmate, and, instead of making his selection from the marriageable girls of his own neighborhood, he gave out that he was going down to Boston to get him a wife. He left home for that purpose, amid the jeers of his neighbors, who predicted all sorts of misfortunes that would befall him. Arriving in this city, he made his way to a well-known intelligence office and imparted the object of his mission to the matron in attendance. After considerable questioning to satisfy herself of the honesty of the farmer's intentions, she went into the room where were a dozen or more young women waiting for situations. She stated to them that a man was in the office who had come to Boston to get him a wife. Were there any present who were willing to marry an honest New Hampshire farmer without any courtship? He said he was willing to give her a good fit-out of wedding clothes at once. One young, plump-looking Irish girl said she'd like to see the party. After a few minutes' conversation with the widower she consented to marry him, and they left the office to buy the wedding outfit. The farmer took into his confidence one of the saleswomen, who joyfully entered into the matter. After assisting them in their selection of the various necessary articles of a minor nature, they went up to the dress department to buy the wedding gown. The variety shown the young girl quite bewildered her, but she finally set her heart on a dress that exactly suited her. Unfortunately, the price was $15 more than the man was willing to pay. The girl coaxed and pleaded with him; the saleswoman used all her arguments to make the sale, but the widower was inflexible. "Thirty dollars was an all-fired lot of money to pay for a gown." Finally the girl declared that nothing else would satisfy her, and began to cry in real earnest. Matters looked serious; several other saleswomen took sides with the girl, and pleaded for the coveted dress, but without success. Then the girl got her spirit up, and told him that he was a mean old fellow, and she wouldn't marry him if he'd give her the best dress in the store, and marched out.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Paper Read Before the Historical Society by the Hon. E. B. Washburne.

A Vivid Description of the Events of That Exciting Era.

The Heroes and Heroines of Revolutionary France—Their Deeds and Deaths.

The hall of the Historical Society, on Dearborn avenue near Ontario street, was filled last evening by members of the Society and others who came to listen to a paper by the Hon. E. B. Washburne on "The French Revolution." After some routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Washburne came forward and read his paper, of which the following is a full abstract:

Mr. Washburne began by saying that the history of the French Revolution recorded the greatest and the most tragic, the most terrible, and dramatic succession of events ever set down in the annals of the world. It was, of course, impossible in the scope of a single paper to do justice to a subject which appalled one by its very magnitude. The longest life, wholly devoted to the subject, would be utterly inadequate to fully master the history of that great upheaval of all the blind passions of a mighty and maddened people, which left in its pathway of terror and blood, so much social disorganization, ruin, desolation, and misery. Three thousand volumes had already been written upon it, while many were being added every year. The interest in the French Revolution increased as time rolled on, until to-day it excited tenfold more attention than it did fifty years gone by. All that could be done in the limits of the present paper would be to give a passing glance at some of the most striking incidents and features of that frightful epoch, which had for nearly a century challenged the profoundest interest of the most intelligent circles in the civilized world. He had in many instances followed the description of events and persons as given by Louis Blanc, Lamartine, Thiers, and others.

Mr. Washburne passed in rapid review over the reign of Louis XIV., the Grand Monarch, barely alluding to the weak, corrupt, and debauched Louis XV., whose reign was so indissolubly linked to that celebrated woman, Mme. Pompadour. He also touched upon the great writers of the times, including the Encyclopedists, whose works he referred to as constituting the literary glory of France, and spoke particularly of Voltaire, the greatest writer of modern times, who sapped the foundations of Christianity by a long series of writings as much distinguished for their unrivaled beauty of style as for that wonderful genius of satire and pungency of ridicule which made the human race laugh at itself.

IT WAS IN THE REIGN

of Louis XVI., the speaker continued, that the Revolution broke out,—the year before our own,—and all Americans would remember with gratitude that it was at this time that France stretched forth its hand to assist the Colonists, and poured out its blood and treasure like water in defense of their liberties. The French soldier fought side by side with the American soldier on many a battlefield, and their ashes lay mingled with the soil of the country they helped to save. "And to-day," continued the speaker, "we salute the memories of these noble French heroes with affection and gratitude. May the turf ever grow green and the wild flowers ever blossom over their unknown and undistinguished graves."

Mr. Washburne then proceeded to describe the memorable scenes immediately preceding the opening of the States General at Versailles on the 5th of May, 1789. On the preceding day a great national and religious fête was celebrated. It was one of the great days of French history. Twelve hundred Deputies, the King and Queen, and the entire Court repaired to the Church of Notre Dame to attend the celebration of mass. The multitude was enormous. All Paris was there. The windows and roofs were filled with expectant sight-seers. The balconies were ornamented with the richest and most costly draperies, and decked out with the most beautiful women of France in the coquet and bizarre costumes of the times.

In passing, Mr. Washburne drew an admirable pen-picture of Louis XVI., who was described as never having been made for a King—a big boy, carelesly brought up, and married at the age of 20 to Marie Antoinette, who was then but 14. His face was flabby and meaningless, and his eyes dull. Though fairly educated, he lacked intelligence, firmness, and decision. His general feebleness of character, in fact, exposed him to the contempt of his subjects, while his vacillation, want of courage and decision, cost him his throne and his life. Marie Antoinette was described as being the very opposit of the King, and the thrilling drama of her life, the speaker remarked, would cluster round her memory for all ages. In person, she was tall, and gracefully formed, and while her bearing was majestic and even imperial, yet such were the natural dignity and grace of her manners that the woman always shone out under the Queen. With a breathless interest the world followed all the dreadful and shocking incidents of her career as Queen. The attempted escape of the Royal family from the Tuileries and from France were more thrilling and strange than any fiction.

THE ARREST OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

at St. Menehould was briefly alluded to. The next morning after that arrest the whole party was put under escort for Paris. The intervening night was painted by the speaker as one full of horrors to the Queen of France. All the passions of the mother, the woman, and the Queen took possession of her soul, and at dawn the hair of that fair woman was turned to whiteness—

> "For grew it white
> In a single night,
> As men's have grown by sudden fears."

The opening of the States General took place on the 5th of May, 1789, and might, in one sense, be regarded as the commencement of the Revolution. When organized into the National Assembly, it was in respect of numbers, talent, statesmanship, eloquence, patriotism, blood, and birth, one of the most celebrated and imposing reunions of men that the world had ever seen. The great figure was Mirabeau, who had thrown himself into the Revolution with all the weight of his audacity and genius. When he entered the body at its opening all eyes were fastened on him, and a murmur ran through the hall. His enormous head, with its shaggy hair; his frightful face, all pitted with small-pox; his look full of audacity and grandeur, drew upon him the gaze of all, for in him was presented the grand voice of Revolutionary France. His labors at that time were incredible. He mastered all questions of legislation, finance, diplomacy, war, religion, political economy, imposts, taxes. At the tribune he was terrible by his eloquence and his power, but, stepping down, he was without virtue and without shame. Ruled by insatiable desire, he was under the influence of every passion. Such was the devouring activity of his mind that

> "No danger daunted, and no labors tired."

Seized by a fatal illness, the news spread quickly all over Paris, and created a great and undefinable emotion. All parties, all conditions, all opinions, pressed before his door to inquire as to his condition. He died on the morning of the 2d of April, 1791, and the whole people were plunged in grief. Funeral eulogies were everywhere pronounced, the theatres were closed, amusements were interdicted, and a ball which seemed to insult the public grief was broken off. He was buried on the 4th of April, with a pomp and pageantry never before witnessed, and his remains deposited in the Panthenon.

AFTER LONG DELAYS

and great disputes, the States-General was finally organized as the National Assembly. At this time all France was in a state of supreme agitation, and, though the National Assembly passed decree after decree in the interest of public liberty, the public ferment was on the increase. The Court, depending on the army, was undisturbed and utterly unprepared for the storm that was about to break over Paris.

The speaker here described in a graphic way the taking of the Bastile on the 14th of July, 1789. This frightful and sombre old prison, built in the fourteenth century, was later transformed into a prison of State, and proscriptions and lettres-de-cachet had incumbered it, and filled it with the most illustrious people of France. The watchword was given, "a la Bastile," and the great fortress, defended with desperation, amid blood and carnage, fell before the fury and force of the people of Paris, until literally not one stone remained upon another. The great key of the outer gate, immense, rusty, and awkward, used by the sentries and for the torments of men, was presented by La Fayette to Washington, and had since been gazed upon by unnumbered thousands in the mansion of the Father of His Country amid the shades of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Washburne then took up the Jacobin Club, characterizing it as an organization of public passion and the centralization of public anarchy. Its dismal and sombre hall in the Rue St. Honoré was lighted only by some candles charitably contributed by some of its habitués. And yet it became the great engine of public opinion, and acquired a power and influence unheard-of in all political history. Its meetings were attended by all classes, rich and poor, high and low. Here Mirabeau thundered and Danton roused every revolutionary passion. Here Robespierre launched his incendiary bombs and Marat hoarsely clamored for blood. The paralytic Couthon crowded to the tribune to excite to vengeance. Camille Desmoulins amused by his wit and irony, and Barère charmed all hearers by his rounded periods and adorned with flowers the hatred of the people.

AFTER MIRABEAU DISAPPEARED

from the scene of action, Robespierre loomed up as the great figure in France. He took his seat in the National Assembly as a Deputy from the Department of Calais. As described by Mr. Washburne, he was a dapper little man, dressed in exquisit taste, and always wore his hair powdered. He was self-willed and self-reliant, cold, vindictive, selfish, cruel, and full of hatreds, seeking no pleasure, but devoting himself to labor and study. He pandered to all the worst instincts of the human race, and founded his influence on the vilest passions of human society. He flattered the populace and became its idol. By such means he ruled the Jacobin Club; by the Jacobin Club, the Convention; and by the Convention, France. The people adored his caprices, and even flattered his furies. The tribunals cut off heads without a hearing merely at his designation, until finally his uncontrolled power appalled his accomplices as much as it did his victims, and at last they all united to pull down the idol they had raised up.

The winter of 1789-'90 was a terrible one in Paris. The starving population had been roused to madness by an unbridled press. The mob of Paris went to Versailles and brought the King, Queen, and Royal family to the city. The National Assembly followed the Royal family from Versailles to Paris, and made a constitution and a civic oath, which was taken by the King and the Assembly.

The speaker also drew a striking portrait of the bloody Marat. Bounced into public notice at the taking of the Bastile, upon the elastic platform of revolutionary enthusiasm, his name became a synonym for all the crimes and all the shame of the Revolution, until on the 13th of July, 1793, the poniard of Charlotte Corday ended the monster's life. The Legislative succeeded the National Assembly, but its career was the short and simple record of weakness, puerility, broken faith, incapacity, and shams. It finally abdicated by calling a National Convention. It was on the 20th of June, 1792, during the existence of this Assembly, that the

MOB OF PARIS ATTACKED THE TUILERIES,

made its way into the very presence of the King and Queen, put the red bonnet on the King's head, led him to the balcony of the palace, and presented him to the howling mob outside.

"We pause here," said the speaker, "in the presence of one of those great historic figures that will forever excite the most thrilling interest so long as admiration for beauty, virtue, intelligence, courage, and fortitude shall find a lodgment in the human heart. It is Mme. Roland."

The speaker rapidly but skillfully traced the eventful career of this remarkable woman, whose taking off constitutes one of the most tragic events in all history. The daughter of an engraver, born in humble life, she was doomed to glory and the scaffold. At 18 years of age she embraced all the studies which belong to a more mature period. Entering into the spirit of the Revolution, her genius, her eloquence, her enthusiasm lent themselves to the foundation of a party and a Republic. Soon ingulfed in the whirl of the Revolution, she mounted the scaffold set up on the Place de la Revolution. Conducted from prison to the guillotine, the fatal cart passed by the statue erected to Liberty. It was then that she made that supreme adieu to the Republic she adored, and which at that moment coveted her blood: "O liberty, what crimes are committed in thy holy name."

Mr. Washburne said he had now brought his audience down to the overthrow of the monarchy on the 10th of August, 1792, and, fearing that he had already wearied their patience, he would refrain from further taxing it by continuing the subject at that time.

After the reading was concluded, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Washburne for his interesting and instructive paper.

THE LODGING-HOUSES.

A West Washington Street Dive as Seen in the Light of Two Inquests.

Franklin Hope, 40 years of age, an inmate of a cheap lodging-house kept by one Marion, at No. 41 West Washington street, was discovered by the watchman at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the agonies of death. Dr. Neill was sent for, but the man was dead before he arrived. The deceased was a very heavy drinker, and his dissolute habits, together with lack of proper nourishment, were the causes which led to his death. It was in this same house that O'Malia died under somewhat similar circumstances early Sunday morning. The Coroner held an inquest upon both men, and the juries returned a verdict of death from the excessive use of alcoholic liquors in both instances. They might have gone farther and called the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of the den in which they died. It is a low, damp, dreary basement, which, up to the time of its transformation into a lodging-house some few years ago, had been unoccupied since the business rush in the West Division after the great fire was ended. It was too miserable a basement for any man in business to think about renting for any purposes whatever. The sewerage is always in bad order, and the ventilation afforded by a door and narrow little windows opening upon the sidewalk is wholly inadequate. The lessee of the place has put in a lot of common pine bunks, which are ranged in tiers four bunks high. These are rudely constructed. The heads are made higher than the foot ends, and the necessity of pillows or something to raise the sleeper's head higher than his body is thus obviated. Not a shred of bedding or bed-clothing can be found in the place. "Clean sheets twice a week," which is advertised as one of the recommendations of the house, means that these bunks are swept out with a common broom twice a week. The scene in the place after dark is one never to be forgotten by any one who had a decent bringing-up. The place is lighted with a half-dozen kerosene lamps, which, either from their construction or the bad oil with which they are filled, give forth stifling and sickening odors. In some places the apartment is as "dark as pitch," while in others the light is glaring and dazzles the investigator.

THIS REMBRANDTESQUE EFFECT

of strong light and deep shade is the work of reflectors with which the lamps are supplied. They must have reflectors in these ranches; they are as much of a recommendation as "clean sheets twice a week." Directly beneath them are generally to be found two or three guests of the house, one stripped to the waist, another with only a shirt on, and yet another perhaps stark naked, with his garments over his knees. They are industriously engaged in picking parasites from their clothing, and when an unusually large offender is caught the crowd is called to witness his execution, and Mr. Insect is roundly cursed. At a later hour the inmates are all asleep. They stretch themselves naked, or nearly so, in their pine bunks, after tying up their clothing into a hard wad, known as the "tramp's knot." This serves them for a pillow. By reason of the lodger's condition as he sleeps, it is necessary to keep the apartment heated to a degree which would suffocate one accustomed to ordinary ways of living. Avarice on the part of the proprietor leads him to close all the windows, and to bar up the entrance with a storm-door arrangement on the inside, and in this way he saves fuel. There are a half-dozen of these houses in the West Division, and the one referred to above is by no means the worst. In fact it seems to be so much better than the others that from 200 to 300 men patronize it nightly. The vapor and stenches arising from so many human beings, many of them diseased, together with the heat and sewer-gas, make the atmosphere so fetid as to be intolerable save to those accustomed to it. That two men have died there in two successive nights is not to be wondered at. It is marvelous that from one to a half dozen do not die every night, for even a healthy and well-conditioned man could not be expected to withstand a night's lodging there. The midnight atmosphere of one of these places is like nothing else on earth, and when at last daylight appears and the lodging-house is thrown open, not so much for the purpose of airing and ventilating it as to chill the room and thus drive out the lazy and reluctant horde occupying it, it is no wonder that people living in the block are compelled to shut up their doors and windows, and remain within until

THE STENCH IS DISSIPATED.

This is the luxury which the saloon-bummer and the tramp gets for a nickel. For another nickel he gets a glass of beer at some saloon where food not fit to throw to a dog is set up as free-lunch, and thus he lives from day to day. What with his mode of living and his baleful lodgings death must be welcomed by the unfortunate who finds himself in these depths of degradation.

This condition of things merits the attention of the authorities. Last year it was computed that nearly 5,000 men found lodgings in the Ninth Ward for 10 cents or less, and the "dime houses" are but little better than the nickel ones. The danger to the community at large in case of small-pox or any other violent and contagious disease breaking out in these places cannot be overestimated. The authorities fight shy of the matter, however. As was demonstrated in the last election, the tramps' lodging-house is a boon to the candidate for public office, and then, besides, the owners of the buildings in which the lodging-houses are located are men of wealth and influence.

BOGUS BUTTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Dec. 13.—This is the kind of stuff that comes to us indorsed by one of your largest and (supposed) most respectable firms. We would most respectfully but firmly request that the Brooker Dairy Company keep their "gut-fat" for the city trade exclusively. We prefer even rancid country butter. We inclose the circular. Yours truly,

GALLT, BULKLEY & CO.

MANUFACTURED BUTTER.

Notwithstanding all the abuse of ignorant newspaper writers, jealous competitors, and manipulators of that vile compound called "shipping butter," the industry in which we are engaged continues to thrive, and we consider that its permanency is now assured beyond question. These are facts, and the business of making "manufactured butter" by those who thoroughly understand it as an art will grow to as great prominence in this country as it has in Europe, where, as is well known to those in the trade, it has become a success beyond all expectations. At the present time there are over sixty butter factories in Rotterdam, to say nothing of many in Vienna, Hamburg, Berlin, Kristiania, Liverpool, London, etc.

In connection with the foregoing, we desire to call your attention to the article manufactured by ourselves, and to which we invite your most careful scrutiny, knowing that once having sold it, you will become a steady customer for same, or certainly one as long as the supply of good natural butter is scarce in your locality.

Our butter is made in the most cleanly manner, and of perfectly pure and wholesome materials. The most efficient experts in the butter trade say they cannot tell it from genuine butter, as it not only has the color and flavor of same, but also the "grain," which is so desirable in an artificial product. The article we make is as far ahead of ordinary natural butter as daylight is ahead of darkness.

Should you feel interested in the matter, we would be glad to forward you samples showing just what we are making. Our goods are now being sold largely to the trade in various parts of the country, and give perfect satisfaction in every instance.

Our style of packing is varied, thus—in tubs of 20, 30, 50, and 60 pounds each; pails, 10 pounds each, packed six in a rack, in "rolls" and "prints," varying in weight from one-half to two or three pounds each, which are nicely wrapped in muslin, and packed in cheese boxes containing 40 to 50 pounds each.

Shall we send you a sample tub of the butter? We will guarantee it to give satisfaction.

We not only do not, but emphatically say will not, compete with what is popularly called "axle-grease butter," "boarding-house butter," "rancid butter," and other vile stuffs sold as natural butter, which really are not fit for human food.

We write you at the suggestion of Messrs. N. K. Fairbank & Co., who are the principal stockholders, and who are actively engaged in the management of our Company. They say: "We indorse all that has been written you on this subject."

Correspondence solicited and quotations promptly furnished.

BROOKER DAIRY COMPANY, Chicago.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The New Broom Begins to Sweep—Removals, Promotions, and Transfers.

The changes in the Police Department, many of which have already been announced in this paper, were officially promulgated yesterday. It will be seen that there is a general shaking-up, and a nearly universal shifting, except on the North Side, where it was decided to let well enough alone. Lieut. Barrett is a very old officer, whose reduction is due to the fact that he is no longer fitted for the duties of the office he has been holding.

Following is Superintendent McGarigle's order:

General Orders No. 17—1. The resignation of Capt. Thomas F. Simmons, of the First Precinct, has this day been accepted, to take effect immediately.

2. Lieut. William Buckley, of the First Precinct, having this day been appointed a Captain of Police, is hereby assigned to duty in command of the First Precinct, vice Thomas F. Simmons, resigned.

3. Lieut. Thomas Barrett, of Cottage Grove Avenue Station, is hereby reduced to the rank of patrolman, and will be assigned to duty as Lock-Up Keeper of Harrison Street Station.

4. Lieut. Madison Beadell is hereby transferred from the Second to the First Precinct, and will report to Capt. William Buckley for assignment to duty at Cottage Grove Avenue Station, vice Thomas Barrett, reduced.

5. Lieut. John Byrne is hereby transferred from the First to the Second Precinct, and will report to Capt. Simon O'Donnell for assignment to duty at Deering Street Station, vice Madison Beadell transferred.

6. Detective Joseph Kipley, of the Central Station, having this day been appointed a Lieutenant of Police, is hereby transferred to the First Precinct, and will report to Capt. William Buckley for assignment to duty at Harrison Street Station, vice John Byrne transferred.

7. Detective John D. Shea, of the Central Station, having this day been appointed a Lieutenant of Police, is hereby transferred to the First Precinct, and will report to Capt. William Buckley for assignment to duty in command of Twenty-second Street Station, vice William Buckley promoted.

8. Lieut. John Bonfield, of the Second Precinct, having this day been appointed a Captain of Police, is hereby transferred to the Central Station and will assume command of said Station, and perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the General Superintendent.

9. Lieut. August Blettner is hereby transferred from Hinman-Street Station to West Twelfth-Street Station, vice John Bonfield promoted.

10. Lieut. William Ward is hereby transferred from the Third to the Second Precinct, and will report to Capt. Simon O'Donnell for assignment to duty at Hinman-Street Station, vice August Blettner transferred.

11. Lieut. Michael C. Callahan is hereby transferred from West Chicago-Avenue Station to West Madison-Street Station, and will be assigned to duty, vice William Ward transferred.

12. Lieut. E. J. Steele is hereby transferred from West Lake Street Station to West Chicago Avenue Station, and will be assigned to duty in command of West Chicago Avenue Station, vice Michael C. Callahan transferred.

13. Acting-Lieut. Edward J. Keating, of the Central Station, having this day been appointed a Lieutenant of Police, is hereby transferred to the Third Precinct, and will report to Capt. Fred. Ebersold for assignment to duty at West Lake Street Station, vice E. J. Steele, transferred.

14. Thomas H. Currier, having this day been appointed Lieutenant of Police, is hereby assigned to duty in charge of the detective force at the Central Station.

15. Sergt. Archibald Darrow is hereby transferred from the Second to the Third Precinct, and will report to Capt. Fred. Ebersold for assignment to duty in charge of the new station on Madison street, near Western avenue.

16. Sergt. John Rehm is hereby transferred from the Third to the Second Precinct, and will report to Capt Simon O'Donnell for assignment to duty at West Twelfth Street Station, vice Archibald Darrow transferred.

17. Patrolman Edmund Roche, of the Third Precinct, having this day been appointed a Sergeant of Police, is hereby assigned to duty at West Lake Street Station, vice John Rehm transferred.

18. Patrolman John Post, of the Third Precinct, having this day been appointed a Sergeant of Police, is hereby assigned to duty at West Madison Street Station.

19. Patrolman Daniel Duffy, of the First Precinct, having this day been appointed a Sergeant of Police, is hereby assigned to duty at Harrison Street Station.

20. Patrolman Charles J. Johnson, of the Fourth Precinct, having this day been appointed a Sergeant of Police, is hereby assigned to duty at Chicago Avenue Station.

21. All Sergeants appointed and assigned to duty at principal stations by virtue of this order shall perform such hours of duty as their respective Captains may designate.

22. All persons promoted or transferred by virtue of this order will be respected and obeyed in the Department according to the rank to which each is promoted or assigned. This order will take effect at 7 o'clock a. m. 15th inst.

WILLIAM J. MCGARIGLE,
General Superintendent of Police.

RICE CORN IN KANSAS.

S. T. K. Prime's Bird Story Laughed At—The Crop a Success in Western Kansas.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LARNED, Kas., Dec. 12.—I have just read the communication of Samuel T. K. Prime, of Dwight, Ill., in your issue of the 9th inst., and am at a loss to decide whether Mr. Prime is in earnest in what he says, or whether he is ambitious to rival many of the big stories that have been going round the papers in the last few years in regard to sea-serpents, rats on Pike's Peak, etc., etc.

Mr. Prime's reliable (?) correspondent in Stafford County has just written him, that "the immense crop of rice corn, which equaled in extent the value of the Indian corn crop, had been eaten up within five days by millions of small birds that had suddenly swarmed down upon the country and devoured the grain."

Larned, from which point this letter is written, is the railroad station at which most of the residents of Stafford County do their business. Farmers are passing back and forward daily between Stafford County and this point, yet this information in THE TRIBUNE is the first intimation we have had of the destruction of the entire rice corn crop of Kansas, and careful inquiry fails to verify the rumor. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that it must be a "Prime" joke. To show how ridiculous the statement is, upon reference to the third quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, just published, we find that the acreage of Indian corn in the State is 3,554,396 acres, while the acreage of rice corn is but 25,935 acres. It is probably true that rice corn has largely taken the place of Indian corn in Stafford County, but judging from the above figures it certainly is not true that the rice corn crop equals that of Indian corn.

The latest estimates compute the Indian corn crop of Kansas in 1880 at 100,000,000 bushels, and the average yield per acre of the eastern half of it will equal that of the State of Illinois for this year—if the reports of the agricultural press of the latter State are to be relied upon.

Regarding the rice corn, four-fifths of the entire crop is now harvested and secured. Twenty-seven and a half per cent of the entire crop of rice corn in the State is grown in this county,—Pawnee,—yet the crop has not been injured a particle here from birds, or in any other manner that I have heard of.

It is possible that a few farmers have been negligent in regard to harvesting their rice corn, and that it is still standing in the fields, and it is further possible that a large flock of birds have destroyed several small patches of it; but that the destruction has been widespread, or that it has even extended outside of the township, is scarcely probable. For the information of Mr. Prime, I would say that the yield of rice-corn in 1880 will probably not average to exceed twenty bushels per acre. So far as its adaptability to a dry climate and its nutritive qualities for stock-feeding purposes are concerned, it has entirely filled our most sanguine expectations in regard to it, but it has not equaled our ideas in the matter of yield. It will, however, always be a valuable crop to our frontier counties.

We doubt not but that Mr. Prime has extended hospitalities to parties who have been compelled to return from the western frontier of Kansas on account of the very severe drought that prevailed during last year; but if Mr. Prime will come here he will find many good Illinois farmers who have no intention whatever of returning; he will also find that the farmers who will not return to Illinois, but prefer to remain in Kansas, are the ones that Illinois would like best to come back. And the ones that have returned are those that can be best spared from Kansas, and are least desired by Illinois. The parties who are now returning came here with very little means, and entirely unfitted for pioneer life. At this distance west in the State, our pioneers must have capital, and when they come here and invest it in cattle and sheep, to be handled on the farm in connection with wheat raising, and broom-corn raising, and sugar cane, they can with such resources make a success of it in any season. Stafford County and the whole of Western Kansas has suffered greatly by the recent drought, now happily ended. We have had more and better distributed rains this fall than in any season since this country was opened for settlement, and, in consequence, our wheat crop is looking better, and our farmers are now feeling more encouraged over their prospects, and, in the light of their recent misfortunes, it seems cruel on the part of Mr. Prime to attempt to perpetrate such a huge joke upon them. From the tenor of his letter Mr. Prime undoubtedly believes what his correspondent wrote him, but evidently permitted himself to be deceived in his anxiety to verify his predictions in regard to emigration to Kansas. Yours truly, W. C. E.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

A Traveler's Impressions and Opinions—Contrasts in Climate and People—Journeying by Rail—The Homes of the Two Countries.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Sitting calmly at my own fireside and counting up the pictures I have seen, the people I have met, the pleasant things that are now only memories, I am tempted to set down a few of the remaining points of contrast between England and America which impress themselves on my mind. I find so much to admire in the life and manners of the United States that I am fearless in recognizing anything that does not commend itself to my taste or judgment. The advantages possessed by America over England that are manifest at first sight are natural,—a glorious sky, enormous tracts of country, splendid rivers, and unbounded mineral and agricultural resources. I never cease to remember the blue heavens of America, the electricity of the climate; and yet the other day, when my eyes rested on the soft, misty outlines of the Welsh hills, as the Arizona steamed for Liverpool, an instinct of repose and peace took possession of me. The gray clouds, the undefined mountains, the very mist that floated between them and me, seemed restful; the effect was as good as a night's sleep. Arrived at Liverpool, this gave place to one of disappointment, the same kind of disappointment one experiences when arriving in London from the Continent by the Great Eastern Railway.

RAILWAY TRAVELING.

I tried to put myself in the place of an American arriving in England for the first time. He has come from New York, with its bright streets, its clean-looking hotels, its Broadway, with miles of gilded signs, its light and gay theatres, its attractive oyster-saloons and restaurants, and its toy-like cars traversing every street. His memory is full of blue skies and fall tints, and in their place (the month being October or November) he comes upon streets blackened with smoke, and overhead a sky as dirty as the houses and as wet as the streets where the rain has left pools here and there in which to reflect the surrounding ugliness. He finds some relief, perhaps, in the courtesy and submissiveness of the waiters at the hotel where he eats his dinner, but a sense of "the littleness of things" strikes him as he strides upon the platform and sees for the first time an English railway train. "Why, it looks like the toys I used to play with when a boy!" exclaimed an American gentleman as he and I stood watching a train go out of the Midland platform. The carriages were, no doubt, the same old model from which the toys were made. The enormous driving-wheel on the engine surprised him, and he would be more astonished still by the speed of the train which carried him to St. Pancras; for on a portion of the line the Midland express runs at a speed of seventy miles an hour. My American friend went to bed in the Pullman car of the Midland, and I was content with a first-class compartment in a "bogie" carriage, so-called from its American wheels. The English railway depots are better built, and the waiting-rooms better appointed than those of America, though there is no smoother traveling in England than on the Pennsylvania Railway or the New York Central line to Niagara. On the whole, one feels a greater sense of security on an American railway than on an English line, the speed being much less, the carriages larger, and the construction of the wheels such as to adapt the cars to sharp curves. There are Englishmen who find traveling in America far preferable to railway journeying in England, on account of the absence of the fee system. For my own part, I prefer to be waited upon, to have my hand-bag carried, and to be generally watched over by the railway guard and porter. The services they render you are useful and pleasant, and are very cheap at a small gratuity. Compared with the haughty independence with which you are treated by the servants of a great American railway, the conciliatory courtesy of the feed officers of the English lines is comforting and refreshing. The degrees of heat at which the negro guards and porters are permitted to maintain the atmosphere of the Pullman cars is a serious trouble to English travelers, and Americans themselves often suffer from the want of ventilation in which the darky revels. The "colored gentleman" sufficiently revenges himself for the past slavery of his race by torturing the white travelers in the Pullman cars, who wonder that, after a night's so-called sleep, they get up with parched lips, aching heads, and a general derangement of their faculties. The colored official has kept them all night in a suffocating atmosphere of heated stoves and pipes that consumes the oxygen without any means being taken for renewing it. But, though not practiced to such excess in private houses, this habit of heating apartments of all kinds and excluding the outer air is a source of misery to European strangers in the United States, and must be injurious to the health of the people. Better far the airy coldness of some English houses than the asphyxiating heat of the majority of American homes.

INTENSITY OF AMERICAN LIFE.

The rule in America is restlessness. The opposit obtains in England. The old country is, therefore, most attractive to men and women who have lived their lives in America and want rest. The intensity of life was peculiarly apparent in Chicago. All the town seemed to be perpetually "on the rush." There is a drawbridge that crosses one of the chief thoroughfares. The traffic is detained while it opens and shuts. Scores of men leap from the cars and try to get over while it is moving. Not that they really facilitate their progress, for they have to wait for the cars to cross; but they must "get on." It is as if some demon of motion was behind everybody in Chicago, there is such a general onward stampede in the great prairie city. But let it be said in their honor that they are never in too great a hurry to neglect any opportunity of being polite to women. And this must be said generally for the men of the United States. Their natural gallantry toward the sex, their consideration for women of every class and station, puts to shame the most polished nations of Europe. A woman may travel alone from one end of the States to another, and every man seems pledged to her safety and comfort. The fact that she is alone gives her immunity from insult. In London a pretty girl or a well-dressed woman cannot walk along any leading thoroughfare without being insulted by word or look half a dozen times. The rudeness of men towards women in omnibuses and on railways, and their impertinence to them in the streets, are a burning disgrace to a nation which boasts of its manhood and glories in its advanced civilization. I don't think the women of America quite appreciate the deference and respect which they receive at the hands of their countrymen. They are too apt to accept special courtesies as a right. No wonder many of them dislike England, where men too often give them merely an equality of position, letting them fight their own way in a crowded railway depot or omnibus station without the slightest acknowledgment of the privilege of the stronger sex, which is to be kind and gentle in its treatment of the weaker. Yet a pretty American girl once said to me: "I admire an English husband because he does not let his wife fool him as an American husband does; but I wouldn't marry an Englishman; I should be afraid of him."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HOMES.

At present there is no comparison between English and American homes. America has not the houses, the servants, nor the inducements that belong to the home life of England. In the first place, the wooden house of the country districts of America is a poor substitute for the English cottage or villa. This will be strikingly apparent to Americans traveling for the first time through Great Britain. There is no exaggeration of sentiment in the tributes which poets have invariably paid to "the cottage homes of England." The humblest peasant householder in the country districts has often a picturesque little home, with a flower and kitchen garden, altogether superior to the American villa one sees at outlying places along the railway routes. To have a house of his own is the chief ambition of an Englishman. Except in London and other large cities, no young man dreams of marrying until he has furnished a house, and can literally take his wife "home." Even in large cities it is a most rare and unaccustomed thing to see a family dining out at a restaurant. "Home" means more in England than in America, and the home life of New York bears no comparison to that of London. The lack of a thoroughly settled class of men and women devoted to domestic service in America has much to do with this; so also, of course, have the heavy rents of good houses. The artisan's cottage and the middle-class house of England are almost unknown in the great cities of America. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago have more to show in this direction than New York. Yet with these advantages on the side of England; where the sanctity of home is a sort of religion, we exhibit to Americans at every street corner a sight which is peculiarly sad and loathsome—women drinking at public bars, women with babies in their arms taking gin at all hours of the day, women often reeling into the streets in a state of drunkenness. There is no deeper stain on the moral escutcheon of Great Britain than this public scandal, except it be the open and shameless solicitation by a crowd of prostitutes in the West End streets from dusk till long after midnight of every day that comes. It would seem as if the highest virtues and the lowest vices traveled along side by side in the English metropolis. Poverty and wealth meet here oftener face to face and exist closer together than in any metropolis the world has ever seen. G. H.

Time was when people had to suffer with cold; now a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures them.

FINANCIAL.

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KELLY.

The Crushed Boss of New York—His Wonderful Rise, His Career, and His Sudden Decay—A Corrupt Judiciary and a Rotten City Government—Will the Revolution Bring Reform or Merely a Change?—The People or Mob of New York Incapable of Honest Self-Government.

"Gath" on the Situation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—John Kelly's collapse is so much talked of here that I may bore you by giving it much space in Cincinnati. It is only necessary for such personal and dogmatic leaders as Kelly to keep in power long enough to be thoroughly disliked. There never was a provision in law or design for such an autocracy as Kelly quietly stepped into, as unexpected and as uncalled to as was Dr. Francia when he got hold of Paraguay.

The old race of city despots had been exterminated by proving their crimes, when Kelly came on the scene, announced himself an honest man, and by that right waved his shillalah over every right and property we possessed. The first to challenge him were one or two of his own associates, like Jimmy Hayes and John Morrissey, whose notorious occupations prevented public opinion from following them, and for a while Kelly was really strengthened. Then followed his fight with such Americans as Havemeyer and Green, who were believed to be upright men, but not of popular habits. Again Kelly was rather benefited by his adversaries.

It does not appear that he corrupted the ballot, because at almost every election a part of his ticket was beaten. His nominations were generally unwise and unpopular, and they rather grew worse as he proceeded; and the last one, made in the intensity of a Presidential contest, broke Kelly's back. It revived the waning popularity of Mayor Cooper, nearly gave the Republicans the city, and brought about a coalition among the Aldermen which yesterday enabled Cooper, in the closing days of his term, to get possession of the patronage indispensable to his influence two or three years ago.

All this while we have been living under a City Government without a head, composed of parcels and shreds of all sorts of parties and races,—a few elected by Tammany Hall, others by Irving Hall, some by the Germans, some by the Hebrews. The Controller of the city has been the deadly enemy of the Mayor, whom he regarded as a refugee from the party. Our public parks, long the pride of New York, and the only parks in the country used by the people of all the States in the Union, have been going to waste, their neat walks of asphaltum all cracked, the police force on service demoralized. And this decay of the civic government has got into the temper of the people and into the public press, so that the Dictator of the city was calling this editor a seducer and that one a thief. To crown all, Kelly's pet Judge, a man named Donohue, got down off the Bench, took off his coat, and went into the fight against Kelly on grounds of mortified rapacity which I have related in your columns. What present respect we can have for Mr. Kelly's Judiciary is seen by this paragraph of the New York *Times*, editorially, of the same day Kelly was turned out:

"The most suggestive of the recent squabbles in the local Democracy is the falling-out which seems to have taken place between John Kelly and his protégé, Judge Donohue. It is in the form of a newspaper-interview published in Syracuse, with Mr. Kelly, in which he speaks, apropos of the faithless Donohue, of former Judges who died from grief and remorse at the action of the people against them, and their loss of power. Suppose Mr. Kelly should employ the leisure he will shortly enjoy in telling an interested public all he knows about the appointment of receivers and referees by certain Judges of the Supreme Court. The people and the legal profession would give him credit for the information, even though it should remind them of a homely proverb." This proverb, barely left unsaid, is "When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues."

When such things can be printed of a Judge of the Supreme Court by one of the leading journals in this district and city, it is pretty sure evidence that we are in the days of Barnard, McCune, and Cardozo again. In almost every other kind of government in America, except New York's, there is some easy way to reach great criminals in office. Here there is no way to get at the Judges who take other men's property and incite covetousness on which they are to rule, but by the slow process of impeachment, through the action of a Bar altogether commercial, and of a Legislature altogether political. The Bar did not move to turn out the notorious Judges years ago until the press and people had really accomplished the revolution. Yet the judicial power is perhaps the most absurd of any here. Here is the residence of innumerable rich corporations, all more or less offending the terms of their charters, all beset by lawyers and public opinion. It is by habit so paralzed at a judicial act that there is hardly ever a protest when an insurance company, or a savings-bank, or a railroad is thrown into a receiver's hands. Yet there has been reason to believe that Judges and lawyers have shared in such work from identical motives.

The worst of such men as Kelly is, that they leave behind them their creations on the Bench, painting with suspicion the most sacred functions of government; and it is quite natural that such creations should prove ungrateful. The same character resides in the Judge who may quarrel with Kelly as existed when Kelly made him.

We have a small body of Aldermen who make the Congress of New York, about twenty-two in number, composed of two fractions of Democrats and a third fraction of Republicans. The extent to which swapping and corruption have gone here is seen by two of those Republicans voting yesterday against giving their party its interest in the city.

Kelly remains Chief of Tammany Hall, although his complete deposition from patronage will test the devotion of his followers there. In some qualities of character he is not as bad as his critics. He responds to good treatment, has done many personal kindnesses, each of which offended some person they displaced; and while a good many old charges have been trumped up against him,—of taking excessive fees many years ago, when Sheriff,—they do not concern this generation, and come suspiciously late; and the parties making them have in the interim supported Kelly.

Predictions of universal municipal reform based on the action of New York is premature, because the reform here has not been begun. There has only been a change, the results of which lie in the future. Whispers about town intimate that Conkling had something to do with the city changes; but all that is so mysterious that it is too early to get the hang of it.

The annual revenue of this city is something rising $30,000,000, and the control of it and the distribution of salaries make a patronage startling. If you go into our Sheriff's office, or into any of the bureaus around the City-Hall, you will generally find a lot of men with their hats on, smoking cigars at their desks; and, whenever they do a public duty for which they are salaried, they slip over to the lawyer in the case, and intimate that his client had better pay something extra. The new officers may clean up these bureaus, and give them some dignity and efficiency; but on the 1st of January the new Mayor, whom Mr. Kelly has elected, comes into power, and he has a certain right to make official removals; and then the State Legislature, which is Republican, will probably want to mix in, particularly if the Government gets better.

All parties and factions of parties are in this management opposed to improvement and discipline. You take the the Custom-House appointees under the City Government, who are required to be running one-half of their time on political errands; and, if you make them keep their desks, you will soon find an influence in the Legislature subtle and continuous against you. In the country parts of this State regular nominations have been made for years to city clerkships, the holders thereof doing political work about Albany and the interior.

There are two opinions current in New York as to what is needed to give us a good Municipal Government—one in favor of a Mayor annually elected by popular suffrage, provided with ample powers of appointment and removal, so that he can be held to personal responsibility throughout the length and breadth of the city. This view is antagonized on the ground that popular suffrage here seldom produced good men; and that there ought to be material restrictions on the suffrage, particularly in fiscal and judicial things. Hence a part of the City Government has been by legislative-made Commission. In that way our police was regulated, and still in a measure is kept out of politics by being evenly divided between the two parties.

For fifteen years my wife suffered with liver disease, and I had paid an immense amount of money to the doctors, but without any benefit to her. Last year she began to use the Hamburg Drops, since which time we have had no occasion for the doctors.
H. LULAY, Suffield, O.

BUSINESS.

Money as High as 81 Per Cent, but Stocks Refuse to Yield.

Wall Street Comparatively Quiet—Money Closes Easier.

Foreign Exchange Heavy—Currency Shipments to the Country More Active.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Outside Operators Holding Off for the Holidays.

Weakness in Provisions, Wheat, and Oats—Corn Easier—Barley Unsettled, but Higher.

FINANCIAL.

Money was tighter, notwithstanding the large arrivals of foreign gold and the cessation of shipments of gold from New York to Chicago and other Western points. The rate was soon pushed up to ¼ per cent premium, the equivalent of 81 per cent per annum; the effect was visible in the price of foreign exchange more plainly than in the stock quotations, which refused to yield. Stringent money, however, acted as a deterrent to buying, and the market was dull. Still, there were some notable advances. Alton opened 1½ higher, at 140½, and went up on a few transactions to 143¾. More marked was the movement in C., C., C. & I., which began at 83½, declined to 83¼, and closed at 87¾. A 5 per cent dividend in February is said to be assured on this stock; 4½ per cent has been bid in Cleveland for it. Wabash was weak, declining from 43¾ to 42½ for the common, and from 81 to 80⅝ for the preferred. Coal stocks were firm. Delaware & Hudson sold at 90, but closed without any advance at 89⅞. Lackawanna made ⅝, to 104⅝, and Jersey Central ⅝, to 79⅝. Union Pacific fluctuated between 107⅞ and 107, closing at 107⅝, a decline of ⅝. Omaha preferred made ¾, to 89¾. Northern Pacific preferred lost ⅝, to 62⅝; Canada Southern ⅞, to 73¼; Chattanooga 2½, to 79½.

In telegraph stocks, Western Union opened at 81¾, sold at 83¾, and closed at 82¾, an advance of ¾. American Union opened with a gain of 2¼, at 73½, rose to 74, and closed at 73½. There was some good buying of both stocks, but no sign was vouchsafed to the hungry crowd of outsiders by which to tell whether the time had come to jump in and buy.

Money became easier at the close, when it was 1-32 per cent premium, but the easier rates did not stimulate the market. Those who own stocks now seem determined to keep them regardless of the manipulation of the money market, while the public are waiting till the bugbear of stringent money is out of the way before purchasing.

One of the rumors in circulation about Iron Mountain was that Gould had bought 45,000 shares of the stock.

The weakness of American District Telegraph Company stock is probably due to the appearance of a rival—the Mutual District Telegraph Company. This has been incorporated for similar purposes. The new company will have an advantage, its President says, over the American Company, as the latter has to pay dividends on a capital of $2,000,000, and in order to do so charged a rental for its instruments, while the new company would have to pay dividends on a capital of only $250,000, and could afford to put its instruments free of rent.

Government bonds were quiet. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 100¾ bid and 101¼ asked; the 4s were 112¾ bid and 113¼ asked; the 4½s were 111½ bid and 111¾ asked; the 5s, 101 and 101⅛; and the 6s, 104 and 104⅝. The 6s at 104 pay exactly 4 per cent net.

Foreign exchange was very dull and weaker, owing to the higher rates of money. Sterling posted rates were 479 and 482. Bankers' actual rates were 477½@477¾ for sixty-day bills and 480¾ for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 476@476½. For delivery last half of this month, 476¼@477¾. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 532½@531¼, and Marseilles 531⅞@531¼. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 533¾@531¼; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 93⅝ for sixty days and 94¼ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 92¾@93⅛; and for three weeks' delivery, the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39¾ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 39¼@39 5-16. Austrian florins, 41¼; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 29¼. Supply of bills good in Chicago, mainly against shipments of provisions.

The London *Times* of Dec. 1 states that more gold is likely to be shipped to New York; but is uncertain to what extent. On the one side currency is expected shortly to flow back from the West to the centres; while, on the other, we have in addition to the large purchases of United States securities of late two or three large new issues of bonds such as the Northern Pacific Railway scheme which has been revived, threatening, the *Times* says, "to keep us under indebtedness beyond what we may be able to discharge in the ordinary commercial dealings."

November trade returns for the Port of New York, just compiled, show a decrease of $11,627,439 in the value of importations as compared with November last year, and a gain of $4,503,305 in aggregate exports. Of merchandise exclusively the exports exceeded the imports by $4,637,298, though with specie and merchandise combined the importations were $4,601,479 ahead. The total of merchandise entered at the port is smaller than for any single month since September, 1879, and the exports of merchandise also fall below those for either of the previous eight months of the current year. During the eleven months just ended, the total importations reach $492,100,929, of which $433,093,380 was merchandise and $59,007,649 specie. Compared with the corresponding period last year, merchandise shows a gain of $132,032,844 and specie a decrease of $18,437,141, leaving a net gain of $113,595,703 in the aggregate imports. Comparing with 1878, we find an increase of $40,475,680 in specie and $171,033,530 in merchandise. The total of exports since Jan. 1 ($388,510,848) is larger than for any entire previous year. All but $7,702,310 was merchandise, and of the $380,808,538 representing the latter, no less than $373,335,431 is credited to domestic produce.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,000,000. Country orders for currency were reported rather heavier than they have been for a day or two previous. New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount. Loans were fairly active at 5@6 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent on time, with some small transactions at 8 per cent.

Local sales of securities included West Town 5s at 104¼, Chicago City Railway stock at 245, Wabash 5s at 90½, $6,000 Chicago 7s of 1894 at 123¾, and Burlington & Quincy 4s at 90¾.

On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Chicago 7s of 1893 at 120, and of the 7s of 1894 at 121¾. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '92	118	119¼
Chicago Water 7s, '94	119¼	....
Chicago Water 7s, '95	122	....
Chicago City 7s, '88	114¼	115½
Chicago City 7s, '92	118¾	....
Chicago City 7s, '94	121¼	121½
Chicago City 7s, '95	122	....
Chicago City 7s, '98	124	....
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	104¾	105½
Cook County 7s, '85	109	110
Cook County 7s, '89	114¼	115¼
Cook County 7s, '92	118¾	120
Cook County 5s, '99	107	....
Cook County 4½s, 1900	105¼	105¾
West Chicago 5s, '90	103¼	103¾
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	107½	110
West Park 7s, '91	110	112
South Park 6s, '99	107½	108¼
South Park 7s	110	111
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex	114½	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	114¼	114¾
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	105¾	106¼
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha 6s	101	....
Chicago & N. W. R. R 6s, Sinking Fund	108¼	....
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 4s, due 1919	90¼	90¾
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 5s, due 1919	103¼	103¾
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	99½	100¼
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s Chi. Div.	90¾	91¼
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	112	113½
West Division City R. R. 7s	107¼	108¼
West Division City R. R. 8s	107¾	108¾
North Chicago City R. R. Company	175	....
West Division City R. R. Company	232½	265
Chicago City R. R. Company	235	242½
Gaslight & Coke Company	192¼	....
Chamber of Commerce	71	74
Traders' Insurance Company	122	129¼
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	43

The following new securities have been placed on the New York Stock Exchange's list:

1. New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company—Prior lien mortgage, $8,000,000; first mortgage, $35,000,000; second mortgage, $14,500,000; third mortgage, $30,000,000. The stock of the Company is $45,000,000, none of which has been issued to the public. The total length of road operated by the Company is 556 miles. This Company was organized on March 24, 1880, having obtained by purchase all the property and franchises of the late Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, from Purchasing Trustees, who had bought the said property and franchises at a foreclosure sale on Jan. 6, 1880. This Company's main line extends from Salamanca, in the State of New York, a station on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, through the Northwestern part of the State of New York, through the northwestern portion of the State of Pennsylvania, and crosses the State of Ohio in a southwesterly direction to the City of Dayton, in the last-mentioned State.

2. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company—Six hundred new consolidated bonds, 6 per cent. The road has completed forty miles additional of its North Missouri Branch since June 23, and these bonds have been issued in accordance with terms of the mortgage; and

3. Jerome Park Villa Site & Improvement Company's stock. Amount, $1,000,000, which is placed on the "Free List."

Railroad bonds in New York last week were very actively traded in, but the fluctuations were comparatively slight; most of the leading issues, however, show an advance on the transactions of the week. Erie consolidated seconds were very largely dealt in, and after declining at the opening 1⅝ per cent, to 95½, rose to 98⅝, and closed at 98⅞; do funded 5s receded from 92½ to 91½, sold up to 94⅝, and closed at 93¾; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts fell off from 47½ to 44¾, and recovered to 45½; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central supplementary firsts rose from 103 to 105¼, and closed at 105; do incomes sold up from 55½ to 60, and reacted to 57; Kansas & Texas firsts rose from 109½ to 112; do seconds advanced from 71¼ to 72¾, receded to 71, and sold up to 75¼; Missouri & Ohio debentures advanced from 84 to 86½, and closed at 86; do second debentures rose 52 to 54, and receded to 51¾; Texas Pacific land grant incomes sold down from 72¾ to 71½, and advanced to 75¼. The other more important changes on the week's transactions were an advance of 3½ per cent in St. Paul firsts (Southwestern Division), 3 in St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class B; 2½ in Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1891, Lake Shore coupon firsts and registered seconds, Ohio Central incomes, and Ohio & Mississippi seconds; 2¾ in St. Paul & Omaha construction 6s, and 2 per cent in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western seconds of 1907; Kansas City & Northern real estate 7s, and International & Great Northern second incomes, and a decline of 4½ per cent in Iron Mountain first preferred incomes, 2⅜ in Wabash general mortgages, and 2½ per cent in Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western incomes.

The New York *Tribune* says:

A comparison of the last bank statement with the statement of Nov. 27 is more instructive than the usual comparison with the proceeding week. During the two weeks the loans were contracted $19,565,700,—this is accomplished and its results have been felt, so that it is not likely to be repeated. The deposits were reduced $23,141,900. The specie and bullion imports of the two weeks amount to $6,961,660, but for this sum the Assay Office up to Friday evening had given checks on the Sub-Treasury for only $4,673,168; this, with about $500,000 of the imports which was in American coin (total, $5,175,000), is all that the banks have yet received any benefit from. It appears, however, that the Sub-Treasury not only absorbed all the Assay Office checks (through the Clearing-House) but $2,820,357 gold in addition from the bank's vaults. The specie loss for the two weeks reported by the banks is $6,244,700; deduct from that sum the Sub-Treasury gain of $2,820,357 and there remains $3,424,343 as the approximate figures representing the movement of specie for the two weeks, the West and South, in excess of the receipts from the East during the same time. The movement of legal-tenders is so small (a gain by the banks of $481,700) that it is not worth taking into the calculation. The decrease in loans and in cash make a total reduction of $25,328,700 in assets, while the liabilities (deposits and circulation) are decreased only $23,323,600,—a discrepancy which indicates the receipt of about $2,000,000 in National-bank notes; this discrepancy occurs wholly between the two last statements. The total average reserves for the week—specie and legal-tender—are reported at $66,513,100, or $960,250 less than the amount held at the same date in 1879, and an increase of $18,209,100 in loans raises the deposits so that now the 25 per cent rule requires a reserve of $66,596,300 against $61,889,800, the sum required a year ago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Governments were weak and ⅛ lower.

Railroad bonds were irregular on a moderate volume of business. Rock Island coupon 6s advanced 3, or to 130, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts 2, or to 109; Iron Mountain (Arkansas Branch) firsts declined 1¾, or to 105; and Ohio & Mobile first debentures 1, or to 85.

State securities were dull and nominal.

The stock market was strong in the early dealings, and advanced ⅛ to 3, American Union, Denver & Rio Grande, and Iron Mountain leading the upward movement. This was followed by a reaction of ⅛@⅝, and later by an advance of ¼ to 1¼. During the afternoon speculation was irregular, but in final dealings a strong tone prevailed, and an advance of ¼ to 3¾ took place, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis being most conspicuous in the advance. At the close there was a partial reaction in some cases. The St. Paul & Omaha shares were strong. The preferred stock is being taken quite freely by good buyers, on account of the recent declaration of a dividend and the favorable statement presented therewith. Denver & Rio Grande was active, and fluctuated widely, advancing to 82⅝ and reacting to 80. At one time cash stock was worth ¾@1 more than regular, from the fact that the privilege of subscribing to new stock and bonds expired to-day. Central Arizona opened at 6½, rose to 6⅞, and reacted to 6, and rallied to 6½. This stock has become quite active, and speculative movements in it do not appear to be regulated by the favorable reports from the mine. American District Telegraph was exceptionally weak, and fell off 6. All cases of purchases of Denver & Rio Grande were not promptly delivered at 2:15 p. m., and after that hour about 1,700 shares were bought in under the rule for account of delinquent parties at 82⅛@83, or about 1⅛@1¼ above the price in a regular way.

The Wabash Pacific Railway Company will declare a quarterly dividend upon its preferred stock in January of 1½ or 1¾.

The Western Union Telegraph to-day reduced rates to Baltimore from 35 to 25 cents, and the tariff to a few points which have heretofore been $1 will be reduced in a few days to 75 cents. It is said that other reductions are proposed shortly, but there will probably be no general reduction immediately.

There are rumors of fresh troubles between the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central Roads because of the action of the latter Company, which yesterday made a cut of 20 per cent in emigrant tickets from this city to the West; that is, the Company now give emigrants the 20 per cent formerly allowed agents.

A committee of merchants and bankers of this city left last night for Washington for the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to immediately anticipate the January interests and redemptions, which aggregate about $29,000,000 altogether, for the purpose of relieving the great stringency in money.

The bears in the Stock Exchange claim to have full control of the loan market, and threaten to keep funds stringent the week out.

Transactions were 226,000 shares:

Canada Southern	5,000	Northwestern	8,500
C., C., C. & I.	5,000	Nashville & Chat.	3,300
Central Arizona	7,000	New Jersey Central	4,000
Lackawanna	8,000	New York Central	3,000
Delaware & Hudson	4,000	Northern Pacific	2,000
Denver & Rio Grande	5,000	Pacific Mail	34,000
Erie	17,000	Reading	3,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	4,000	St. Paul	4,400
Iron Mountain	11,000	St. Paul & Omaha	7,000
Kansas & Texas	11,000	Union Pacific	15,000
Lake Shore	16,000	Wabash Pacific	18,000
Lake Erie & West'n	4,000	Western Union	20,000
Louisv'le & Nashv'le	30..	Chicago & Alton	2,000
Michigan Central	4,300		

Money active, and ranged from 6 per cent to 6 and ⅛ per diem, and closed at 6 1-32; prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 478¼; demand, 481.

Produce exports for the week, $7,256,000.

The steamship Republic brought $242,500, and the steamship Gallia $582,000 in British gold bars and coin from Europe.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	104	New 4s	113
New 5s	101	Pacific 6s of '95	128
New 4½s	111⅜		

BONDS.

Louisiana	54	Virginia, deferred	11¼
Missouri	110¼	C. P. bonds	114⅜
St. Joe	109½	U. P. firsts	115
Tennessee, old	48¼	U. P. land-grant	114
Tennessee, new	47¾	U. P. Sinking Fund	120¼
Virginia, old	29	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	120
Virginia, new	30	C. C. & I. C. firsts	109
Virginia, consols	105	Erie seconds	97¼

STOCKS.

Rock Island	130	Do preferred	109¾
Panama	225	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	42¼
Fort Wayne	125	Do preferred	80¾
Cleve. & Pittsburg	125¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	43¾
Illinois Central	120¼	Do preferred	95¼
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	173	Iron Mountain	53¼
Chicago & Alton	143¼	St. L. & San Francisco	41
Do preferred	145	Do preferred	55
New York Central	144⅜	Do first preferred	86
Harlem	200	C., St. L. & N. O.	37
Lake Shore	124¾	Kansas & Texas	43¾
Canada Southern	73¼	Union Pacific stock	107¾
Michigan Central	117¼	Central Pacific	84¾
Erie	46¼	Northern Pacific	32¾
Do preferred	78	Do preferred	62¾
Northwestern	122¾	Louisville & Nashville	86¾
Do preferred	137	Nashv. & Chattanooga	79
St. Paul	110¼	L. N. A. & C.	44
Do preferred	121	Houston & Texas	63¾
St. Paul & Omaha	45¼	D. & R. G.	81
Do preferred	89¼	Western Union	82¾
Del., Lack. & West'n	104½	Atlantic & Pacific	53
Morris & Essex	116½	Pacific Mail	53¼
Delaware & Hudson	88¾	Adams	117
New Jersey Central	79¾	Fargo	112
Reading	50¼	American	64
Ohio & Mississippi	35¼	United States Express	51
Do preferred	88	Quicksilver	12
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	Do preferred	60
Mobile & Ohio	21	Caribou	2¼
Cleve. & Columbus	87½	Central Arizona	6¼
C., C. & I. C.	19	Homestake	29
Ohio Central	21¾	Standard	23¼
Lake Erie & Western	36	Excelsior	6¼
Ontario & Western	31½	Little Pittsburg	6
B., C. R. & Northern	69	Ontario	35
Alton & Terre Haute	32¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—At the Stock Exchange today business was rather dull in railroad shares. Union Pacific advanced from 107¼ to 107¾; Worcester & Nashua from 62 to 64; Fort Scott from 69⅞ to 70; Connecticut & Passumpsic from 86 to 86½; Ogdensburg from 22¼ to 22½; Flint preferred from 79⅝ to 79⅞; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 173¼ to 172¾, closing at 173¼ bid, 174 asked; Atchison from 143 to 142¼; Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg & New Bedford from 22 to 20¾; New York & New England from 44 to 43¾; Chicago & West Michigan from 73¼ to 73; Wisconsin Central from 15¼ to 14¾; Summit Branch from 21¾ to 21; Little Rock from 62¼ to 61½; Old Colony from 128 to 127¾; Fitchburg from 145 (dividend on) to 138 (dividend off). Ontario & Western sold at 31½, and others as before.

In bonds Hartford & Erie declined from 45½ to 45; Wisconsin seconds sold at 54; Sandusky declined from 100 to 99⅞; Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s (Wisconsin Valley Division) declined to 99¾; do (Dubuque Division) sold at 103¼; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 4s advanced from 100 to 100¼; Fort Scott & Gulf 7s from 111 to 112; others as before.

In land stocks Water-Power sold 9½; Boston at 7½; and Boylston Street at 15¼; Lancaster Mills Rights sold at 200; Bell Telephone at 93.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. first 7s	124½	Cin., Sand. & Cleve.	17¼
Do land grant 7s	120	Eastern	35¼
Do second 7s	136	Flint & Père Marquet	24
Do land 8s	120	Little Rock & Ft. Scott	61¼
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	45	N. Y. & New England	43¾
Eastern 4½s	99	Ogdensburg & L. C. pfd	75
Kansas City & L. 4s	100¼	Do common	22¼
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	115¼	Old Colony	128
Little Rock & S. Fé 7s	109¾	Pueblo & Ark	92
N. Y. & N. England 7s	113¾	Rutland preferred	28¾
Atchison & Topeka	142¼	Do common	5½
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	172¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling, 477.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Consols, 98 7-16; account, 98 11-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104⅜; 4½s, 115⅝; 4s, 117¼.

Railway shares—Illinois Central, 126; Pennsylvania Central, 64½; New York Central, 150; Erie, 48¼; do seconds, 102; Reading, 26⅝.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £131,000, all for America.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Rentes, 85f 75c.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—In mining shares, Calumet & Hecla advanced 3; Blue Hill, 1-16; Pewabic, ⅛; Atchison, 1-16. Quincy declined from 39¼ to 39⅛; Franklin from 17⅞ to 16¾. Catalpa declined 1-16; Silver Islet, ⅛. Others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez (new)	2¾	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	241	Pewabic (new)	23¼
Catalpa	1¾	Quincy	39¼
Copper Falls	15	Ridge	6¼
Franklin	16¾	Silver Islet	35

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Bullion levies an assessment of 50 cents.

Stocks closed:

Alpha	[illegible]	Mono	1
Alta	[illegible]	Noonday	1
Bechtel	[illegible]	Northern Belle	9¼
Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	6⅞
Best & Belcher	8¼	Oro	13-32
Bodie	5¼	Overman	¾
Bullion	1⅞	Potosi	1⅞
California	1⅞	Savage	2
Chollar	2¼	Sierra Nevada	8
Crown Point	2¼	Silver King	13¾
Eureka Consolidated	9¾	Tip-Top	2½
Exchequer	1¼	Union Consolidated	10¼
Gould & Curry	3½	Yellow Jack	3¼
Grand Prize	1¼	Tailer	2¼
Hale & Norcross	4⅛	Goodshaw	29-32
Mexican	6¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Starr st, 33 ft w of North Franklin, s f, 17x98¼ ft, dated Dec. 14 (B. Flynn to M. and E. M. Heiderick) ... $700
May st, 220 ft n of Polk, e f, 20x72¾ ft, improved, dated Dec. 14 (M. Snydacker to John Fitzgerald) ... 800
Bremer st, 265 ft s of Oak, w f, 20x99 ft, dated Dec. 14 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Gustav Larsen) ... 900
Thirty-seventh st, 74 8-10 ft e of Butler, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 14 (estate of K. Dolan to Ellen E. Dolan) ... 1,500
Dashiell st, 144 ft s of Thirty-fifth, w f, 24x123½ ft, improved, dated Dec. 8 (James H. Galbraith to Weber and Muller) ... 1,000
North State st, 84 ft n of Delaware place, e f, 24x99 ft, dated Dec. 14 (Philip Vogt to J. and P. Willard) ... 950
West Washington st, 270 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 30x124 ft, dated Feb. 1, 1879 (John E. Poole to Emily E. Plummer) ... 3,000
Hull st, 200 ft n of Eugenie, e f, 25x72 ft, improved, dated Dec. 11 (Anna M. Schultz to J. and M. Wehrheim) ... 1,400
Cass st, 60 ft s of Erie, e f, 40x105 ft, dated June 30 (estate of James L. Stark to Frank H. Sweet) ... 15,000
North La Salle st, bet North av and Eugenie st, w f, 20x55 ft, improved, dated Nov. 29 (Olof O. Ostrom to Elizabeth T. Rosche) ... 6,200
Belden av, 157 ft e of Lincoln av, n f, triangle of 45 ft, improved, dated Dec. 13 (Daniel Erickson to A. J. Cameron) ... 1,350
Rush st, 109 ft s of Huron, e f, 42x150 ft, improved, dated Dec. 13 (estate of William S. McCormick to Otto Young) ... 20,150
North Wood st, 100 ft n of Elk Grove, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 14 (G. A. Seaverns to J. Foskal) ... 60
West Nineteenth st, 75 w of Brown, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 29 (Isaac P. Shelby to T. and F. Schwarz) ... 1,000
South Green st, 200 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 14 (J. L. and G. B. Jacox to Theodore F. Brett) ... 4,500
Pine st, 118 feet n of Ohio, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 14 (A. M. Payne to John V. Clarke) ... 2,600
Van Horn st, 120 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 10 (C. J. Hambleton to M. Dworak) ... 325
Desplaines st, 36 ft north of Jackson, e f, 19x99 ft, dated Aug. 23 (estate of Patrick Donoghue to James Surplus) ... 3,170

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North Hoyne st, 216 ft n of Clybourn av, e f, 29 ft to alley, dated Dec. 14 ... $175

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Park av, s w cor of Forty-eighth st, e f, 132 ft to Calumet av, with 154 84-100x128 ft on s w corner of Calumet av and Forty-eighth st, dated Dec. 10 (William Klinger to O. R. Keith) ... $31,000
Forty-sixth st, 347 ft w of Wallace, n f, 25x127 ft, dated Dec. 10 (W. B. Chatfield to M. A. McGrell) ... 400
Wallace st, n e cor of Forty-sixth, w f, 41 8-10x125 ft, dated Dec. 8 (W. H. Stevens to David Belford) ... 900
South Halsted st, s e cor of Forty-seventh, w f, 75x108 ft, dated Nov. 23 (Master in Chancery to J. C. Murphy) ... 750

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS. 1880.	1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	16,114	22,270	19,928	23,261
Wheat, bu	105,650	137,563	18,393	21,369
Corn, bu	187,438	115,983	51,597	75,877
Oats, bu	84,340	37,846	41,974	13,427
Rye, bu	6,407	5,630	7,492	9,350
Barley, bu	27,406	29,444	17,877	11,375
Grass seed, lbs	120,670	128,800	148,454	224,349
Flax seed, lbs	471,955	69,650	306,898	191,300
Broom-corn, lbs	132,000	30,000	54,460	67,394
Cured meats, lbs	345,300	1,019,500	6,756,689	4,882,343
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	131	1
Beef, brls	.....	.....	688	466
Pork, brls	.....	230	856	611
Lard, lbs	282,500	406,811	1,102,303	746,875
Tallow, lbs	69,375	26,925	93,511	107,830
Butter, lbs	239,309	158,732	198,626	195,865
Dressed hogs, No	.....	258	209	5
Live hogs, No	30,880	26,065	1,889	1,778
Cattle, No	3,426	2,190	1,426	593
Sheep, No	1,169	735	137	.....
Hides, lbs	240,980	220,814	657,035	307,050
Highwines, brls	55	125	.....	50
Wool, lbs	144,512	85,866	253,859	190,530
Potatoes, bu	1,230	2,400	.....	153
Coal, tons	11,186	7,163	2,431	2,498
Hay, tons	180	110	124	22
Lumber, M	315	1,403	2,462	1,735
Shingles, M	75	2,765	400	470
Salt, brls	1,978	1,438	2,872	2,282
Poultry, lbs	61,971	.....	102,554	.....
Eggs, pkgs	49	.....	19	.....
Cheese, bxs	2,405	.....	5,370	.....
Green apples, brls	1,215	.....	27	.....
Beans, bu	1,741	.....	478	.....

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 35 cars red winter wheat, 18 cars No. 3 winter, 4 cars rejected, 3 cars mixed, 285 cars No. 2 spring, 72 cars No. 3 do, 37 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (456 wheat, of which 58 are winter); 147 cars No. 2 corn, 88 cars high mixed, 132 cars new mixed, 28 cars rejected (395 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 28 cars white oats, 28 cars No. 2 mixed, 33 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (91 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 3 do, 43 cars No. 4 do, 4 cars No. 5 do (69 barley). Total, 1,020 cars, or 475,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,692 bu wheat, 28,924 bu corn, 3,675 bu oats, 1,090 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and mostly weak. We must except barley from this statement, if that be regarded as a leading market; some people, however, think it has recently been a misleading one. It jumped up 7½c yesterday. Provisions and other grain fell back, with a perceptible lessening of demand, and it now seems as if outside parties have pretty much made up their minds to trade no more till after the holidays. In the absence of orders the local crowd was bearish, especially as there was nothing in the situation here or the news from outside to make them otherwise. Hogs were easier, which tended to depress hog product. Mess pork closed 20@25c lower, at $12.92½@12.95 seller January and $13.05@13.07½ for February. Lard closed 10c lower, at $8.32½@8.35 seller January and $8.45@8.47½ for February. Short ribs closed at $6.65 seller February. Spring wheat closed 1⅝c lower, at $1.02⅞@1.02¼ seller January and $1.03¾@1.03⅞ for February. Red winter wheat closed at $1.01. Corn closed ⅜c lower, at 39⅜@39½c for January and 44⅞@45c for May. Oats closed about ⅜c lower, at 32¼c for January and 36¼c for May. Rye was firmer, at 88⅛c for January and 87½c cash. Barley closed irregularly higher, at $1.14@1.15 for January. Hogs were quiet and closed weak at 5@10c decline, at $4.30@4.60 for light and at $4.35@4.95 for heavy. Cattle were firmer, with sales of poor to fancy at $2.00@7.00.

There was little apparent change in any feature of the dry-goods market. Trade was all that could be expected at this stage of the season, and the tone of the market remains as firm as before. In the boot and shoe, hats, caps, and clothing trade there was not much activity, but prices were well supported all around. The demand for groceries was satisfactorily active. Prices ruled firm. Coffees are in improved demand, and at the late decline there is no pressure to sell. Sugars continue scarce and firm. Teas are also held with confidence. In the dried-fruit market no important changes were developed. A good demand existed at previous prices. Fish were dull, as was also bagging. Oils met with a good demand at sustained prices. Dairy products were quoted as before. Pig-iron was fairly active and firm. Coal was more quiet.

Lumber was in good demand and steady. Stocks, though larger than usual, are said to be unevenly distributed, and the assortment of dry stuff is badly broken. Shingles and lath were steady. The hardware dealers report an unusually large volume of business, with little change in prices. Wool, broom-corn, and hops were unchanged. Hides were easier. Seeds exhibited little change, except clover, which was stronger. The offerings of prairie hay were large, and the market depressed in consequence, while timothy was sustained by a good shipping inquiry. Poulty was slow and irregular, and the same may be said of game. Green fruits were in fair city request.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the recent advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are nominal at 79½c on provisions to Liverpool and 85c do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 331,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 86,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 22,942 brls; wheat, 73,434 bu; corn, 5,650 bu; oats, 34,450 bu; corn-meal, 1,072 pkgs; rye, 5,708 bu; barley, 9,350 bu; malt, 12,000 bu; pork, 1,381 brls; beef, 3,020 brls; cut-meats, 3,756 pkgs; lard, 6,094 tcs; whisky, 557 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 1,200 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 11,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 9,299 brls flour, 1,000 bu wheat, 24,118 bu corn, 314 brls pork, 25,643 boxes meat, 3,065 cases canned meats, 11,304 pkgs lard, 320 brls beef, 522 brls tongues, 568 pkgs butter, 2,861 pkgs cheese, 550 brls tallow, 1,448 brls oat-meal, 1,250 brls corn-meal, 30,856 lbs seed, 112,032 lbs oil-cake, 60 brls alcohol, and 50 brls lard oil.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1880.	1879.
No. 2 winter wheat	718,332	187,276
No. 3 winter	123,924	65,562
No. 2 spring	4,940,766	5,644,271
No. 3 spring	419,024	476,438
Total wheat	6,412,929	6,549,665
No. 2 corn	3,021,231	1,702,825
High-mixed	657,309	640,109
Total corn	4,208,575	2,514,679
No. 2 oats	1,198,337	951,256
No. 2 white	79,266	68,089
Total oats	1,378,853	1,096,118
No. 2 rye	290,311	247,541
Total rye	297,219	289,832
No. 2 barley	110,928	274,734
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	112,556	427,318
Total barley	230,662	707,897
Total all grades	12,528,238	11,149,161

These figures show an increase during last week of 516,147 bu wheat, 372,254 bu corn, 81,213 bu oats, 34,369 bu barley, and a decrease of 1,280 bu rye. Total increase, 1,002,703 bu.

The following were the aggregate receipts of the articles named in this city since the close of last year: 3,003,974 brls flour, 21,796,330 bu wheat, 93,258,793 bu corn, 20,782,969 bu oats, 1,741,080 bu rye, 4,592,791 bu barley, 184,924,788 lbs flaxseed, 151,233,292 lbs hog meat, 62,837,205 lbs lard, 63,889,997 lbs butter, 6,623,279 hogs, 1,321,344 cattle, 317,250 sheep, 66,367,292 lbs hides, 36,480,140 lbs wool, 2,507,625 tons coal, 1,547,003,000 feet lumber, 1,141,247 brls salt.

A dealer in brewers' supplies announces by circular that he is prepared to furnish grape sugar at 2¾@3½c per lb, made especially for brewing imported beer of a light color. This bit of information is furnished gratuitously.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active early, under free offerings, chiefly on local account, the same being in sympathy with an easier feeling at the Stock-Yards. After 11 o'clock the tone was steadier, but there was little doing. Operators were favored with few outside orders, and the bulk of the speculative purchases seemed to be made by the local shorts. The reported shipments of product were large, and there was a moderate shipping inquiry yesterday.

MESS PORK—Declined 25c per brl, and closed 20c below the latest prices of Monday, at $11.75 for (old) seller the month, $12.95 seller January, and $13.10 seller February. Sales were reported of 500 brls old at $11.80 spot; 10,500 brls seller January at $12.87½@13.10; 42,500 brls seller February at $13.02½@13.27½; and 7,000 brls seller March at $13.20@13.42½. Total, 60,500 brls.

LARD—Declined 10@12½c per 100 lbs, and closed 5@7½c below the latest prices of Monday, at $8.30@8.32½ spot or seller the month, $8.35@8.37½ seller January, and $8.47½@8.50 seller February. Sales were reported of 1,850 tcs spot at $8.25@8.35; 1,500 tcs seller December at $8.25; 5,000 tcs seller January at $8.32½@8.40; 19,500 tcs seller February at $8.42½@8.52½; and 3,000 tcs seller March at $8.55@8.62½. Total, 30,850 tcs.

MEATS—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs on speculative cuts, and closed about 5c lower. Sales were reported of 250 boxes shoulders on private terms; 100,000 lbs do seller February at $4.15; 23,000 boxes long clears at $6.35; 750 boxes long and short clears, partly at $6.75; 450 boxes short clears at $6.97½@7.00; 2,100,000 lbs short ribs at $6.52½ spot, $6.55@6.57½ seller January, $6.67½@6.75 seller February, and $6.77½@6.80 seller March; 200 boxes do on private terms; 5,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 6¾c, and 350 tcs sweet pickled hams at 7¼c for 16-lb averages. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured cut, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$6.55	$3.95	$6.55	$6.80
Do, boxed	6.75	4.15	6.75	7.00
December, loose	6.55	3.95	6.55	6.80
January, loose	6.60	4.00	6.60	6.85
February, loose	6.70	4.10	6.70	6.95

Short ribs, seller February, closed at $6.67½@6.70. Long clears quoted at $6.40 loose and $6.60 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7c boxed; long cut hams, 7¼@7½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7½@8c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 6½@6¾c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7¼@7½c for short ribs, 7½@7¾c for short clears, 9½@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.50@8.00 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 6@6¼c for city and 5¾@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very dull, except one lot of 2,000 sacks taken by an exporter on private terms. The other sales were limited to 275 brls winters at $4.75@5.25; 275 brls do, seconds, partly at $4.00; and 125 brls no grade at $3.62½. Total equal to 2,075 brls. The market was understood to be weak in sympathy with the decline in wheat, and it is probable that not much more would have been done even if freight-room were not decidedly scarce, which it is. There is seldom much doing in flour for shipment during the last half of December. Export flours were quoted at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice, and rye flour at $4.90@5.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in not quite so large supply, but were weak, unless on through cars. Sales were 7 cars bran at $10.50@11.50; 8 cars middlings and shorts at $10.50@11.25; 1 car wheat screenings at $9.00; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $14.75 per ton free on board.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and irregularly weak. The market declined 1⅝c and closed 1⅝c below the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were reported to be better in tone, but private cables called them "disappointing." New York was lower, and our receipts showed a large increase, with very little going out, and 516,147 bu added to our stock in store during last week. There were fewer orders from outside than usual, and the "home talent" was decidedly in favor of lower prices. A good many inclined to the opinion that there will be little more strength from outside till after the holidays; and meantime the stocks in store are growing at a rate which is limited only by the inability of country shippers to forward the wheat. Seller January opened at $1.03½@1.03⅝, declined to $1.02⅞, reacted to $1.03, and fell back to $1.02⅞ at the close. February ranged at $1.03⅞@1.04⅝, closing at $1.03⅞. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.01¼@1.03, closing at $1.01½. Seller March was quoted 1@1½c above February, and May at 6¼c above the price for January. Spot sales were reported of 71,400 bu No. 2 at $1.01¼@1.02½; 15,800 bu No. 3 at 86½@88c; 2,400 bu rejected at 67@70c; and 14,400 bu by sample at 65@92c. Total, 105,000 bu. Hard wheat was salable at the price of ordinary spring, but commanded no premium.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in moderate request, but weak, in sympathy with spring. No. 2 red declined 2c, closing at $1.01. Spot sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 red at $1.01@1.01½; 1,200 bu long-berried do at $1.01; 400 bu No. 2 winter at $1.03; 2,800 bu No. 3 do at $1.02; 400 bu rejected at 88c; and 400 bu by sample at 90c. Total, 8,800 bu. Also, 1,600 bu No. 2 mixed at 99c.

CORN—Was moderately active, but weak, declining ⅜@⅝c per bu, and closing ¼@⅜c below the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were quiet and New York dull, while our receipts were larger, but with not so much of an accumulation during last week as had been looked for. Shippers were not inclined to do much, but there was a fair volume of trading in May delivery, a good many lots being offered, while they found ready takers at the decline. The purchases were chiefly made to fill shorts. The market was steady as compared with wheat and oats. Seller May opened at 45@45⅛c, declined to 44⅝c, and closed at 44⅞c. Seller January ranged at 39⅞ (bid)@40⅛c, closing at 39⅝c. December was nearly nominal at 39⅝@40c, closing at the inside bid. February was quiet at 40¼@40⅝c, and June at 44¼@44⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 75,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39⅝@40c; 12,000 bu new high mixed at 38c; 24,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 36¼@36⅝c; 34,000 bu by sample at 37@38c on track; and 24,000 bu do at 38@41c free on board cars. Total, 170,000 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand and lower, closing ⅜c below the prices Monday evening. The receipts were large, with moderate shipments, and the stock in store increased the past week. The market was also depressed by the decline in other grain. May opened at 36⅝c, fell off to 36¼@36⅜c, and closed at 36⅜c. January sold at 32⅝c, off to 32¼c, and closed at 32⅜c. February sold at 33⅝@33⅞c, and closed at 33⅝c. December oats were quiet at 32¼c, cash were 32½c, and rejected 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 2 at 31⅞@32¼c; 3,300 bu rejected at 29½c; 30,800 bu by sample at 31½@35½c on track; and 22,700 bu at 32@33¼c for mixed, and 33@37½c for white, free on board. Total, 60,400 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm under a moderate inquiry, with light offerings, especially of futures. No. 2 sold at 87½c in car-loads, and round lots were quoted at 88c; January sold in settlement at 88¼c, and closed at 88c bid; February was quiet at 89@89½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 87½c; 2,800 bu rejected at 58@59½c on track. Total, 5,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was active and excited, opening 5@7c higher, and weakening later 2@3c per bu. The shorts were trying to cover, and the offerings were rather free after the top was reached, many of the longs seeming to think it a good time to unload. The deal is supposed to be in a few hands. It is claimed that the line of shorts out is a small one, though probably big enough to make things lively for a few days. Some dealers say Western barley is cheap as compared with the Canadian, the latter being quoted now at $1.35@1.40 per bu laid down here. Seller January opened at $1.20 and closed at $1.15. February was $1.18 early, and $1.16½ at the close. December sold at $1.18, and the month and cash closed at $1.15. No. 3 was firmer early, selling at 88c in N. W., and closed at 83@85c. No. 4 was 60@65c. Samples were in good demand. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1.15@1.20; 3,500 bu No. 3 at 82@88c; 3,500 bu No. 4 at 60@62c; 25,500 bu by sample at 50@55c for No. 5, 62½@70 for No. 4, and 80c@1.05 for No. 3, for all on track; 2,500 bu at 63@69 83c free on board. Total, 37,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easy, closing at $1.02⅞@1.02¾ for January, and at $1.03⅝@1.03¾ for February. Sales 1,690,000 bu at $1.02 for December, $1.02⅝@1.02⅞ for January, $1.03⅝@1.03¾ for February, and $1.08¾@1.08⅞ for May. Corn closed at 39⅝@39¾c for January, and 44⅞@45c for May. Sales 300,000 bu at 39¾c for December, 39⅞c for January, 40⅛c for February, 44⅞@45c for May, 44⅝c for June, and 44⅞@45c for July. Oats were stronger, with sales of 50,000 bu at 36⅜@36⅝c for May. Rye was firmer. Sales 10,000 bu for January at 88⅛c. Mess pork closed a shade easier, at $12.92½@12.95 for January and $13.05@13.07½ for February. Sales 19,250 brls at $12.95 for January, $13.05@13.10 for February, and $13.25@13.27½ for March. Lard closed easier at $8.32½@8.35 for January and $8.45@8.47½ for February. Sales 8,000 tcs at $8.35@8.37½ for January, $8.45@8.47½ for February, and $8.57½ for March. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $6.55 for January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady, with a moderate order trade. Following is the list:

Choice hurl and carpet	6	@7
Green, self-working	6	@6½
Red-tipped, do	5	@5½
Inferior and common	3½	@4
Crooked	2½	@4

BUTTER—A firm and unchanged market was reported. Good to best grades were in active request, but the poorer qualities were dull. We quote:

Creamery	32	@35	Ladle-packed	18	@21
Dairy, choice	25	@29	Packing stock	13	@16
Dairy, fair to good	22	@24	Grease	8	@10

BAGGING—Was dull as previously quoted. Prices were firmly supported. We quote:

Stark	23		Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12	@14½
Otter Creek	20		Gunnies, single	13½	@14
Lewiston	22		Gunnies, double	22	@24
American	20		Wool sacks	38	@43

CHEESE—Only a light business was doing, though there was rather more inquiry than heretofore, the tone of the Eastern market having improved. Prices ranged as follows:

Full cream, September and October	12	@12¾
Full cream, August	9	@10
Part skim	9	@10
Low grades	3	@5

COAL—Was less active at unchanged prices:

Anthracite	$8.00	Blossburg	$6.00
Erie & Brier Hill	8.00	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	6.50
Piedmont	6.50	Wilmington	6.00

COOPERAGE—Pork borrels were quoted at $1.05@1.07½, and lard tierces sold at $1.30.

DRESSED HOGS—Were quoted easy at $5.25@5.30 for heavy lots. The inside was bid and refused. Small lots were quoted at $5 10@5.20.

EGGS—Fresh laid were quoted at 27@28c, storehouse lots at 24@25c, and pickled 20@24c per dozen.

FISH—The market was nominally unchanged. The few orders arriving are filled at the prices given below:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$6.25	@ 6.50
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50	@ 3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75	@ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00	@20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00	@15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25	@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00	@ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50	@ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00	@ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75	@ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25	@ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75	@ 1.00
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs		6.00
Codfish—Grand bank		5.00
Codfish—Dressed		8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls		7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls		5.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.05	@ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30	@ 35
California salmon, ½-brl		8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade in this branch continues to show considerable animation, though in domestic dried there is less doing. Prices ruled firm:

FOREIGN.

Dates	6	@ 6¼
Figs, layers, new	19	@ 21
Turkish prunes, old	4½	@ 5
Do, new	7	@ 7¼
Raisins, layers, new	2.30	@2.40
Raisins, London layers, new	2.75	@2.85
Raisins, Valencia, new	9⅛	@ 9⅝
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.40	@2.50
Zante currants, old	6	@ 6¼
Do, new	6¾	@ 6⅞
Citron	25½	@ 25

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8¾	@ 9¼
Apples, Eastern, new	4½	@ 5
Apples, Southern, new	4	@ 4¼
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6¼	@ 6⅞
Raspberries	28	@ 29
Blackberries, new	8	@ 8½
Pitted cherries	19	@ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	10	@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17½	@ 19
Naples walnuts	13	@ 15
Brazils	7	@ 7¼
Pecans	9	@ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair city request and generally steady in price. The soft weather is thawing out the frozen fruit and testing the qualities of the sound, but the complaints about the latter getting out of condition are few. Apples are steady. Quotations:

Grapes, per lb	7	@ 8
Apples, per brl	1.50	@ 2.00
Cranberries, per brl	6.50	@ 7.50
Lemons, per box	....	@ 4.50
Southern oranges, per brl	4.50	@ 5.50
California pears, per box	4.00	@ 5.00
Malaga grapes, per keg	7.00	@ 8.00

GROCERIES—Coffees were active and displayed more firmness than for some time previous. Buyers evidently regard prices as about down to bed-rock, and orders are coming in very freely. Sugars were as firm as before, the supply continuing meagre. Rice, sirups, spices, etc., ruled about steady. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	5¾	@ 7¼
Louisiana	5⅝	@ 6⅝
Rangoon	5½	@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	24	@28
Mocha	25	@26
Maracaibo	15	@19
Rio, fancy	16	@16¼
Rio, prime to choice	15¼	@15¾
Rio, fair to good	14	@14⅛
Rio, common	12	@12⅛
Rio, roasting	11	@11¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10⅝@10¾
Crushed	10⅝@10¾
Powdered	10⅜@10½
Granulated standard	10¼@10⅜
Do, not standard	10⅛@10¼
A standard	9⅞@ 9⅞
A No. 2	9⅝@ 9⅝
Extra C	9⅜@ 9
No. 1	8⅞@ 8¾
Yellow	7⅞@ 8½
N. O. extra white	9⅛@ 9¼
N. O. white	9¼@ 9¼
N. O. medium	8⅝@ 8¾
N. O. seconds	7 @ 8¾
N. O. open kettle	6¾@ 7¾

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	40	@42
Prime corn or sugar	38	@40
Fair to good corn or sugar	32	@34
Blackstrap	26	@27
N. O. molasses, new	45	@55

SPICES.

Allspice	19	@20
Cloves	42	@44
Cassia	21	@22
Pepper	17	@18
Nutmegs	95	@98

HAY—Timothy was in good request, No. 1 for shipment. Prairie is weaker, and it is understood that Iowa shippers are going to hold off awhile, as present prices don't pay them much. Quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ℔ ton, on track	$15.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ℔ ton	14.00@14.50
Mixed	12.50@13.50
Upland prairie	11.00@11.50
No. 1 prairie	10.00@11.00

HIDES—Were easy at the late decline. The stock is getting poor, and buyers, for that reason, are not willing to pay so much for it. Quotations:

Green-cured, light, ℔ lb	9½@ 9¾
Part-cured	9
Green-cured, heavy	9 @ 9¼
Damaged hides	8 @ 8¼
Calf, ℔ lb	14 @15¼
Dry salted, ℔ lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

HOPS—New York samples were quoted at 20@21c, and Wisconsin at 15@20c, the outside for choice. It is said that few Western hops are offered, and the bulk of the crop is supposed to have been secured by brewers.

LUMBER—Trade continues fair, being heavier than usual in December. The market is quoted steadier. Stocks here, though large, are badly broken up, especially the assortment of dry stuff. The shipments are fair. The estimate that there is over 46,000 feet of lumber sold and awaiting shipment leaves 523,000 m feet on hand here. It is not known how much lumber was sold last year and held here during December, but it was less than the quantity now held. Quotations:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	43.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	16.00
Flooring, first quality	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a good demand and no quotable change in prices except in manufactured copper. Following is the list:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℔ box	$7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 11x20, IC., roofing	6.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Pig-tin, ℔ lb	24@ 25
Bar-tin	26
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead pipe	5½
Copper bottoms, ℔ lb	32
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	27
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc, ℔ lb	8@ 8¼
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.10
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.30
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.50
Common bar-iron rates	2.30
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	14@ 15
American planished iron, "B"	10¾
American do, "A"	12
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	11@ 15
Fence wire, ℔ lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on juniata and 35 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were easy at $2.90 rates.

OILS—In this market there were no changes. Trade was fairly active, and most lines were firmly held. We again quote:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 24¼
Carbon, 110 test	16¼
Carbon, 150 test	19¾
Carbon, 175 test	21
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	21¾
Lard, winter strained	70
Lard, No. 1	60
Lard, No. 2	50
Linseed, raw	45
Linseed, boiled	53
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	50
Turpentine	52
Miner's oil	48
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	56@ 58
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23¼

PIG-IRON—A very good demand exists. Although orders are, for the most part, for such amounts only as are needed for current use, they reach a pretty large aggregate, and as indications point to a continued free movement holders entertain firm views. Following are the quotations:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$33.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	34.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	35.00
Scotch, according to brand	27.00@28.00
American Scotch, according to brand	25.00@27.00
Anthracite and coke	25.00@25.00
Silvery (soft)	23.00@28.00

POULTRY AND GAME—Fine fresh lots were salable at previous prices, but the bulk of the stock was lower, and in demand chiefly for canning purposes. Turkeys were 8@10c, chickens 6@7½c, ducks and geese 8@9c per lb. Quail, $125@1.35 per doz. Venison saddles, 10@11c per lb.

POTATOES—Were rather quiet. Larger offerings to arrive were reported, and buyers and sellers seemed to be apart in their prices. Peachblows were quoted at 70@80c, and rose at 60@70c. The receipts were small.

SEEDS—Clover was firmer, selling at $4.80@5.00, prime closing at $5.00. A sale was made of 2 cars prime seller the month at $4.90. Mammoth was quoted at $5.05@5.10. Timothy was quiet at $2.35@2.45, prime being $2.43@2.45. Flax-seed sold at $1.15@1.15½.

SALT—Was in request and steady:

Fine salt	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	1.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.00
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the decline of Dec. 10. Sales were reported of 500 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.12 for highwines.

WOOL—Dealers are filling Western orders, and a few from the East. The trade is not very brisk, but the stock is strongly held here and elsewhere. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	47@50
Coarse and dingy tub	39@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@26
Coarse unwashed fleece	30@33
Medium unwashed fleece	30@32
Medium washed fleece	40@44
Fine washed fleece	38@40
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,426	30,880	1,169
Tuesday	5,000	48,000	1,000
Total	8,426	78,880	2,169
Same last week	6,744	41,410	863
Shipments—			
Monday	1,426	1,889	137

CATTLE—Were in active demand and generally stronger. Cattle suited to the requirements of the New York and New England markets and the upper grades, such as are sought by exporters, were salable at an advance over last week's prices of 10@15c, and medium grades, though not as easily disposed of, commanded about the same advance. Although the supply was more generous than for some days previous, there were not enough cattle to satisfy the demand, the pens being well cleared by midday, while at the close only a few scattering lots, and they of undesirable quality, remained in the yards. The quality was a fair average. There was only a limited number of extra (two or three droves), but there was a liberal sprinkling of choice droves and not a large number of inferior. There were sales all the way from $2.00@7.00. A fancy lot, averaging 2,071 lbs, was bought by Isaac Waixel at $7.00. Sales to the Eastern trade were mostly at $4.00@5.00, and to the local butchers and canners at $2.40@3.00. The latter descriptions did not share in the advance noted for the better qualities, though the market showed more firmness than on the preceding day. Stockers were in demand at full figures.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	5.00@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.80@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.10
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Interior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
10	2,071	$7.00	36	1,087	$3.35
20	1,570	6.25	14	1,066	3.25
30	1,607	6.20	15	1,002	3.25
34	1,406	5.75	18	1,024	3.15
80	1,430	5.62½	34	866	3.10
30	1,511	5.62½	14	1,081	3.15
18	1,439	5.50	12	818	3.00
47	1,499	5.50	22	883	3.00
16	1,522	5.25	12	867	3.00
15	1,531	5.12½	14	1,088	3.00
47	1,410	5.00	10 stockers	683	2.95
51	1,298	5.00	25 stockers	863	2.95
104	1,364	4.92½	12 stockers	880	2.90
16	1,348	4.90	12 stockers	736	2.90
18	1,116	4.15	19	975	2.87½
17	1,221	4.35	11	818	2.75
34	1,270	4.52½	21	1,003	2.65
82	1,308	4.37½	17	983	2.65
64	1,324	4.37½	41	1,061	2.65
86	1,218	4.35	12	902	2.50
17	1,221	4.35	10	1,018	2.50
33	1,268	4.70	67	767	2.50
82	1,185	4.25	33	965	2.50
69	1,214	4.25	19	874	2.55
16	1,315	4.10	15	780	2.45
16	1,311	4.00	18	919	2.45
17	1,253	4.00	46	918	2.40
14	1,237	3.90	19	906	2.40
33	1,054	3.87½	17	1,016	2.40
19	1,275	4.12½	17	924	2.35
13	1,304	4.20	21	964	2.35
13	1,044	3.60	14	937	2.30
14 heifers	983	3.50	16	859	2.35
13	1,075	3.50			

HOGS—Trade opened dull, with prices weak and unsettled. The receipts exceeded expectations (no one seeming to look for more than about 40,000), and buyers insisted upon lower prices. Trade dragged more or less all day, and although choice heavy grades were off from 5@10c, the market for common packing and light grades closing weak at 10c off, and good to choice heavy at 5c off. Closing quotations were $4.30@4.60 for common to prime light, and $4.35@4.95 for poor to choice heavy. Inferior lots sold at $3.50@4.20. There were a few early sales of heavy at $5.00, and of light at $4.65. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 50 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
101	375	$5.00	114	297	$4.70	47	330	$4.60
43	431	5.00	121	305	4.70	46	197	4.55
54	331	5.00	56	310	4.70	60	249	4.55
168	352	4.90	43	381	4.70	22	251	4.55
93	370	4.90	42	312	4.70	36	235	4.55
44	395	4.90	46	283	4.65	59	187	4.55
41	406	4.90	122	287	4.65	54	279	4.50
100	352	4.85	55	323	4.65	36	198	4.50
200	326	4.80	60	295	4.65	21	230	4.50
30	344	4.80	57	309	4.60	47	229	4.50
50	349	4.80	23	301	4.60	114	246	4.50
54	341	4.75	77	298	4.60	58	308	4.50
53	323	4.75	67	256	4.60	76	204	4.45
52	375	4.75	90	245	4.60	62	218	4.45
45	354	4.75	54	261	4.60	630	158	4.45
60	308	4.70	105	285	4.60	34	296	4.40
55	326	4.70	37	250	4.60	106	154	4.35
50	322	4.70	55	220	4.60	31	198	4.35
92	329	4.70	50	206	4.60	123	159	4.30
48	281	4.70	119	237	4.60	61	196	4.25

SHEEP—There was a good demand from the city trade, and some inquiry for choice grades for the Eastern market, and the moderate supply on sale was taken at fully previous prices. Sales were at $2.50@5.10 for common to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65	112	$4.60	96	104	$4.60	53	145	$5.10
68	84	4.00	105	105	4.55	104	84	3.55
105	89	4.00	190	111	4.40			

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2,771 head of through, and 1,959 of yard stock; total for eight days ending this day, 5,440 through, and 3,360 local; against 3,733 through, and 3,350 local, for week before. The supply has been more liberal, but few good offering. About four loads of strictly-prime Christmas cattle, averaging 1,700, were sold here to-day for the New York market; the balance of offerings were generally common to simply good, and prices were unsatisfactory to sellers; no exciting demand, and buyers holding off. Sales for two days, 1,802 head, and prices ranging, for good prime, $5.00@5.40; fair to good, $4.25@4.80; common and light, $3.50@4.00; bulls and stags, $2.00@3.75; fat cows, $3.00@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,025; total for eight days, 31,465; against previous week, 41,415; Yorkers, $4.40@4.50; Philadelphias, $4.75@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000; total for eight days, 9,800; against previous week, 7,000; selling brisk $3.00@5.25, common to extra.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,800. Market dull and unchanged for good to extra common grades; lower sales; extra steers, $5.75@7.00; choice shippers, $4.90@5.25; good shippers, $4.50@4.80; mixed butchers', $2.50@3.45; good butchers' steers, $3.50@3.80; coarse (nothing doing), $2.25@2.50; stockers very dull, $2.40@3.00; several cars unsold, mostly common.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,500. Market steady, with good demand; sales good to choice Western sheep, $4.50@5.00; extra quoted at $5.25; Canada lambs, $5.60@5.90.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 7,000. Market dull, and prices a shade lower; sales of Yorkers, fair to good, $4.50@4.65; extra, 240 lbs average, $4.70; good medium, $4.55@4.70; light mixed, $4.35@4.45; choice heavy, $4.80@4.95; few extra, $5.00@5.05; medium quality heavy, $4.25@4.55; coarse and common, $2.25@4.00; market closed weak.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—The *Price Current* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,329; shipments, 366; market fair and steady: native shippers, $3.75@5.25; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.50; native cows, $2.10@3.25; grass Texans, $2.00@2.65; half-breeds, $2.70@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,680; market opened firm but closed weak; choice, $4.45@4.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.25@4.40.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 14.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,461; prices ¼ to ½c higher for fine grades, which is attributed to the demand for shipping cattle; common grades still at easy rates; sales choice, $7.50@8.00; extra, $6.75@7.25; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.75; Western fat prime live, $5.25@6.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,012; market somewhat improved on best grades; common grades steady; sales of sheep in lots, $2.50@5.00 each; extra, $5.50@6.75. Lambs, 4½@5½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—CATTLE—Supply light; demand very limited; values scarcely more than nominal; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 40.

SHEEP—Dull; no supply; receipts, none; shipments, 25.

HOGS—Dull; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.85@4.10; mixed packing, $4.35@4.60; butchers', $4.65@4.80; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 700.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—HOGS—Dull, shade lower; common, $3.85@4.25; light, $4.30@4.45; packing, $4.50@4.70; butchers', $4.65@4.75; receipts, 11,000; shipments, 15,000.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—HOGS—Weak at $4.25@4.85; receipts, 8,555; shipments, 900.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2,

9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 8s 2d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 8d. Provisions—Pork, 67s. Lard, 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Firm at 6 11-16@6 13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,500 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm, except corn, which is dull; new Western mixed, 5@7½c.

BEEF—Mess, 77s 6d for new.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10d.

COMMON RESIN—5s 9d.

RECEIPTS—The past three days—Wheat, 88,000 centals; American, 78,000 centals.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, firm.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 10⅛@10¼d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—34s 3d@34s 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—25⅝f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—1:30 p. m.—Weather showery. Breadstuffs firm. Corn dull.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—Wheat better tone; red winter, 9s 11d; No. 2 spring, 9s 7d; No 3 do, 9s 2d. Corn—Not much doing; American mixed, 5s 8d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn rather dull. Arrived—Wheat and corn quiet. To arrive—Wheat and corn, not much doing. Pork, 67s. Lard, 46s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 38s; S. C., 42s. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 65s. Beef, 56s.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmer. Corn quiet. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, not much inquiry.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Heavy; receipts, 22,000 brls; exports, 2,800 brls; super State and Western, $3.40@4.00; common to good extra, $4.00@5.00; good to choice, $5.10@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.10@6.00; extra Ohio, $4.40@6.85; St. Louis, $4.65@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.15.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and heavy; No. 1 3c lower; receipts, 78,000 bu; exports, 75,000 bu; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.13; No. 2 do, $1.21; ungraded red, $1.12@1.18; No. 3 do, $1.16@1.16½; No. 2 do, $1.19⅛@1.20¼; No. 1 do, $1.23@1.27; mixed winter, $1.16¾; ungraded white, $1.16@1.19¾; No. 2 do, $1.15¼@1.16; No. 1 do, $1.17@1.18; steamer, No. 1 do, $1.15@1.15¼; No. 2 red, December, $1.19@1.20; January, $1.20¼@1.21¾; February, $1.23@1.24¼. Corn active, but lower; receipts, 57,000 bu; exports, 1,300 bu; ungraded, 55@59; No. 3, 57¼@57½c; steamer, 58@58¼; No. 2, 58¼@58¾c; low mixed, 58¼c; No. 2, December, 58½c; January, 59@59½c; February, 60@60¼c. Oats heavy; receipts, 34,000 bu; Western mixed, 41@44c; white Western, 44½@47c.

HAY—Active and firm at $1.10.

HOPS—Quiet, but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier and quiet; Rio cargoes, quoted 9⅛@12¾c; job lots, 9⅛@13½c. Sugar firm; moderate business; fair to good refining, quoted 7⅝@7⅞c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice steady, with a good demand.

TALLOW—Nominally unchanged.

RESIN—Quiet, but steady; $1.80@1.85.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 45@45½c.

EGGS—Firm; for prime, 26@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; mess, quoted $13.75. Beef quiet, but steady. Cut meats dull; long clear middles, 7¼c; short clears, 7⅝c. Lard steady; prime steam, $8.75@8.77½.

BUTTER—Unsettled and weak; 14@30c.

CHEESE—Firmer; 10@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at $5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; rejected on track, $1.07; cargo rate, No. 2 red, prompt shipments, $1.18 free on board; No. 2 red, December, $1.17 bid, $1.18 asked; January, $1.19½ bid, $1.19¾ asked; February, $1.22¼ bid, $1.22½ asked. Corn steady; sail mixed, December, 56½c bid, 56¾c asked; January, 56¼c bid, 56⅝c asked; February, 58⅜c bid, 58⅝c asked. Oats firmer; No. 1 white, 47½c; No. 2 do, 46@46½c; No. 3 do, 45@45½c; mixed, 44c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Beef, mess, $11.50@12.00. India mess, $17.50; old mess, $13.50; new, $15.25. Hams—Smoked, 9¼@10½c; do in salt, old, 7¾@8c; do new, 8@8½c. Lard—Prime steam, 8¾@9c; kettle, 9@9¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet, and low grades accumulating; creamery extra, 35@36c; do good to choice, 30@34c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, tubs, 29@30c; firkins, 24@26c; Western Reserve extra, 24@25c; do good to choice, 18@23c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 31@32c.

CHEESE—Weak; creamery, 12¾@12⅞c; fair to good, 9@11c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal at 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 4,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; closing firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and December, $1.17¾@1.18; January, $1.19 bid; February, $1.22½@1.22¾; March, $1.24¼@1.25. Corn—Western quiet and about steady; Western mixed, spot and December, 57¾@58c for old and new; January, 57c bid. Oats quiet and easier; Western white, 43@44c; do mixed, 42@42½c. Rye dull at 98c@$1.02.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 31@32c; limed, 20c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar—A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18@1.19.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,374 brls; wheat, 51,800 bu; corn, 83,100 bu; oats, 940 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 43,157 bu; corn, none.

SALES—Wheat, 684,144 bu; corn, 70,500 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.01¾ cash; $1.04¼@1.03⅛@1.03¼ January; $1.05¼@1.06@1.05⅞@1.06⅜ February; $1.07¼@1.08⅜@1.09 March; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 94@94½c. Corn lower at 41⅝c cash; 42⅛@41⅝c December; 41@40⅝c January; 41¾@41⅝c February; 43@42⅞c April. Oats lower at 33⅛c cash; 35c January; 35⅛c February. Rye dull at 84c bid. Barley firm; choice to fancy, $1.26.

LEAD—Dull at 4½c.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 22@28c; creamery, 30@35c.

EGGS—Steady at 28c.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $13.00 asked cash; $13.00 January. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard nominally lower at $8.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened ⅜c lower, closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.12; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.05¾; No. 2, $1.01; December, $1.01; January, $1.01; No. 3 Milwaukee, 88c; No. 4 do, 78c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 41c. Oats lower; No. 2, 32½c. Rye higher and scarce; No. 1 87c. Barley higher but unsettled; No. 2 spring, fresh, 89c.

PROVISIONS—Easier; mess pork, $12.95 cash or January. Lard—Prime steam, $8.38 cash and December; $8.40 January.

HOGS—Weak; $4.40@4.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 27,000 brls; wheat, 112,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.02⅜; January, $1.04⅜; February, $1.07¾; March, $1.09⅝; April, $1.12. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 41¾c; May, 47c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34½c; do May, 40c; rejected, 32½c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime mammoth, $4.90; prime, $4.75; No. 2, $4.35.

CLOSED.

GRAIN—Wheat steadier; No. 2 red, January, $1.04⅜; February, $1.07⅜; March, $1.09¾; April, $1.11¾; May, $1.15⅝.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Fair demand, but at lower rates; 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; no sales. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed, new, 46¼@47c; new ear, 50c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 36¼@37c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 98c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 fall, 99@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.25. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; $8.25@8.27½. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 4⅝c; clear ribs, 6⅞c.

WHISKY—Fair demand, but at lower rates; $1.10.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Dull at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $5.00@5.25; choice fancy, $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1.03@1.04. Corn—No. 2 new, 45c; do mixed, 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 37½c; do mixed, 36c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 97c.

HAY—In fair demand at $17.00@18.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.50. Lard quiet; prime steam, $8.37½. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6⅜@6⅝c; clear, 7@7¼c.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.10.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Corn inactive; new high-mixed, 38¼@38½c; sales for May, high mixed at 43@43½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34¼@34¾c. Rye inactive; No. 2, 89@89½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 45,625 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 900 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 30,500 bu; oats, 12,125 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 66@67½c; high mixed, 68@69c; new corn, 63@65c. Oats firm; prices unchanged. Rye scarce; $1.07@1.10.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 28@30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; 9,500 sks; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,800 brls.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 23,280 bu; shipments, 8,-710 bu; lower; No. 3, cash, 80c; December, 80c; No. 2, cash, 85c; December, 88¼c; No. 1, cash, 96c. Corn—Receipts, 24,742 bu; shipments, 14,340 bu; weaker; No. 2, cash, 29½c; December, 32⅝c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; extra nominal; No. 1 white, December and January, $1.03⅝; February, $1.05¾; March, $1.07¾; No. 2 red nominal; ; No. 2 white, 97¾c. Receipts, 41,000 bu; shipments, 12,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull; car-lots old at 53½c; new, 52½c on track. Oats firm; 1 car No. 1 white at 45½c; 1 car No. 2 white at 41c; 1 car mixed at 40c, all on track. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Corn dull, weak, and lower; 65c.

BRAN—Dull and lower; 90@95c.

Others unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.02@1.02¼. Corn steady at 41@42½c. Oats firm at 33¼@35½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn firm; new Western mixed, 59c.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—WOOL—Steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 48@51c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 44@49c; combing and delaine, 45@48c for coarse, and 50@55c for fine; delaine fleeces, 34@37c; pulled, 35@48c for common and good; 50@53c for choice.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—WOOL—Quiet; prices nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 48@50c; extra, 48@49c; medium, 50@51c; coarse, 43c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 44@46c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 42c; washed, combing and delaine, 45@55c; unwashed do, 35@40c; pulled, 38@45c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; Standard white, 110 test, 11¾c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; United, 90⅝c; crude, 6¾@7c; refined, 10c for spot.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude United certificates, 91¼c; refined, 9¾c, for Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—The oil market opened at 90⅝c; highest, 91¾c; lowest, 90⅝c; closing at 91⅛c. Sales, 235,000 brls; shipments, 39,000 brls; charters, 27,000 brls.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—COTTON—In good demand; middling, 11⅝c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 7,704 bales; gross, 8,578; exports to Great Britain, 5,065; coastwise, 3,687; sales, 130,000; stock, 56,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅞@12⅛c; futures firm at 12.02c; January, 12.17c; February, 12.34c; March, 12.50c; April, 12.63c; May, 12.76c; June, 12.86c; July, 12.95c.

BUTTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 14.—The sales on the Board of Trade to-day were $30,000. Creamery butter was a shade lower, with a brisk demand. Regular sales were 25,000 lbs at 35@36c. Skim cheese was a trifle dearer, with decreased offerings. Sales of 150 boxes at 8c. The members of the Board were invited to attend the Convention of the Illinois Dairymen's Association at Marengo on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Cotton goods continue to give freely on account of old orders, and prices are firm, but current demand is light; prints are quiet and steady; white goods, piques, and quilts in fair demand; heavy clothing and woolens are sluggish; spring cashmeres and worsted coatings in moderate request.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 13.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 42c.

FIRST REGIMENT FAIR.

Prospects for a Brilliant Success.

Preparations for the grand holiday fair of the First Regiment are going forward rapidly, and are on a scale of magnificence that will do the "boys" proud, and prove highly attractive to the public. The greatest activity prevailed at the armory on Jackson street last evening when a reporter of THE TRIBUNE looked in to see how matters were progressing. Members of the several companies and the decorators, the latter employés of Messrs. Kingsley & Burghoffer, were busily engaged in arranging the booths and other apartments for the reception of the articles designed for them, and putting things into shape generally for the fair, which opens to-morrow evening.

As one enters the armory a pleasing sight greets the eye. The doorway leading into the drill-room is tastefully decorated with red-white-and-blue paper-festoons, similar to those that gave such a splendid effect in the Exposition Building at the time of the Republican National Convention. These same paper decorations, in long pieces, are hung from the ceiling, and with flags, shields, etc., here and there, give a very pretty effect. Close to the arched entrance stands a large statue of a soldier on guard, and on each side of the hall are the booths or bazaars of the different companies of the regiment, while the centre of the floor contains the cashier's booth, a neat little structure surmounted by a kingly crown wrought from

PAPER OF MANY COLORS.

At the south end of the room is the Headquarters booth,—a handsome affair, surmounted by two pyramids of drums and hung with the regimental and National colors. That booth is designed for the field and staff officers.

On the right, as one enters the main hall, is a fancy booth, very neat in design, that the "boys" have named the "Bridal Chamber," which must be seen in order to fully appreciate the appropriateness of the name. Company H will take care of it during the fair. Company E comes next in order with a beautifully-designed booth, and B follows with one in the Moorish style. D has one in the form of an old mill, the scenic effect of which is good. K Company has an Arctic booth,—an ice arrangement down in the southwest corner of the hall.

On the east side of the drill-hall, and nearest the entrance, C Company has a unique structure, wrought in black and yellow colors, with a striped red, white and black awning or canopy, giving it the appearance of a Turkish bazaar. Company G is in possession of a booth purely American in its design, containing shields, flags, and festoons of the National colors. A pagoda is next in order—a little gem in its shape and decorations—which Company I will manage. Company F has a log-cabin—not of the real logs, but an artist's imitation of them on canvas. "A" will attend to their patrons in a cavern, the "mysteries" of which will be pretty and attractive.

The booths will all be stocked with every conceivable article—useful and ornamental—appropriate for holiday gifts, and which will be disposed of at fair and reasonable prices; so that those in quest of presents can find something that he or she may require. The bulk of these goods will be

CONTRIBUTED BY THE MERCHANTS

of the city, and the proceeds from their sale will go toward supplying the regiment with new uniforms and equipments.

On the first floor there will be an art gallery, a museum, an archery gallery, cigar and flower-stands, and a smoking-room,—all free to the visitor who pays the general admission fee of 25 cents. An apartment or space in the lower hall will be devoted to refreshments.

Members of the companies and their lady friends will preside over the booths and other attractions.

All the company quarters will be handsomely decorated and thrown open to the public during the fair. The regimental band will discourse music every evening, and next Saturday afternoon and the afternoons of Thursday and Friday following. These matinées will be free of admission. The fair will continue until Christmas night, and will undoubtedly be a brilliant success in every particular.

SCHOFIELD'S REMOVAL.

Jesuitism and West Point—A Sectarian View of It.

From the Advance of this Week.

Gen. Schofield has been relieved of his command at West Point. So much is clear. It was time this were done. To have continued him longer in the Superintendency of the National Military School would have been a substantial affront to the better sentiment of the American people. With the distinctive American idea of manhood, which repudiates all caste distinction and measures every man by the simple standard of personal worthiness, he had proved himself in repeated flagrant instances to have no sympathy. The change of administration at West Point had become a necessity.

When it was announced in the papers the other day that the President had summoned to Washington Gen. O. O. Howard, with a view to his appointment to the Superintendency of the Military Academy, the popular sense of relief at the removal of Gen. Schofield was only equaled by the general and emphatic satisfaction expressed on all sides at the proposed appointment. The leading daily papers of the country, not less than the religious journals, spoke decidedly and warmly in favor of it. But that, in spite of the desperate opposition which was sure to be raised against such an appointment, the President would have the firmness to make it, those who are familiar with the history of the National Academy, and are acquainted with the peculiarities and character of the officers of our army in general, may have doubted. A Washington dispatch in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Monday says:

"It has been definitly decided that Gen. O. O. Howard will not return to the Department of the Columbia, but will have an Eastern Department. Great secrecy has been observed at the War Department regarding the particular command to which Gen. Howard will be assigned, and, in view of this unusual reticence, many officers have formed the opinion that it may be the intention of the President to retire Gen. McDowell and promote Gen. Howard to Major-General. Gen. Howard is the second Brigadier-General on the list, and it is said that the Senate would make no difficulty in confirming him. It may be remembered that Howard has been twice passed over when a promotion to the rank of Major-General was made. Gen. Hancock and Gen. Schofield were both Gen. Howard's juniors in the volunteer service, and both were made Major-Generals over his head by Andrew Johnson when he was President. It is said on good authority that Gen. Sherman, who is very friendly to Howard, is strongly averse to his assignment to West Point, and has recommended Col. Getty for that place."

But why? Why is it that there is in certain army circles and certain social circles so strong an aversion to the assignment of such a man to West Point? What Gen. Howard's personal preferences in the matter may be, the writer of this has no means of knowing. He may prefer some other appointment. It is not at all on his account that we speak. But it is because there are some facts relating to the officering of our army which it is proper the public should understand.

The fact is, Romanism has a great deal more to do with the command of the army of the United States than is commonly supposed. It is largely, if not chiefly, a religious question rather a sectarian question, which is raised, although under cover, when strong opposition in army circles is made to the placing at the head of the National Military Academy a man like Gen. Howard. A few facts will illustrate. For many years the family of Gen. Schofield have been ardent Roman Catholics. Within a few years the General himself passed from High Church Episcopacy to pronounced Romanism. Gen. Sherman may not be a Roman Catholic, but his wife—a lovely woman and a power behind the throne—is widely known for her enthusiastic devotion to Romanism, and is a favorit of the Pope. Gen. Sheridan, if not particularly devout, is in his sympathies a Catholic. Among the officers high in the staff department is a strong representation also of Catholicism. All through the War, and for years subsequently, the Assistant Adjutant-General, who had most to do with the transfer of officers and their assignment to their several posts, was a vehement Roman Catholic.

It was through the influence of Bishop Rosecrans, brother of Gen. Rosecrans, it is said, that the wife and daughters of Gen. Schofield became Catholics during the War. The dominant sectarianism of either Romanism or High Church Episcopacy has acquired its present status, therefore, by a combination of social and official influences. How far this essentially anti-republican spirit is also tacitly allied with the remnants of the defunct aristocracy of the "Lost Cause" it may be difficult to determine. But it is certain that under the Schofield and Hancock administration there had come into ascendency at West Point a concurrence of Jesuitical craft and caste prejudice which, when known, the American people will not tolerate.

President Hayes has open to him an opportunity of rare responsibility in his new disposition of the leading army officers. If, as indicated in the dispatch above quoted, the President intends to give Gen. Howard the promotion to which he was entitled years ago, and of which he was deprived by President Johnson for political reasons, and if some other officer of suitable character and right sympathies be assigned to the West Point Superintendency, it will occur to many as a fitting thing to transfer Gen. Hancock to some other Department and assign Gen. Howard to the Military Division of the Atlantic. In this case West Point would be, indirectly, under his supervision, as belonging to his command.

Louise and Lorne.

London Truth.

It is no secret that Queen Victoria was much displeased at the sudden journey of the Princess Louise to England, who quitted Canada without going through the usual formality of requesting the Queen's permission. When the Princess went down to Inverary last month, she was to have gone on to Balmoral to take leave; but having in the meantime changed her plans, and resolved to defer her departure til spring, it was intimated that, under the circumstances, she need not trouble herself to journey into Deeside. Lord Lorne may return to England for good at the expiration of three years, although his term of government is five years. When he does come home he will be called up to the House of Lords. Princess Louise has just published a "Galop," composed by herself. She describes herself on the first page as "Louise Campbell."

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NOTICE.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

OFFICE OF THE

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY,

No. 20 Nassau-st.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1880.—The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That a second assessment of twenty per cent upon the subscriptions for the new Capital Stock of this Company (authorized by the Special Stockholders' Meeting of Oct. 20, 1880), be and the same is hereby ordered payable Jan. 3, 1881, at the Company's office in New York.

Stockholders are requested to present or mail their Subscription Certificates with their checks, in order that the payment may be properly entered thereon.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

BIRDS.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, a special meeting of the Company is hereby called to convene in Parlor N at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider and pass upon a proposed lease agreement between this Company and the Western Indiana Railroad Company in respect to depot accommodations in the City of Chicago. And also to consider the question of transferring to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company the rights, privileges, and property secured to it by said lease agreement and the terms and conditions of such transfer.

CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

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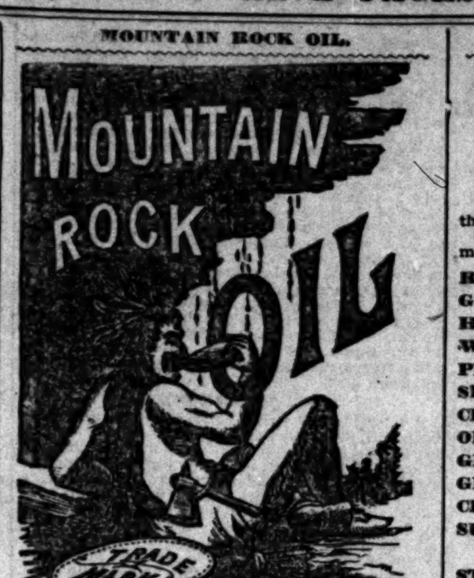

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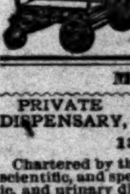

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aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 2:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:15 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:20 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bMil. Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	9:30 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	§ 4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
aLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:20 am

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	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:30 am	b 2:15 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 am	b 2:50 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 2:15 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b 7:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bAurora Passenger	4:40 pm	7:50 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 9:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	b10:55 am
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	b 6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. Gorgeous Smoking-Cars, with Revolving-Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am	§ 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am	* 4:00 pm
	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Elgin & Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:00 am	* 5:10 pm
Elgin & Byron Passenger (daily)	4:00 pm	10:45 am
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 pm	10:45 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	§ 7:20 am
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 pm	* 8:30 pm
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 8:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 am	* 6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 2:45 pm

b On Saturday night to Gilman only.

c On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:15 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 pm	* 2:30 pm

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Ex. (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 3:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	†*9:10 pm	‡*6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 8:00 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†*9:10 pm	† 6:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	* 10:20 pm	‡ 5:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket-Offices: 103 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 6:45 am	* 9:15 pm
Night Express	† 7:15 pm	‡10:25 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	§ 5:40 pm	§ 9:10 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:55 am	‡ 5:50 am
Fast Express	§ 4:55 pm	§ 7:10 am
Evening Express	† 9:40 pm	* 8:00 pm

§ Daily. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:55 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:20 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	§ 6:00 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:15 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 8:45 am	† 4:15 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	* 7:30 pm	* 7:15 am

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

CHARLES H. REED.

Arrested and Sent to Jail for Contempt of Court.

He Neglects to File His Accounts in the Irvin Estate.

Judge Knickerbocker, Weary of Delay, Uses Severe Measures.

Petition to the United States District Court for a Habeas Corpus.

Judge Blodgett Declines to Interfere for Professional Reasons.

The Writ Granted by Judge Anthony, of the Circuit Court,

And Charles H. Reed Goes Home Much Relieved.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon as Charles H. Reed, the ex-State's Attorney, was passing the corridor of the Government Building, on his way to the United States Circuit Court, he was arrested by Kirk Eastinen, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, on an attachment issued by Judge Knickerbocker, of the Probate Court, for neglecting to obey an order of the Court of Record last May, requiring him within two weeks to settle his accounts as guardian of the children of the late Samuel A. Irvin, Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Reed took the arrest in good part, and expressed his perfect willingness to go with the officer after he had a brief interview with Judge Blodgett. The Deputy agreed, and Mr. Reed dropped into the Judge's chambers, and informed him that he was unavoidably called away to the Probate Court, but would return in fifteen minutes, and then take up the Ralph case, in which he was engaged as counsel. Having made this explanation, he accompanied the Deputy to the Probate Court, and asked Judge Knickerbocker to suspend the attachment for two days, as he had an important matter pending in the United States Court, and, on its conclusion, he would file the accounts called for in the order of May last. The Judge declined to accede to his request, on the ground that over six months had elapsed since the order was entered of record, and Mr. Reed had enjoyed an abundance of time.

A whispered conversation occurred between the Judge and the Deputy Sheriff. The latter, on the application of Mr. Reed, agreed to hold him under arrest in the office of W. S. Young, Jr., while the accounts could be made up for presentation to the Court some time during the afternoon. As soon as the fact of Mr. Reed's arrest was noised abroad, and it was done very rapidly, a number of his friends flocked to the Probate Court to ascertain what could be done to help him.

The arrest was denounced as an arbitrary exercise of judicial power, as Mr. Reed claimed he was privileged by reason of the fact that he was on his way to court. Various plans for securing relief were discussed by Mr. Reed and Mr. Young and the friends who had congregated. A writ of habeas corpus was determined on as the only way of solving the difficulty, as Mr. Young, who is Mr. Reed's counsel in all probate matters, stated that it would be impossible to get the accounts in shape before Judge Knickerbocker's adjournment of court. A messenger was sent in search of Judge Beckwith to appear in behalf of Mr. Reed in

THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS,

but he could not at first be found, and when the messenger finally succeeded in interviewing him, the Judge said he was too busy with matters of great moment, and begged to be excused. Emery A. Storrs was next sent for. He came around shortly after 1 o'clock. He, too, was very busy, had a client at his office waiting for him, and could not undertake the case. An old friend then suggested Mr. W. C. Goudy. The messenger was dispatched in search of him, but failed to discover his whereabouts. Mr. Young then went to lunch, leaving Mr. Reed still in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff, who at 2 o'clock reported to Judge Knickerbocker all that had been done by Mr. Reed, and the statement of Mr. Young that it would be impossible to get the accounts ready for presentation during the afternoon. The Court then peremptorily ordered that Mr. Reed be at once committed to the County Jail. Judge Wallace, the counsel for the Irvin children, who had all along been opposed to the exercise of extreme measures, was in Mr. Young's office at the time the Deputy came in with the last order of the Court. He went into Judge Knickerbocker's office, and asked that the attachment be not enforced, for the reason that it would be to the interests of his clients not to resort to extreme punishment. The Court would not relent, on the ground that it had been trifled with long enough. Mr. Reed, on the announcement of this intelligence, became visibly affected, and insisted that he would only submit to force. He would not go willingly, as the statutes exempted him from arrest while on his way to court. The Deputy Sheriff explained the futility of any such course, as his orders were explicit and imperative, and it would be of no avail to make any resistance. Mr. Reed then consented to go, but before doing so he appeared before the bar of the Court and asked for the order of commitment.

"I have no orders to give you, sir," replied the Court. "The Sheriff has his orders."

"I am entitled to it," rejoined Mr. Reed.

"The Sheriff has the papers. I have no more orders to give. If you want any copies you can get them from the Clerk."

At Mr. Reed's request the Clerk began filling out the necessary blanks.

G. G. Gibbons, a young lawyer who had early in the day volunteered as assistant counsel for Mr. Reed, suggested the feasibility of taking an appeal, and without waiting to know from Mr. Reed whether such a proceeding were worth anything or not, rushed up to the Bar of the Court and

CLAIMED THE JUDGE'S ATTENTION.

"I desire," said he, "to take an appeal to the Appellate Court in the case of Mr. Reed, now under arrest for contempt."

"I can't grant you an appeal to the Appellate Court."

"I want to take an appeal——"

"Mr. Clerk," said the Court, "make an entry that the defendant moves an appeal to the Circuit Court, and that it is refused."

"I didn't say that I wanted an appeal to the Circuit Court, I——"

"Well, never mind, Mr. Clerk. Just strike from the minutes all mention of an appeal."

"I want to take an appeal to the Appellate Court, and I think I have a right to it under the statute," said Mr. Gibbons.

"Where are your authorities? Do you refer to the Haines case?"

"No, your Honor, but to 3 Scammon, case of Stuart vs. The People, which shows that an appeal lies——"

"Not in this case. Mr. Clerk, note that defendant prays an appeal to the Appellate Court and it is denied."

This closed the argument, and Mr. Gibbons retired to the lobby outside the court-room, where he found Mr. Reed, the Deputy-Sheriff, and a couple of reporters.

The quintet took up the line of march to the County Jail. On the way over Mr. Reed complained bitterly of the treatment to which he had been subjected. He felt satisfied that if he had not been sent to jail in so summary a manner he could have been able, with the assistance of counsel, to make an accounting and presented it to the Court during the afternoon. And then he inquired: "But how can a man make up his books when he's in jail?" This proposition he repeated several times and failed to solve it. "The heirs," said he, "of the Irvin estate are satisfied, Judge Wallace is satisfied—all the parties directly in interest are satisfied with what I have done. They do not ask for my incarceration. Judge Wallace is opposed to it. It is terrible."

"To what do you attribute the Judge's peremptory action?" queried the reporter.

"I don't know whether I ought to make a statement or not. I'll think it over. I guess I won't say anything now. It won't do any good."

By this time the entrance to the jail-yard was reached. Sheriff Mann was getting out of his buggy. The quintet stopped a moment, and Mr. Reed said:

"Well, Mr. Sheriff, I am one of your guests. I'm under arrest."

"What!" gasped the Sheriff, as he surveyed rapidly the serious countenances of the party.

"Yes; and if you don't believe it, here's one of your Deputies who will tell you all about it."

"SHALL I BRING YOU ALONG?"

queried the Sheriff, as he exhibited a brand-new pair of handcuffs; one of a dozen which he had just purchased.

Mr. Reed smiled and held out one hand. But there was no occasion for trying on the bracelets.

The stairway to the jail entrance was jammed with a not overclean crowd of people, who came to take farewell of the forty odd convicts who go to Joliet this morning.

"Make way there," shouted the Sheriff, "and let the prisoners pass through." The unwashed mob stared with wonder at the procession headed by the Sheriff and ended by a reporter.

"Harder gettin' in than gettin' out," sententiously observed Mr. Gibbons, as the Sheriff pounded vigorously on the grated door.

Immediately on achieving a breathing place in the jail office, Deputy-Sheriff Eastman made return of the commitment, and Mr. Reed shook hands with two or three of the officials whom he had known in the olden time. He then retired with Mr. Gibbons into the Jailer's private room. The twain ensconced them in chairs at the desk; Mr. Reed pulled from his pocket an unfinished document and the two gentlemen discussed the habeas-corpus question. This discussion, which was occasionally interrupted by the scratching of a pen in Mr. Reed's hands, lasted for fully half an hour. Then the door was opened and Mr. Gibbons made a hurried exit for the South Side. He had in his hand a roll of manuscript.

A TRIBUNE reporter seized the opportunity for a formal interview with Mr. Reed. His hopes of getting to the bottom of the case from the guardian's standpoint proved deucedly ephemeral. Mr. Reed had no statement to make. His counsel had prepared papers which might secure his release from confinement, and that was the only subject which then troubled him.

The reporter, finding his occupation at the jail about exhausted, said good-by, and proceeded to the chambers of Judge Blodgett, where he found Mr. Gibbons.

"What result?" queried the scribe.

"Nothing. I have given the Judge the papers, but he has not yet read them."

"What's their character?"

"It is an application for a habeas corpus."

The Judge was busily engaged in formulating a legal document. The counsel and the reporter waited and maintained deep silence.

Finally the Judge wheeled around in his chair and read the petition. It recited that the petitioner, Charles H. Reed, was a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also of the Supreme Court of this State; that as such he was entitled to the privileges of the statute which

EXEMPTS FROM ARREST

all attorneys going to or coming from court; that he was the only counsel for William J. Ralph and Matilda Ralph, who were on trial in the United States District Court on the charge of perjury and subornation of perjury; and that as such counsel he was arrested while going to court on a process issued from the Probate Court of Cook County, the copy thereof being duly annexed. He therefore prayed that the United States District Court would order his body brought before it that justice might be done, etc.

"What's the law?" queried the Judge.

"If you please, your Honor, it is in the revised statutes of this State," and then the counsel proceeded to read the section.

The Court listened patiently, and at the termination of the reading said:

"I'd rather not interfere in this matter. It is a question of contempt. Every Court is the sole judge of its contempt. I would not like to have any other Judge interfere in one of my contempt cases, and I don't feel like meddling with those of others. No, I can't interfere with it."

"But, your Honor, the law says——"

"Yes. I know all about the circumstances of the case. Mr. Reed came in here about a quarter to 10 and said he had to go to some court, and would be back in fifteen minutes. I waited for him an hour and he didn't come. No, I can't interfere."

Mr. Gibbons folded up the petition and hurried back to the County Jail.

The following are the orders of the Probate Court in the matter of the contempt and attachment:

ORDER FOR ATTACHMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1880.—In the matter of the guardianship of Arthur Irvin, Eugene Irvin, Mary Irvin, and Willie Irvin, minors:

Upon an inspection of the records herein, it appearing to the Court that Charles H. Reed, guardian of Arthur Irvin, Eugene Irvin, Mary Irvin, and Willie Irvin, minors, has refused and failed to comply with the order of this Court, entered herein on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1880, requiring him as such guardian to file his account with his said wards in this Court on or before the 17th day of May, A. D. 1880, and to settle his said account on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1880, at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., it is therefore ordered by the Court that a writ of attachment be issued under the authority and seal of this Court, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, commanding him to arrest the said Charles H. Reed, guardian as aforesaid, and bring him before this Court instanter to show cause, if any he has or can show, why he should not be punished for contempt of this Court, for so refusing and failing to comply with the requirements of the said order of this Court of May 3, 1880, as aforesaid.

THE ATTACHMENT.

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.: The People of Illinois to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

We command you to take Charles H. Reed, guardian of Arthur Irvin et al., minors, and him safely keep, so that you have his body forthwith before the Probate Court of Cook County, at a term now holden at the Probate Court room, No. 77 Clark street, in the City of Chicago, to answer the people of the State of Illinois for a contempt of court in not complying with an order of Court entered of record May 3, A. D. 1880, requiring him as such guardian to file an account on or before May 17, A. D. 1880, and to settle his accounts May 20, A. D. 1880, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., having been duly served with process by the Sheriff of Cook County. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness, Seth F. Hanchett, Clerk of said Probate Court and the seal thereof, at Chicago, in the county and State aforesaid, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1880.

SETH F. HANCHETT, Clerk.

On the back of the attachment was the following:

"Executed the within by arresting the within named Charles H. Reed, leaving him before the Court this 14th day of December, 1880.

"O. L. MANN, Sheriff.

"By K. N. EASTMAN, Deputy.

"Filed Dec. 14, 1880."

ORDER OF COMMITMENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1880.—In the matter of the guardianship of Arthur Irvin, Eugene Irvin, Mary Irvin, and Willie Irvin, minors:

This day came Charles H. Reed, guardian of Arthur Irvin, Eugene Irvin, Mary Irvin, and Willie Irvin, minors, in custody of the Sheriff of Cook County, by virtue of a writ of attachment issued under the authority and seal of this Court, on the 9th day of December, 1880, and the said guardian failing and refusing to show any cause why he has not complied with the order of this Court, entered herein on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1880, requiring him to file his account as such guardian with his said wards in this Court on or before the 17th day of May, A. D. 1880, and to settle his said account on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1880, at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., it is therefore ordered that said Charles H. Reed, guardian as aforesaid, be and he is hereby adjudged guilty of contempt of this Court for so failing and refusing to comply with the requirements of the order of this Court as aforesaid, entered herein on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1880, and that he, the said Charles H. Reed, be committed to the common jail of Cook County, Illinois, until he does comply with the requirements of the said order of May 3, 1880.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The facts in this case, as appear from the records, and which have been published at various times and in part, are as follows:

Oct. 11, 1874, Samuel A. Irvin died, and the 16th of the same month the will was proved and admitted to record. The will, which is dated Jan. 10, 1874, leaves all his property in equal shares to his children, Arthur C., Eugene A., Mary M., Willie A., and Alice C., the last of full age at the time of his death. By the terms of the will Charles H. Reed and Jacob Rehm were made executors, with full power to buy and sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the estate as might seem best for the heirs. By the terms of this same document all security on their bond is waived. Letters testamentary were granted Oct. 16, the same day in which the will was proved. The appraisement, which was approved Dec. 11 of the same year, shows personal (appraisable) property to the value of $1,033.74. The inventory as filed by the two executors and approved at the same time shows property making a total of $45,000, as follows: Cash in bank, $6,163.57; promissory notes, $21,250; insurance policy, $2,000; real estate, consisting of lot and two frame houses corner of Ellis and Lake avenues, from $20,000 to $25,000.

Aug. 10, 1875, Jacob Rehm filed his petition praying to be excused as an executor, alleging as his reason therefor that his private business needed all of his attention. His petition was granted Nov. 5 of the same year, and the following voucher recorded, which relieves him of all responsibility in the matter:

"I, Charles H. Reed, one of the executors of the last will and testament of Samuel A. Irvin, deceased, do hereby acknowledge the receipt of all moneys, assets, and effects of the estate of said deceased that have heretofore been in the hands of Jacob Rehm, the other executor of said estate, and certify that I now hold in my possession all the assets of said estate of what kind soever. CHARLES H. REED.

"Nov. 5, 1875."

In the executors' account, approved at the same time, for taking charge of $9,832.51, outside of the real estate, the executors retain as compensation $595, although the attorneys' fees only amount to $75 for the same period. After accounting for various small claims allowed and paid, and passing to the minors' estate, the award of $1,660, and paying Alice C. Irvin her children's award of $415, the account is balanced with the entry, By balance due the estate in the hands of Charles H. Reed, $6,603.03. This account was approved by W. M. R. Wallace, as Judge of the County Court. Nothing further was done in this estate until Oct. 12, 1878, when a citation was issued requiring Charles H. Reed to present his final account, and made returnable Oct. 17, five days after. No attention was paid to this summons, and Jan. 10, 1879, the following order was made by Judge Knickerbocker:

"In the matter of the estate of Samuel A. Irvin, deceased:

"It appearing to the Court from an inspection of the record that Charles H. Reed, executor of the last will and testament of Samuel A. Irvin, deceased, has been duly cited to present his final account with said estate, and that he has failed and refused to answer the said citation; that four years have elapsed since the issue of letters testamentary on said estate; it is therefore ordered that within five days from the service of a copy of this order upon him the said executor present to this Court his final account with said estate for approval."

THE FIRST ATTACHMENT.

No notice was taken of this order, and accordingly an attachment was issued April 29 and placed in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff and made returnable forthwith, but the matter was continued on the promise of Mr. Reed to present his account as soon as his attorney, William S. Young, could prepare it.

The other chapter in the case dates from the death of Mrs. Irvin, and, as in the minors' estate, Reed having been created guardian of the children, by the terms of the will, together with Jacob Rehm, who was excused from the guardianship at the same time that he resigned his trust as executor. The letters of guardianship are dated Dec. 9, 1874. Again there is the bond for $90,000, and again without sureties. The inventory shows the same property as scheduled in the parent's estate, of which each of the wards is entitled to a one-fifth interest, subject to the costs of administration, an item not to be neglected, for the costs in this case will be heavy indeed. The award to the four minors was $1,660, and Nov. 26 were presented the accounts of the guardians, which were final as regards Jacob Rehm. Each minor is charged in the individual accounts with $415, being one-fourth of the award. In the account of Arthur C. Irvin the amounts paid out for education, clothing, board, traveling expenses, etc., as per the accompanying vouchers is $787.96, leaving a balance due the guardians on this account of $372.96. With William A. Irvin the balance is $29.28, with Eugene A. Irvin $240.14, and with Mary M. Irvin $55.06. The general account of these minors is as follows: Dr. to four-fifths of minors' award, $1,660; Cr. amount paid Clerk of County Court, $2.40; taxes for 1874, $316.37,—total expenditures as shown by above individual accounts, $1,980.11; total, $2,298.88, balance due guardians. Jacob Rehm is given a receipt in the minors' estate similar to that given above, and Reed assumes the entire responsibility. Since this account, dated Nov. 26, 1875, not a paper, account, or document of any kind has been filed.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER.

A reporter saw Judge Knickerbocker after the Court adjourned for the day, and asked him if he had anything more to say about the matter than he had already said in his judicial capacity. His Honor said he had not; what he had said was on record; he had endeavored to have Mr. Reed make out an account, and had given him ample time to do so. Mr. Reed had been frequently cited, but the Court never could get him before the bar without an attachment. It was the second time during his term on the Bench that he had been obliged to issue an attachment. The duty was not a pleasant one, but the officers of the Court and all others must obey its orders.

JUDGE WALLACE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Judge Wallace yesterday afternoon. The Judge is one of the lawyers for the heirs. When the writer began to interrogate, the Judge asked that the whole subject be treated as lightly as possible, "Because," said he, "if Mr. Reed is crushed there is a strong probability that the children will get nothing at all."

"How much does the deficit amount to?"

"About $15,000 or $20,000."

"Has he been making any effort to pay up the amount?"

"Yes, he has been paying $50 or $100 at a time."

"And you think the result of an exposure will be to destroy the probability of receiving any of this deficit?"

"Yes; unless Mr. Reed can get some of his friends to make up the sum, and I don't think any of his friends will do that. He has no money. He has been very irregular in keeping his accounts. I think, however, he will comply with the order of the Court, and hand in his account, now that he sees the Judge of the Probate Court means business."

W. S. YOUNG, JR.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE, in conversation with Mr. W. S. Young, Mr. Reed's attorney in the matter, obtained the following information:

On the 3d of May last Mr. Reed appeared in court with Mr. Young and disposed of the account in the matter of Mrs. Matilda S. Irvin, mother of the children for whom Mr. Reed is guardian. At that time Judge Knickerbocker entered an order about as follows: It appearing to the Court that no account had been filed in the Irvin minor estate since 1875, he ordered Mr. Reed to file an account on or before May 20, at which time the hearing of the same was to come up. Since that time Messrs. Young and Reed have appeared before Judge Knickerbocker in relation to that and other matters in the Irvin estate. About ten days ago, or just after the return of Mr. Young from the East, Judge Knickerbocker spoke to the latter about the accounts. Young then wrote to Mr. Reed, saying that the latter should call and see about the business, and was informed that he was engaged in the trial of the match-bond cases in the United States District Court and could not do so. An attachment was issued for Mr. Reed last week to show cause why he should

NOT BE HELD FOR CONTEMPT

of Court for not complying with the order of May 3. Mr. Young saw Judge Knickerbocker shortly afterwards and told him that Mr. Reed was engaged in the United States Court, and he had not replied to his (Young's) letter.

Yesterday morning a Deputy Sheriff executed a writ of attachment while Mr. Reed was engaged in the United States Court, and brought him over to the Probate Court. Mr. Young was very busy at the time Mr. Reed came in, and soon afterward went into Court and asked for time until this morning, which was refused. The Deputy Sheriff had Mr. Reed in custody in Mr. Young's office until 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Young went to dinner, and when he returned he went into Court and was told by Judge Knickerbocker that he had ordered Deputy Sheriff Eastman to execute the writ. The Deputy had told the Judge that they (meaning Messrs. Young and Reed) were not doing anything toward making up accounts, but were advising as to the propriety of securing Mr. Reed's release by habeas corpus, and that he (the Deputy) was tired of sitting around in the building with Mr. Reed. Mr. Young informed the Judge that it would be impossible to make up the account without the presence of Mr. Reed, whereupon the Judge said that Mr. Reed had had time to make out the account, and that if Mr. Young could not get along without him he could not help it.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR A WRIT.

When Mr. Gibbons returned to the jail and communicated the unwelcome news that Judge Blodgett had declined to issue the habeas corpus, Mr. Reed made himself as comfortable as possible in the private office of the jail. He did not, however, relish the idea of staying there all night. There were with him Gen. Mann and Mr. Givens when a TRIBUNE reporter dropped in early in the evening. Mr. W. S. Young, Jr., one of his counsel, came in afterwards, and the situation was talked over in all its bearings. In their opinion Judge Blodgett's refusal did not exhaust all means of relief, for there remained the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts. Mr. Young drew up a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, setting forth in brief that Mr. Charles H. Reed was held in custody for an alleged contempt of court, and that he had been placed in durance by the Hon. J. C. Knickerbocker, Judge of the Probate Court, and was then deprived of his liberty by being held in the custody of the Sheriff of Cook County. He asked for the writ on the ground that Judge Knickerbocker had issued an order upon Charles H. Reed commanding him to make a report of his doings in a certain estate of which he was administrator, in May last, and the time for that return not having been extended, the Court lost jurisdiction and therefore had no power to commit for contempt. The petition further alleged that Charles H. Reed, as an attorney at law, was privileged from an arrest, being in the discharge of his duty to a client; that he was arrested at the door of the United States Court room, clearly in violation of the statutes and of common law, being at that time on his way to defend a client to be tried before Judge Blodgett; and, also, that the statutes of the State of Illinois especially exempt attorneys from arrest in coming and going from court, and the placing of an officer of the State to arrest him there was in violation of that express statute.

JUDGE ANTHONY

had remained down town in order to hear the argument upon the petition. He heard it in chambers about 8 o'clock last evening, and at 9:30 Mr. Young and Mr. Gilbert G. Gibbons marched into the jail with the following writ of habeas corpus:

"CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—*The People of the State of Illinois to the Sheriff of Cook County:* You are hereby commanded to have the body of Charles H. Reed, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever, and said Charles H. Reed shall be called or charged before me, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, on the 18th day of December, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., to be dealt with according to law, and have you then and there this writ, with a return thereon of your doings in the premises; and, in the meanwhile, you are ordered and directed to admit the said Charles H. Reed to bail in the sum of $1,000, with good security to be approved by you for his appearance on said day before me.

"ELLIOTT ANTHONY,

"Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County."

This writ was handed to Sheriff Mann, who, with Mr. Reed, had just made a frugal supper on some raw oysters. Mr. Gibbons at once prepared a bond for $1,000, which was signed by Robert C. Givins, the real estate man, and Philip Steinmuller. Mr. Reed was then released, and departed at once for home in a carriage. During the evening Mr. Irvin called at the jail and had a long and pleasant talk with Mr. Reed, and he said that there was no desire whatever upon his part, or that of the other heirs, to persecute or prosecute him.

Mr. Reed stated to the reporter that he had neglected to render the account asked for, but it was wholly through carelessness upon his part. He would have made out the report yesterday, but the Court would give him no chance to do it. He would now prepare and present his report forthwith. He had nothing to say as to the action of Judge Knickerbocker in the premises, except that it was arbitrary to a degree, as he thought, unnecessarily harsh. So far as he (Reed) was concerned, he was not at all afraid of the result.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER'S VIEWS.

A reporter half an hour later communicated the news to Judge Knickerbocker at his front door.

"What are the grounds?" asked the Judge in an interested way. "That he was an attorney?"

"That's one of them; that he is an attorney, and, as such, is exempt under the statutes from arrest while returning to and from court."

"I had no knowledge of his being engaged in court. Mr. Reed has not been in my Court for a year, except under attachments. The fact that he was engaged in a case was not mentioned to me. When I asked him what reason he had for not rendering this account, he said it was partly because he had been busy in trying cases, partly because he had been sick, and partly because of his negligence. After the order had been made and delivered to the Sheriff to commit him, one of his counsel said that Reed was engaged in a case in court. I told him I had no knowledge of that."

"The other ground, Judge, is that the rule was issued in May last, has not been extended, and that your jurisdiction over him, therefore, no longer exists."

"That won't do. That rule is in force until obeyed. We continue all matters not determined until the next order of Court on a general order, and if all such proceedings were not so continued, then half the business of the Court would lapse every term because it is impossible to transact it."

"What are your views, Judge, as to Judge Anthony's jurisdiction or want of jurisdiction in the matter?"

"That is a matter about which I do not care to express any opinions, but the Supreme Court of California in a late opinion has decided that, if the Probate Court's jurisdiction of the person and the subject matter would commit a defendant for contempt its decision is final, and will not be examined by a superior court on habeas corpus. And the Supreme Court of Louisiana have decided substantially the same thing in a late decision."

"Will you take any further steps in the matter by rearrest or anything of that sort?"

"I have nothing to do with it now. The matter now rests with the Circuit Court. If he is discharged there that will be a question for further consideration."

With this the interview at the front-door terminated.

ILLEGAL FEES.

Justices of the Peace Who Charge for Criminal Warrants.

Some of the Curious Reasons Assigned for Thus Acting.

The Bill of Rights of the State Constitution asserts, as the sentiment of the people, that every person "ought to obtain by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay." The provision of law that a person who, on account of injury done him, wants to swear out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace for the arrest of the aggressor, shall not have to pay the Justice any fee therefor, is to carry into effect to a certain extent the above-quoted provision.

Notwithstanding this, a number of the Justices who deal out the law in homeopathic doses in the County of Cook have seen fit to take advantage of the ignorance of those who seek their aid, and have put a price upon warrants issued in criminal cases. The Constables, taking the hint from their superiors, have also defied the statutes of the State of Illinois by charging a fee for serving these warrants. Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter called on the South and West Side Justices of the Peace to ascertain their practice in this matter.

JUSTICE SCULLY

said he issued as few criminal warrants as possible, and directed all applicants for them to the Police Court; but, when obliged to issue one himself, he never made any charge for it, as he knew he could not legally collect a fee. In city cases, such as disorderly conduct, assault and battery, etc., when the city is the plaintiff and the Justice had final jurisdiction, he charged a fee of $1, as he was entitled to do under the ordinances. He believed all his Constables charged fees for serving criminal warrants, and he thought this was right, as they could not be expected to work for nothing.

Justice Morrison said he never made a charge for a criminal warrant, as he knew it to be illegal.

JUSTICE DEMARS,

the French gentleman who acts as arbiter in the petty quarrels of his countrymen residing in Chicago, told the reporter that his practice with a marriage and a criminal warrant was the same,—he always told the party to give him whatever they pleased, and never demanded any regular fee.

On the South Side Justice Summerfield echoed the sentiments of Justice Morrison, although he said many persons insisted on paying some fee. His Constables charge a fee according to the distance they are obliged to travel, and have no fixed charge.

JUSTICE HAMMER

said he demanded no regular fee for criminal warrants, knowing that he had no legal right to do so, but if a person offered him a fee he took it with the full consciousness of having earned it. Very often he was occupied three or four days on a criminal case and never received any payment for his time. He thought this was wrong, and he hoped the next Legislature would do something to remedy it.

JUSTICE PRINDIVILLE

said he generally made a charge of $2 when he issued a criminal warrant,—$1 for himself and $1 for the Constable. However, if any one ever made an objection to this charge he would take no fee at all. He thought the Justices should be paid something for their time when trying a criminal case, as it often took days and sometimes weeks, and he believed all the Justices made a practice of charging as he did.

JUSTICE MEECH

was just collecting $1 from a wronged individual who had applied for a warrant as the reporter entered his office. When questioned about it, he held that his charge was perfectly legal, and was authorized and fixed by the statute, as follows: Making out complaint, 35 cents; issuing warrant, 25 cents; docketing case, 15 cents; final disposition, 15 cents; total, $1. He said if the complaint was made out and brought to him to sign, there would be no such charge. His Constables always took a fee of $1, if not more.

Justice Brown declared he never made any charge for a criminal warrant. The Constables in his office make it a point always to get all they can.

JUSTICE BRAYTON

said he did not cater for criminal business, as it did not pay, but he did not usually charge for a criminal warrant when he issued one. If the complaining witness appeared to be in good faith he never demanded any fee, but very often a man tried to use a criminal warrant in the collection of a bill by intimidation, or something of that sort, and in such cases he asked for a fee. The demand usually scared off the plaintiff.

THE CONSTABLES

have no regular fees in these cases, and they generally fix their figures according to the length of their patron's pocketbook, taking all they can get. Very often they are paid $5, and even $10, to serve a warrant.

From the indications it would appear that that clause in the statutes referring to the regular and legal fees of a Justice of the Peace has been totally disregarded by some of the disciples of the blind goddess who occupy "one-story backs" in this city. Hereafter it will be well for all persons who have suffered a wrong at the hands of a fellow-man, and who seek redress in the "Justice shops," to consult the law before they place themselves in the hands of either Justice or Constable.

As things now stand, it is too often the case that a person who has been assaulted or robbed, and who has not enjoyed that measure of protection which the laws guarantee to all, and which others do possess, is compelled, in order to secure redress, to buy it of Justice and of Constable. It is curious that a man who has been robbed of all he has should be forced to borrow a couple of dollars to buy justice, or else have to submit to his loss. Yet such things have happened.

WED, NOT WON.

The Bride of an Hour Enmeshed in a Second Love.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 12.—The latest real romance has been enacted right here on the placid Maumee, and ended on Friday with the return to a city of Southern Ohio of a bride of a fortnight. For the benefit of the novelist who will at some time put it into a story, your correspondent just throws the main facts together: Miss May W. is a petite brunet of 19, from the handsome little City of Dayton. Some time, in a not-far-remote past, she was met, loved, and won by a young attorney of Cincinnati, named Charles S. F.,—the same who has been having trouble about ballot-box stuffing,—and they were engaged to be married. For some time Miss W. has been visiting in Toledo, and has, it is said, set more than one heart to aching. In fact, she has been much sought and very much admired. It is believed that rumors unsettling to the mind of Mr. F. reached Porkopolis,—at any rate one frosty morning a few days ago he arrived, and called upon his affianced. He was evidently determined to make the arrangement solid, for, an hour later, they took a train to Michigan, that delectable land where marriage licenses are unnecessary, and were married at Morenci, returning by the first train. For that evening Miss W. had an engagement for the Brady House charity ball with a gentleman understood to be much in love with her. Her husband of a few hours said good-by and took the first train for Cincinnati, and she went to the ball. Next night she went to another party with a young man who, before parting, laid his heart at her feet. Next came telegrams from Cincinnati asking when she would be home, but she seemed loth to go. More urgent messages followed, and finally one to her hostess, urging her to send the lady home to her husband. This was surprise enough to the hostess. "All's well that ends well."

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were in session to-day. The answer made by the Illinois Central to the complaint of Palmer, of Onarga, was referred to Mr. Palmer. The case of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad was disposed of by adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, from the evidence submitted in this case and a consideration of the reports of the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad Company on file in this office, said railroad is not, in the opinion of this Commission, now properly in the fifth group of railroads, but that it would not be proper to place it, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, in the first group, and that the determination of the group to which the road should be raised be deferred until the road is reached in its regular order during the revision of the schedule now in progress.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Commission the contract to transport coal now existing between the Rock Island & Mercer County Railroad Company and the Coal Valley Mining Company is contrary to public policy, and should be terminated.

It appears that there are but three first-class roads in the State that charge two and one-half cents per mile for passengers, and the petitioners in this case evidently made a mistake in asking that the road should be grouped in the first class.

COMMON WEALTH.

Itemized Statements Showing the Citizen Where It Goes To.

The Shekels in the Strong Box at Springfield Oct. 1 Amounted to $2,468,606.

Cost of Running a Winter Session of the Legislature into June.

How the Scheme to Stand Sponsor for Town Bonds Has Worked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—Advance sheets of the biennial report of the Hon. Thomas B. Needles, Auditor of Public Accounts, have been received from the hands of the State Printer. The report covers the two years ending Sept. 30, 1880, and gives a detailed statement of all the financial transactions of the State during that period. Following is a condensed summary of the

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

of the State Treasury during the two years:

Fund.	In Treasury Oct. 1, 1878.	Receiv'd fr'm Oct. 1, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1880, inclusive.	Disburs'd fr'm Oct. 1, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1880, inclusive.	In Treasury Oct. 1, 1880.
Revenue	$1,750,503.67	$3,322,146.66	$3,639,038.59	$1,433,611.74
State School	275,432.77	2,062,710.23	2,021,240.78	316,902.22
Military	7,214.58	138,216.92	127,444.29	17,987.21
Illinois Central Railroad	124,821.83	660,467.23	587,287.45	198,001.61
Delinquent land tax	331.06	....	....	331.06
Illinois River improvement	367.99	....	367.99	....
Unknown and minor heirs	6,981.22	550.82	78.57	7,453.47
Aggregate State funds	$2,165,653.12	$6,184,091.86	$6,375,457.67	$1,974,287.31
Aggregate local bond funds	423,740.37	2,291,057.23	2,220,478.02	498,319.58
Total	$2,589,393.49	$8,475,149.09	$8,569,935.69	$2,468,606.89

In order to arrive at the actual receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury during the period for which this report is made, it will be necessary to deduct from the foregoing aggregates the sum of $55,824.63, being the amount of transfer and refunding warrants drawn on account of overpayments made on Collectors' accounts and in transferring $25,000 from Revenue to Military Fund under the provisions of the Military Code, approved May 28, 1879.

THE AMOUNT OF THE WARRANTS DRAWN

on the State Treasury during the two years was $8,583,909.39, which may be classified as follows:

Legislative	$ 295,040.27
Executive	278,280.12
Judicial	557,994.20
Educational	2,273,053.76
Charitable	1,417,072.72
Penal and reformatory	568,917.28
Agricultural and piscicultural	45,296.50
Commerce	57,141.41
Military	218,367.80
State indebtedness	587,287.45
Refunding and transfer warrants	55,824.63
Monumental	13,125.00
Local Bond Fund disbursements	2,216,429.67
Minor heirs'	78.57
Total	$8,583,909.38

THE BALANCE OF ALL FUNDS

in the State Treasury Oct. 1, 1880, is shown in the following statement:

TRUST FUNDS.

Local Bond Funds	$494,319.58
Unknown and Minor Heirs' Fund	7,453.47
Delinquent Land Tax Fund	331.06
	$502,104.11

STATE FUNDS.

General Revenue Fund	$1,433,611.74
State School Fund	316,902.22
Illinois Central Railroad Fund	198,001.61
State Military Fund	17,987.21
	$1,966,502.78

THE AUDITOR

makes the following estimate of the expenses of the State Government from Oct. 1, 1880, the date of his report, to June 1, 1881, the date at which the appropriations to be made by the next Legislature for the ensuing two years will become available:

For the pay of members and officers, and expenses of the Thirty-second General Assembly; the Executive Departments, for pay of officers, clerk hire, office expenses, etc., and for the Judicial Department, for salaries of Judges and attorneys, and expenses of the Supreme and Appellate Courts	$ 603,369.73
For balance of appropriations to State charitable and educational institutions	741,952.99
For payment of State debt and interest thereon	290,000.00
For balance of miscellaneous appropriations, including Board of Public Charities, Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, State Board of Equalization, State Horticultural Society, State Agricultural Society, Historical Society and Natural History Museum, conveying convicts to the Penitentiary and Reform School, fugitives from justice, and special appropriations	233,033.57
For expenses of State militia	13,105.05
	$1,881,461.34

The above expenses are payable from funds as follows, viz.:

General Revenue Fund	$1,571,797.51
State School Fund	6,558.78
Illinois Central Railroad Fund	290,000.00
State Military Fund	13,105.05
	$1,881,461.34

COMMENTS.

Upon this subject the following comments are made in the report:

In the foregoing statement the amount which will be needed to pay the members and officers of the Thirty-second General Assembly has been estimated at $200,000, and the amount which will actually be required to pay the salaries of the officers of the Executive and Judicial Departments until July 1, 1881, is $256,057.94.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the last General Assembly "for the pay of members and officers of the Thirty-second General Assembly and of the salaries of the offices of the State Government" is only $339,366, from which it will be seen that a deficiency appropriation of about $117,000 will be needed to provide for the per diem of members and officers of the Thirty-second General Assembly during the coming session, and the salaries of officers of the State Government until July 1, 1881.

The meeting of the next General Assembly will find the financial affairs of the State Treasury in a very unusual condition.

Heretofore, for a series of years, at the time of the convening of the Legislature, there has been in State Treasury a surplus to the credit of Revenue Fund over the amount required to meet appropriations made by the previous General Assembly, which was considered as a reserve to meet any emergency that might arise creating an immediate demand upon the Treasury, but owing to the fact that the Thirty-first General Assembly saw fit to absorb this surplus by considering it when making appropriations, reducing the levy on assessment of 1879, accordingly, an examination of the condition of funds now in State Treasury, as shown in the preceding tables, will develop the entire disappearance of any surplus to the credit of Revenue Fund, and in lieu thereof a small deficiency in the amount required to pay existing appropriations payable therefrom.

THIS SIMPLY SHOWS

that the Legislature did not accurately estimate the amount that would be required to pay the expenses of the next General Assembly, and created a deficiency by making appropriations from the surplus invariably kept on hand heretofore to cover the contingency of an unexpectedly prolonged and expensive legislative session. But, as the deficiency affects the per diem of members of the next Legislature, it is exceedingly safe to predict that the necessary appropriation will be promptly made.

ASSESSMENTS.

A statement is given of the aggregate assessments for the past two years: It appears that in 1879 the total assessment upon all classes of property, as equalized by the State Board, was $784,623,550, and in 1880 it was $786,616,394. This shows considerable of a decrease in the assessments from the two preceding years, the figures then being: 1877, $931,199,308; 1878, $857,235,782.

The Thirty-first General Assembly, by "An act to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes," approved May 31, 1879, authorized taxation to raise for general State purposes $1,100,000 on the assessment for 1879, and $1,500,000 upon the assessment for 1880, and for State school purposes $700,000 on the assessment for 1879, and $1,000,000 upon the assessment for 1880.

The rates per cent required to produce the amounts thus authorized to be raised were, in accordance with the provisions of said act, computed by the Governor and Auditor as follows: On each $100 of the equalized assessment, for the year 1879, for general State purposes 16 cents, for school purposes 10 cents; on each $100 of the equalized assessment for the year 1880, for general State purposes 21 cents, for State school purposes 14 cents.

The same General Assembly, by act approved May 28, 1879, entitled "The Military Code of Illinois," provided for an annual levy for military purposes of one-tenth of a mill on each dollar, or one cent on each $100 of taxable property. This, added to the revenue and school rates as above, made the aggregate rate of State tax for 1879 two and seven-tenths mills, or 27 cents, and for 1880 three and six-tenths mills, or 36 cents.

In addition to the amounts authorized to be raised on assessment for the year 1879, there was ordered by said act of May 31, 1879, to be credited to Revenue Fund, for general State purposes for the year 1879, the sum of $900,000 of unappropriated money in the State Treasury to the credit of said fund, and to the State School Fund for the year 1879 the sum of $300,000 of the balance remaining to the credit of said fund in the State Treasury.

THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF TAXES

charged on the tax-books of 1878 and 1879 was as follows:

	1878.	1879.
State taxes	$ 3,614,855.58	$ 2,712,636.07
County taxes	5,557,445.51	4,730,094.81
Registered Bond Fund taxes	1,506,517.10	1,396,180.59
City taxes	7,576,882.22	6,182,419.88
Town, District, etc., taxes	10,941,658.00	9,237,950.66
Total	$29,197,358.41	$24,259,281.01

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

shows to what an extent the various municipalities of the State have taken advantage of the different acts providing for the registration of their bonds with the Auditor, who acts as trustee for the bondholders and collects the interest thereon. There has been a large increase over the amount registered in 1877-'78, because of the large amount of refunding bonds issued. But the most interesting fact shown is the decrease in the average rate of interest on the bonds registered, which was 7.99 per cent during 1879-'80, while it was 8.4 per cent during the two preceding years. The statement of bonds registered under the acts of April 16, 1869, Feb. 13, 1865, April 27, 1877, and June 4, 1879, is given as follows:

Bonds registered under act of 1869	$ 15,456,651.58
Bonds paid and canceled	3,328,673.27
Balance outstanding Sept. 30 '80	$ 12,127,978.31
Which is apportioned as follows:	
Forty-four counties have registered bonds outstanding	$ 5,005,648.00
Two hundred and sixteen townships have registered bonds outstanding	5,791,430.31
Fifteen cities have registered bonds outstanding	1,018,500.00
Twenty-four incorporated towns have bonds outstanding	312,400.00
Total	$ 12,127,978.31
*Bonds registered under original act of 1865	$ 2,195,339.45
Bonds paid and canceled	179,827.83
Balance outstanding Sept. 30, '80	$ 2,015,511.62
Which is apportioned as follows:	
Seven counties have registered bonds outstanding	$ 331,495.00
Four cities have registered bonds outstanding	1,684,016.62
Total	$ 2,015,511.62
Bonds registered under amended act of 1865	$ 4,137,285.00
Bonds paid and canceled	41,000.00
Balance outstanding Sept. 30, '80	$ 4,096,285.00
Which is apportioned as follows:	
Thirteen counties have registered bonds outstanding	$ 2,179,125.00
Forty townships have registered bonds outstanding	1,542,335.00
Two school districts have registered bonds outstanding	11,000.00
Seven cities have registered bonds outstanding	267,825.00
Six incorporated towns have registered bonds outstanding	96,000.00
Total	$ 4,096,285.00

Of the foregoing, $6,975 bear 5 per cent interest, $4,741,086.62 bear 6 per cent interest, $35,000 bear 6½ per cent interest, $3,187,301.73 bear 7 per cent interest, $48,500 bear 7 3-10 per cent interest, $3,973,548 bear 8 per cent interest, and $6,247,363.58 bear 10 per cent interest, the average rate of interest being 7.99 per cent.

Bonds registered under the Drainage and Levee law of April 9, 1872, $648,500.

[See table No. 34. The Supreme Court of Illinois has held that the law under which these bonds were issued is in violation of the State Constitution.]

*NOTE.—Bonds which were registered under the act of 1865, and have been reregistered under the act of 1869, are omitted from table No. 32. Of bonds so reregistered and outstanding

Adams County has	$ 200,000.00
City of Quincy has	175,500.00
Brown County has	8,600.00
Hancock County has	10,000.00
Schuyler County has	55,000.00
Total	$ 449,100.00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Auditor gives a detailed report of the sale of the Agricultural College lands at Irvington, showing that he made very successful sales, receiving more than the property was appraised at. The remaining portion of the report consists of over 225 pages of tabular statements, giving an itemized account of all the warrants drawn on the Treasury during the two years.

SIGNAL-OFFICER HAZEN.

The Charges Against Him—Called a Coward.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The greatest excitement is over the appointment of Gen. Hazen to be Chief Signal Officer. It is the greatest piece of favoritism that has occurred in the army for many a year. Hazen is very unpopular among the army officers, for the stanch fellows who go out on the plains, fight Indians, live in tents, and are short of rations and clothes now and then have a natural and just aversion to the favored officer who happens to have influential political connections, who are constantly getting him relieved from disagreeable assignments and finding soft places for him. Hazen is of this kind. He belongs to Ohio, and married in an influential family there. He has had less hard or dangerous duty since the War than any officer of his grade, and he has had more favors than any three put together. His assignments have always been the best, whether he was quartered in a city or whether he was on duty traveling in the various countries abroad. He has always had more leaves of absence than any other officer, and if by chance he happened to be sent to a disagreeable place he whined like a big baby until he was relieved. He has done a great deal of loafing about Washington, and is what is sometimes called a "lobby officer,"—one who will lobby to have himself sent to a pleasant post. This, among officers, is thought to be dishonorable. It is certainly unmanly.

These are not the worst points against Hazen. It has been asserted and pretty well established that he is a coward, which to a soldier should be regarded as the worst of all crimes. Gen. Stanley, an officer of equal rank, has called him to his face a coward and a perjurer, and also in the newspapers and official documents. It is said that at the battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, Hazen "separated himself, got away or skulked," from his brigade and did not return until the evening. In the meantime his command had fought nobly and thought their commanding officer had been killed or wounded, and they searched the field for his body. He said his command had deserted him. Gen. Stanley made the charge of cowardice and perjury openly against Hazen, and finally preferred charges against him, and asked for a court-martial to establish them. Political influence stepped in, and our noble President decided that "the service would not be conserved by convening a general court-martial to try you at this time." All this time Hazen was resting under these terrible charges and never asking for a court himself. Reader, if he had been a high-minded officer, with conscious honesty in his heart, would he not have begged for a court, and, failing in that, knocked his assailant down? But he did neither. Stanley then wrote him a personal letter of the most insulting character, ending by calling him an impostor. This was done, no doubt, for the purpose of inducing him (Hazen) to bring charges and specifications against Stanley. It had the effect, and the two officers went into a military court. Gen. Hancock was President of the court. Stanley admitted nearly all the specifications, and Hazen was most roughly treated. In the end Stanley was sentenced "to be admonished in general orders by the General of the Army." Gen. Sherman, in his order, admonished Hazen quite as much as he did Stanley, and ordered both back to their commands. H. J. R.

CHICAGO SEAMEN'S UNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—The Chicago Seamen's Union met here yesterday in annual convention, taking most of the day to organize and appoint committees. Richard Powers, of Chicago, is President, and J. Bernard, of Milwaukee, Secretary. Every point where the Union has jurisdiction is represented. To-day was spent in auditing the books and discussing the question of wages. Among the matters yet to be debated are those of the proper sanitary condition of vessels, the employment of competent seamen by vessel captains, litigation to recover wages, and strikes. The constitution is to be revised, and it is probable the election of officers will be reached to-morrow.

TRICHINÆ.

Some More Cases of This Disease from Eating Smoked Ham.

Fifteen Thousand Wrigglers in One Ounce of the Meat.

A Man and His Wife Lying in a Critical Condition.

If anybody dies from eating worm-swarming ham hereafter, it will not be because of any lack of warning. One death has already resulted. Two more may occur at almost any moment. If people will batten on corruption in the face of such terrible examples as these their blood will indeed be on their own heads.

THE LATEST CASE

is that of Mr. H. C. Hansen, a contractor, and his wife, who with three children live at No. 635 North Ashland avenue. Saturday, Nov. 27, they bought in a butcher-shop at No. 865 Milwaukee avenue a smoked and sugar-cured ham, which to the naked eye looked as fair as any piece of meat that ever hung in a butcher's stall. It was the housewife's intention to boil her purchase in the orthodox way, but it looked so inviting that the family decided to make a cold lunch from it first. No one needs to be told that this is a common enough practice, but in this case the results ought to condemn the practice and cause the people to shun it as they would a pestilence. The ham sandwiches at No. 635 Ashland avenue soon began to plague the eaters. Hansen attended to business as usual Monday morning, but was attacked by a severe pain in the stomach during the afternoon. He relieved that, however, with a drink of brandy, only to be attacked the next day in precisely the same manner. On the fifth day after his lunch he was unable to leave his bed. The pains in the stomach grew worse, diarrhea set in, and in great alarm the patient sent for Dr. Christian Fenger, of No. 120 Indiana street. Mrs. Hansen's symptoms were the same, though they developed more slowly. Dr. Fenger, who made a special study of trichinosis at the University of Copenhagen, readily recognized the symptoms of the disease and inquired whether they had eaten any raw or uncooked meat. The Hansens had never regarded smoked ham as raw meat, and, of course, denied having eaten any. But the Doctor's suspicions were of the strongest character, and, when finally asked if they had eaten any smoked ham, they readily admitted that they had. On subjecting a piece of the ham to microscopical examination the Doctor found no less than thirty trichinæ in one grain, which means

15,000 TO THE OUNCE.

That settled it. The patients were promptly removed to the residence of a relative, who had kindly volunteered to take care of them, at No. 129 Park street. The method of treatment was the usual and only one employed in this class of cases,—nourishing food and strengthening liquors, with occasional injections of morphine to induce sleep. In other words, while the pesky little parasites were attacking the muscles and tearing down the system, the nourishing food and drink were building them up and running a race against the infinitesimal but innumerable agents of destruction gnawing, burrowing, piercing, and eating their way. The diarrhea grew worse, vomiting set in, and fever racked the brain. Up to 7 o'clock last evening Hansen's temperature had varied from 102 to 104, and his wife's from 104½ to 106. At that hour the wife, who at one time had given up all hope and had bidden good-by to her husband, children, and relatives, was resting more easily, with comparatively little fever, while her husband was worse, the fever having perceptibly increased during the afternoon. For days they have both been alternately worse and then better. The race for life may be kept up several days, while the chances are about as good one way as the other—for recovery or death. The children have thus far fortunately escaped any of the symptoms of the disease, and it is hoped that the heroic remedies prescribed may bring them out without any trouble.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE had

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH DR. FENGER

on the Hansen case in particular, and the subject of trichinosis in general, and gazed on a varied assortment of wigglers which the Doctor's microscope revealed in a minute section of the diseased ham. There was nothing to distinguish them from the trichinæ found in Palinghi's body, except that they were all inclosed in capsules—a sort of membraneous overcoat, as it were, surrounding their atomic organizations. With 15,000 to the ounce, the Doctor supposed, for instance, that half were males and the other half females,—say 7,000 apiece. Such were the wonderful productive powers of the female trichinæ that, including young and old, one ounce of this meat contained no less than 7,000,000 worms. At the time of parturition the labors of the female branch of the family were so severe as to produce intense irritation and agitation of the patient's intestines,—the part most early and most painfully affected. The result of the agitation was fever and an increased pulse. All this time the trichinæ were boring through the walls of the stomach and intestines, and, such was their minuteness, probably entering into the blood-vessels and passing along with the current of the blood. The diarrhea stage might last for a week or two, and, with the temperature at 106, there was immediate danger of death. The next object of attack was the muscles, and here the symptoms were pains and swellings and increased fever. This stage was also likely to last for a couple of weeks, provided the patient didn't die from fever or utterly collapse from pain and prostration in the meantime. But at the end of five weeks, if the patient could be kept up until that time, the danger might be said to have passed. By that time the old worms had died, and the young ones had ceased to develop and were safely encysted in the muscles.

WITH REGARD TO THE SMOKING OF MEATS,

and their very general use in European countries, Dr. Fenger remarked that the process was of two kinds—that known as hot smoking, and that known as cold smoking. It had been pretended, he said, that hot smoking would kill these little animals, but this was a popular fallacy. In order to kill them, a piece of meat must be thoroughly cooked, and to do this it was necessary to apply to it the amount of heat necessary to make water boil—212 degrees. In addition to that, the meat should be cut in a thin slice, so that the heat might thoroughly permeate it, and not merely cook the outside. While it was thus perfectly safe to eat any kind of food which had been thus thoroughly boiled or fried, raw smoked hog meat was unsafe and should be shunned. And yet custom was so powerful a factor, particularly with foreigners, that he had no idea that people who had been in the habit of eating cold sausages, smoked or unsmoked, or smoked ham, would be very apt to give up a practice they had followed so long that they couldn't remember when they begun.

In the course of their conversation the reporter asked Dr. Fenger in regard to the

PROHIBITORY MEASURES IN VOGUE IN EUROPE

in dealing with this evil. The Doctor said that at Copenhagen and at several places in Germany it was proposed at one time to have every slaughtered hog examined. The butchers and most of the public were so stupid, however, as to oppose it, and the measure fell through. One plan had been adopted, however, and, although it was not as strictly enforced as formerly, had worked most satisfactorily and might be tried with profit in this country. This plan provided for a system of bureaus or stations, under Government control, at which, for a reasonable fee, pork could be examined by competent experts. If it passed muster, it was stamped and branded to indicate that fact, and nobody had any compunctions of conscience or qualms at the stomach in purchasing it. Butchers availed themselves of the system and found a more ready market for their meat, and the extra cost in consequence of the fee, when divided up among several purchasers, amounted to no more than two or three cents a pound. If private individuals slaughtered their own pork, they could take it to the nearest station and have it examined in the same way, and then be sure of what they were eating. If, after examination, the meat should prove to contain trichinæ, the particular bureau or station at which it was examined was held responsible to the law. But experience had shown that it was impracticable to continuously and strictly enforce any such measure for any great length of time, for the reason that people grew careless, and even preferred to take the risk to paying out a little more, now and then, for the purpose of satisfying themselves whether a certain article of diet was fit to eat or not.

In response to a question as to

THE COMPARATIVE PREVALENCE OF TRICHINÆ

in this country and in Europe, the Doctor very readily said that the disease was of more frequent occurrence here than there. In explanation of this somewhat startling fact, he added that in Europe hogs were more carefully fed and attended to than in America, where they were allowed to run at large, and to get after the rats and the mice, and the insects which contained these pests until they naturally became infected with them.

But whether Chicago starts a pork-examining bureau, or decrees that the hogs shall not be allowed to gobble up "the rats and the mice, and such small deer," the people of Chicago have it in their power to keep from dying through the eating of diseased pork if they want to.

THE REV. CARHART.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 14.—The case of the Rev. J. W. Carhart, of Oshkosh, Wis., is before a judicial court of inquiry now being held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, over which Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, is presiding. The defendant was found guilty before a Wisconsin Conference of dishonesty, perjury, and unchristian conduct. The matter will not be decided for several days.

Ice water is perfectly harmless, and more refreshing with a little Hop Bitters in each draught.

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